

TREATY OF PEACE WITH HUNGARY

Treaty, with annexes, signed at Paris February 10, 1947

Senate advice and consent to ratification June 5, 1947

Ratified by the President of the United States June 14, 1947

Ratification of the United States deposited at Moscow September 15, 1947

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The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Australia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of South Africa, and the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as the States which are at war with Hungary and actively waged war against the European enemy States with substantial military forces, hereinafter referred to as "the Allied and Associated Powers", of the one part,

and Hungary, of the other part;

Whereas Hungary, having become an ally of Hitlerite Germany and having participated on her side in the war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other United Nations, bears her share of responsibility for this war;

Whereas, however, Hungary on December 28, 1944, broke off relations with Germany, declared war on Germany and on January 20, 1945, concluded an Armistice² with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, acting on behalf of all the United Nations which were at war with Hungary; and

Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary are desirous of concluding a treaty of peace, which, conforming to the principles of jus-

¹ In his proclamation the President also said, ". . . I . . . do hereby further proclaim that the state of war between the United States of America and Hungary terminated on September 15, 1947."

² EAS 456, *ante*, vol. 3, p. 995.

tice, will settle questions still outstanding as a result of the events hereinbefore recited and form the basis of friendly relations between them, thereby enabling the Allied and Associated Powers to support Hungary's application to become a member of the United Nations and also to adhere to any Convention concluded under the auspices of the United Nations;

Have therefore agreed to declare the cessation of the state of war and for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty of Peace, and have accordingly appointed the undersigned Plenipotentiaries who, after presentation of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

PART I

FRONTIERS OF HUNGARY

ARTICLE 1

1. The frontiers of Hungary with Austria and with Yugoslavia shall remain those which existed on January 1, 1938.

2. The decisions of the Vienna Award of August 30, 1940, are declared null and void. The frontier between Hungary and Roumania as it existed on January 1, 1938, is hereby restored.

3. The frontier between Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from the point common to the frontier of those two States and Roumania to the point common to the frontier of those two States and Czechoslovakia, is fixed along the former frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia as it existed on January 1, 1938.

4. (a) The decisions of the Vienna Award of November 2, 1938, are declared null and void.

(b) The frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia from the point common to the frontier of those two States and Austria to the point common to those two States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is hereby restored as it existed on January 1, 1938, with the exception of the change resulting from the stipulations of the following sub-paragraph.

(c) Hungary shall cede to Czechoslovakia the villages of Horvathjarfalu, Oroszvar and Dunacsun, together with their cadastral territory as indicated on Map No. IA³ annexed to the present Treaty. Accordingly, the Czechoslovak frontier on this sector shall be fixed as follows: from the point common to the frontiers of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as they existed on January 1, 1938, the present Hungarian-Austrian frontier shall become the frontier between Austria and Czechoslovakia as far as a point roughly 500 meters south of hill 134 (3.5 kilometers northwest of the church of Rajka), this point now becoming common to the frontiers of the

³ This is one of two large-scale maps which comprise annex I. The copies of the maps as received with the certified copy of the treaty are deposited with the treaty in the archives of the Department of State, where they are available for reference.

three named States; thence the new frontier between Czechoslovakia and Hungary shall go eastwards along the northern cadastral boundary of the village of Rajka to the right bank of the Danube at a point approximately 2 kilometers north of hill 128 (3.5 kilometers east of the church of Rajka), where the new frontier will, in the principal channel of navigation of the Danube, join the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier as it existed on January 1, 1938; the dam and spillway within the village limits of Rajka will remain on Hungarian territory.

(*d*) The exact line of the new frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia laid down in the preceding sub-paragraph shall be determined on the spot by a boundary Commission composed of the representatives of the two Governments concerned. The Commission shall complete its work within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

(*e*) In the event of a bilateral agreement not being concluded between Hungary and Czechoslovakia concerning the transfer to Hungary of the population of the ceded area, Czechoslovakia guarantees them full human and civic rights. All the guarantees and prerogatives stipulated in the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Agreement of February 27, 1946, on the exchange of populations will be applicable to those who voluntarily leave the area ceded to Czechoslovakia.

5. The frontiers described above are shown on Maps I and IA in Annex I of the present Treaty.

PART II

POLITICAL CLAUSES

Section I

ARTICLE 2

1. Hungary shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

2. Hungary further undertakes that the laws in force in Hungary shall not, either in their content or in their application, discriminate or entail any discrimination between persons of Hungarian nationality on the ground of their race, sex, language or religion, whether in reference to their persons, property, business, professional or financial interests, status, political or civil rights or any other matter.

ARTICLE 3

Hungary, which in accordance with the Armistice Agreement has taken measures to set free, irrespective of citizenship and nationality, all persons

held in confinement on account of their activities in favour of, or because of their sympathies with, the United Nations or because of their racial origin, and to repeal discriminatory legislation and restrictions imposed thereunder, shall complete these measures and shall in future not take any measures or enact any laws which would be incompatible with the purposes set forth in this Article.

ARTICLE 4

Hungary, which in accordance with the Armistice Agreement has taken measures for dissolving all organisations of a Fascist type on Hungarian territory, whether political, military or para-military, as well as other organisations conducting propaganda, including revisionist propaganda, hostile to the United Nations, shall not permit in future the existence and activities of organisations of that nature which have as their aim denial to the people of their democratic rights.

ARTICLE 5

1. Hungary shall enter into negotiations with Czechoslovakia in order to solve the problem of those inhabitants of Magyar ethnic origin, residing in Czechoslovakia, who will not be settled in Hungary in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement of February 27, 1946, on exchange of populations.

2. Should no agreement be reached within a period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, Czechoslovakia shall have the right to bring this question before the Council of Foreign Ministers and to request the assistance of the Council in effecting a final solution.

ARTICLE 6

1. Hungary shall take all necessary steps to ensure the apprehension and surrender for trial of:

(a) Persons accused of having committed, ordered or abetted war crimes and crimes against peace or humanity;

(b) Nationals of any Allied or Associated Power accused of having violated their national law by treason or collaboration with the enemy during the war.

2. At the request of the United Nations Government concerned, Hungary shall likewise make available as witnesses persons within its jurisdiction, whose evidence is required for the trial of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Any disagreement concerning the application of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be referred by any of the Governments concerned to the Heads of the Diplomatic Missions in Budapest of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, who will reach agreement with regard to the difficulty.

Section II

ARTICLE 7

Hungary undertakes to recognise the full force of the Treaties of Peace with Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria and Finland and other agreements or arrangements which have been or will be reached by the Allied and Associated Powers in respect of Austria, Germany and Japan for the restoration of peace.

ARTICLE 8

The state of war between Hungary and Roumania shall terminate upon the coming into force both of the present Treaty of Peace and the Treaty of Peace between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Australia; the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of South Africa, of the one part, and Roumania of the other part.⁴

ARTICLE 9

Hungary undertakes to accept any arrangements which have been or may be agreed for the liquidation of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 10

1. Each Allied or Associated Power will notify Hungary, within a period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, which of its pre-war bilateral treaties with Hungary it desires to keep in force or revive.⁵ Any provisions not in conformity with the present Treaty shall, however, be deleted from the above-mentioned treaties.

2. All such treaties so notified shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.⁶

3. All such treaties not so notified shall be regarded as abrogated.

ARTICLE 11

1. Hungary shall hand over to Yugoslavia and to Czechoslovakia, within a period of not more than eighteen months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, objects of the following categories constituting the cultural heritage of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia which originated in those territories and which, after 1848, came into the possession of the Hungarian State or of Hungarian public institutions as a consequence of Hungarian domination over those territories prior to 1919:

⁴ TIAS 1649, *ante*, p. 403.

⁵ For text of note from the American Minister at Budapest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Mar. 9, 1948, giving such notification, see *Department of State Bulletin*, Mar. 21, 1948, p. 382.

⁶ TS 993, *ante*, vol. 3, p. 1176.

(a) Historical archives which came into being as integral wholes in Yugoslav or Czechoslovak territories;

(b) Libraries, historical documents, antiquities and other cultural objects which belonged to the institutions on Yugoslav or Czechoslovak territories or to historical personalities of the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak peoples;

(c) Original artistic, literary and scientific objects which are the work of Yugoslav or Czechoslovak artists, writers and scientists.

2. Objects acquired by purchase, gift or legacy and original works of Hungarians are excluded from the provisions of paragraph 1.

3. Hungary shall also hand over to Yugoslavia the archives of the Illyrian Deputation, the Illyrian Commission and Illyrian Chancellery, which relate to the 18th century.

4. The Hungarian Government shall, on the coming into force of the present Treaty, give the authorised representatives of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia all necessary assistance in finding these objects and making them available for examination. Thereafter, but not later than one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak Governments shall hand the Hungarian Government a list of the objects claimed under this Article. Should the Hungarian Government, within three months of the receipt of the list, raise objection to the inclusion therein of any objects, and should no agreement be reached between the Governments concerned within a further month, the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of Article 40 of the present Treaty.

PART III

MILITARY AND AIR CLAUSES

Section I

ARTICLE 12

The maintenance of land and air armaments and fortifications shall be closely restricted to meeting tasks of an internal character and local defence of frontiers. In accordance with the foregoing, Hungary is authorized to have armed forces consisting of not more than:

(a) A land army, including frontier troops, anti-aircraft and river flotilla personnel, with a total strength of 65,000 personnel;

(b) An air force of 90 aircraft, including reserves, of which not more than 70 may be combat types of aircraft, with a total personnel strength of 5,000. Hungary shall not possess or acquire any aircraft designed primarily as bombers with internal bomb-carrying facilities.

These strengths shall in each case include combat, service and overhead personnel.

ARTICLE 13

The personnel of the Hungarian Army and Air Force in excess of the respective strengths permitted under Article 12 shall be disbanded within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 14

Personnel not included in the Hungarian Army or Air Force shall not receive any form of military training or military air training as defined in Annex II.

ARTICLE 15

Hungary shall not possess, construct or experiment with any atomic weapon, any self-propelled or guided missiles or apparatus connected with their discharge (other than torpedoes and torpedo launching gear comprising the normal armament of naval vessels permitted by the present Treaty), sea mines or torpedoes of non-contact types actuated by influence mechanisms, torpedoes capable of being manned, submarines or other submersible craft, motor torpedo boats, or specialised types of assault craft.

ARTICLE 16

Hungary shall not retain, produce or otherwise acquire, or maintain facilities for the manufacture of, war material in excess of that required for the maintenance of the armed forces permitted under Article 12 of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 17

1. Excess war material of Allied origin shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied or Associated Power concerned according to the instructions given by that Power. Excess Hungarian war material shall be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Hungary shall renounce all rights to this material.

2. War material of German origin or design in excess of that required for the armed forces permitted under the present Treaty shall be placed at the disposal of the Three Governments. Hungary shall not acquire or manufacture any war material of German origin or design, or employ or train any technicians, including military and civil aviation personnel, who are or have been nationals of Germany.

3. Excess war material mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be handed over or destroyed within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

4. A definition and list of war material for the purposes of the present Treaty are contained in Annex III.

ARTICLE 18

Hungary shall co-operate fully with the Allied and Associated Powers with a view to ensuring that Germany may not be able to take steps outside German territory towards rearmament.

ARTICLE 19

Hungary shall not acquire or manufacture civil aircraft which are of German or Japanese design or which embody major assemblies of German or Japanese manufacture or design.

ARTICLE 20

Each of the military and air clauses of the present Treaty shall remain in force until modified in whole or in part by agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary or, after Hungary becomes a member of the United Nations, by agreement between the Security Council and Hungary.

Section II

ARTICLE 21

1. Hungarian prisoners of war shall be repatriated as soon as possible, in accordance with arrangements agreed upon by the individual Powers detaining them and Hungary.

2. All costs, including maintenance costs, incurred in moving Hungarian prisoners of war from their respective assembly points, as chosen by the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned, to the point of their entry into Hungarian territory, shall be borne by the Hungarian Government.

PART IV

WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES

ARTICLE 22

1. Upon the coming into force of the present Treaty, all Allied forces shall, within a period of 90 days, be withdrawn from Hungary, subject to the right of the Soviet Union to keep on Hungarian territory such armed forces as it may need for the maintenance of the lines of communication of the Soviet Army with the Soviet zone of occupation in Austria.

2. All unused Hungarian currency and all Hungarian goods in possession of the Allied forces in Hungary, acquired pursuant to Article 11 of the Armistice Agreement, shall be returned to the Hungarian Government within the same period of 90 days.

3. Hungary shall, however, make available such maintenance and facilities as may specifically be required for the maintenance of the lines of communication with the Soviet zone of occupation in Austria, for which due compensation will be made to the Hungarian Government.

PART V

REPARATION AND RESTITUTION

ARTICLE 23

1. Losses caused to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia by military operations and by the occupation by Hungary of the territories of these States shall be made good by Hungary to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, but, taking into consideration that Hungary has not only withdrawn from the war against the United Nations, but has also declared war on Germany, the Parties agree that compensation for the above losses will be made by Hungary not in full but only in part, namely in the amount of \$300,000,000 payable over eight years from January 20, 1945, in commodities (machine equipment, river craft, grain and other commodities), the sum to be paid to the Soviet Union to amount to \$200,000,000, and the sum to be paid to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to amount to \$100,000,000.

2. The basis of calculation for the settlement provided in this Article will be the United States dollar at its gold parity on the day of the signing of the Armistice Agreement, i.e. \$35 for one ounce of gold.

ARTICLE 24

1. Hungary accepts the principles of the United Nations Declaration of January 5, 1943,¹ and shall return, in the shortest possible time, property removed from the territory of any of the United Nations.

2. The obligation to make restitution applies to all identifiable property at present in Hungary which was removed by force or duress by any of the Axis Powers from the territory of any of the United Nations, irrespective of any subsequent transactions by which the present holder of any such property has secured possession.

3. If, in particular cases, it is impossible for Hungary to make restitution of objects of artistic, historic or archæological value, belonging to the cultural heritage of the United Nation from whose territory such objects were removed by force or duress by Hungarian forces, authorities or nationals, Hungary shall transfer to the United Nation concerned objects of the same kind as, and of approximately equivalent value to, the objects removed, in so far as such objects are obtainable in Hungary.

¹ *Ante*, vol. 3, p. 754.

4. The Hungarian Government shall return the property referred to in this Article in good order and, in this connection, shall bear all costs in Hungary relating to labour, materials and transport.

5. The Hungarian Government shall co-operate with the United Nations in, and shall provide at its own expense all necessary facilities for, the search for and restitution of property liable to restitution under this Article.

6. The Hungarian Government shall take the necessary measures to effect the return of property covered by this Article held in any third country by persons subject to Hungarian jurisdiction.

7. Claims for the restitution of property shall be presented to the Hungarian Government by the Government of the country from whose territory the property was removed, it being understood that rolling stock shall be regarded as having been removed from the territory to which it originally belonged. The period during which such claims may be presented shall be six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

8. The burden of identifying the property and of proving ownership shall rest on the claimant Government, and the burden of proving that the property was not removed by force or duress shall rest on the Hungarian Government.

ARTICLE 25

The annulment of the Vienna Award of November 2, 1938, as provided in Article 1, paragraph 4, of the present Treaty, shall entail the annulment of the agreements, as well as the legal consequences ensuing therefrom, relating to matters of finance and public and private insurance, concluded between or on behalf of the two States concerned or between Czechoslovak and Hungarian juridical persons on the basis of the Vienna Award and in respect of the material handed over in accordance with the Protocol of May 22, 1940. This annulment shall not apply in any way to relations between physical persons. The details of the above-mentioned settlement shall be arranged by bilateral agreements between the Governments concerned, within a period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

PART VI

ECONOMIC CLAUSES

ARTICLE 26

1. In so far as Hungary has not already done so, Hungary shall restore all legal rights and interests in Hungary of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed on September 1, 1939, and shall return all property in Hungary of the United Nations and their nationals as it now exists.

2. The Hungarian Government undertakes that all property, rights and interests passing under this Article shall be restored free of all encumbrances

and charges of any kind to which they may have become subject as a result of the war and without the imposition of any charges by the Hungarian Government in connection with their return. The Hungarian Government shall nullify all measures, including seizures, sequestration or control, taken by it against United Nations property between September 1, 1939, and the coming into force of the present Treaty. In cases where the property has not been returned within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, applications shall be made to the Hungarian authorities not later than twelve months from the coming into force of the Treaty, except in cases in which the claimant is able to show that he could not file his application within this period.

3. The Hungarian Government shall invalidate transfers involving property, rights and interests of any description belonging to United Nations nationals, where such transfers resulted from force or duress exerted by Axis Governments or their agencies during the war.

In the case of Czechoslovak nationals, this paragraph shall also include transfers after November 2, 1938, which resulted from force or duress or from measures taken under discriminatory internal legislation by the Hungarian Government or its agencies in Czechoslovak territory annexed by Hungary.

4. (a) The Hungarian Government shall be responsible for the restoration to complete good order of the property returned to United Nations nationals under paragraph 1 of this Article. In cases where property cannot be returned or where, as a result of the war, a United Nations national has suffered a loss by reason of injury or damage to property in Hungary, he shall receive from the Hungarian Government compensation in Hungarian currency to the extent of two-thirds of the sum necessary, at the date of payment, to purchase similar property or to make good the loss suffered. In no event shall United Nations nationals receive less favourable treatment with respect to compensation than that accorded to Hungarian nationals.

(b) United Nations nationals who hold, directly or indirectly, ownership interests in corporations or associations which are not United Nations nationals within the meaning of paragraph 9 (a) of this Article, but which have suffered a loss by reason of injury or damage to property in Hungary, shall receive compensation in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) above. This compensation shall be calculated on the basis of the total loss or damage suffered by the corporation or association and shall bear the same proportion to such loss or damage as the beneficial interests of such nationals in the corporation or association bear to the total capital thereof.

(c) Compensation shall be paid free of any levies, taxes or other charges. It shall be freely usable in Hungary but shall be subject to the foreign

exchange control regulations which may be in force in Hungary from time to time.

(*d*) The Hungarian Government shall accord to United Nations nationals the same treatment in the allocation of materials for the repair or rehabilitation of their property in Hungary and in the allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of such materials as applies to Hungarian nationals.

(*e*) The Hungarian Government shall grant United Nations nationals an indemnity in Hungarian currency at the same rate as provided in sub-paragraph (*a*) above to compensate them for the loss or damage due to special measures applied to their property during the war, and which were not applicable to Hungarian property. This sub-paragraph does not apply to a loss of profit.

5. The provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article shall apply to Hungary in so far as the action which may give rise to a claim for damage to property in Northern Transylvania belonging to the United Nations or their nationals took place during the period when this territory was subject to Hungarian authority.

6. All reasonable expenses incurred in Hungary in establishing claims, including the assessment of loss or damage, shall be borne by the Hungarian Government.

7. United Nations nationals and their property shall be exempted from any exceptional taxes, levies or imposts imposed on their capital assets in Hungary by the Hungarian Government or any Hungarian authority between the date of the Armistice and the coming into force of the present Treaty for the specific purpose of meeting charges arising out of the war or of meeting the costs of occupying forces or of reparation payable to any of the United Nations. Any sums which have been so paid shall be refunded.

8. The owner of the property concerned and the Hungarian Government may agree upon arrangements in lieu of the provisions of this Article.

9. As used in this Article:

(*a*) "United Nations nationals" means individuals who are nationals of any of the United Nations, or corporations or associations organised under the laws of any of the United Nations, at the coming into force of the present Treaty, provided that the said individuals, corporations or associations also had this status at the date of the Armistice with Hungary.

The term "United Nations nationals" also includes all individuals, corporations or associations which, under the laws in force in Hungary during the war, have been treated as enemy;

(*b*) "Owner" means the United Nation, or the United Nations national as defined in sub-paragraph (*a*) above, entitled to the property in question, and includes a successor of the owner, provided that the successor is also a United Nation, or a United Nations national as defined in sub-paragraph

(a). If the successor has purchased the property in its damaged state, the transferor shall retain his rights to compensation under this Article, without prejudice to obligations between the transferor and the purchaser under domestic law;

(c) "Property" means all movable or immovable property, whether tangible or intangible, including industrial, literary and artistic property, as well as all rights or interests of any kind in property.

10. The Hungarian Government recognizes that the Brioni Agreement of August 10, 1942, is null and void. It undertakes to participate with the other signatories of the Rome Agreement of May [March] 29, 1923, in any negotiations having the purpose of introducing into its provisions the modifications necessary to ensure the equitable settlement of the annuities which it provides.

ARTICLE 27

1. Hungary undertakes that in all cases where the property, legal rights or interests in Hungary of persons under Hungarian jurisdiction have, since September 1, 1939, been the subject of measures of sequestration, confiscation or control on account of the racial origin or religion of such persons, the said property, legal rights and interests shall be restored together with their accessories or, if restoration is impossible, that fair compensation shall be made therefor.

2. All property, rights and interests in Hungary of persons, organisations or communities which, individually or as members of groups, were the object of racial, religious or other Fascist measures of persecution, and remaining heirless or unclaimed for six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, shall be transferred by the Hungarian Government to organisations in Hungary representative of such persons, organisations or communities. The property transferred shall be used by such organisations for purposes of relief and rehabilitation of surviving members of such groups, organisations and communities in Hungary. Such transfer shall be effected within twelve months from the coming into force of the Treaty, and shall include property, rights and interests required to be restored under paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE 28

Hungary recognizes that the Soviet Union is entitled to all German assets in Hungary transferred to the Soviet Union by the Control Council for Germany and undertakes to take all necessary measures to facilitate such transfers.

ARTICLE 29

1. Each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to seize, retain, liquidate or take any other action with respect to all property, rights and interests which at the coming into force of the present Treaty are within

its territory and belong to Hungary or to Hungarian nationals, and to apply such property or the proceeds thereof to such purposes as it may desire, within the limits of its claims and those of its nationals against Hungary or Hungarian nationals, including debts, other than claims fully satisfied under other Articles of the present Treaty. All Hungarian property, or the proceeds thereof, in excess of the amount of such claims, shall be returned.

2. The liquidation and disposition of Hungarian property shall be carried out in accordance with the law of the Allied or Associated Power concerned. The Hungarian owner shall have no rights with respect to such property except those which may be given him by that law.

3. The Hungarian Government undertakes to compensate Hungarian nationals whose property is taken under this Article and not returned to them.

4. No obligation is created by this Article on any Allied or Associated Power to return industrial property to the Hungarian Government or Hungarian nationals, or to include such property in determining the amounts which may be retained under paragraph 1 of this Article. The Government of each of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to impose such limitations, conditions and restrictions on rights or interests with respect to industrial property in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power, acquired prior to the coming into force of the present Treaty by the Government or nationals of Hungary, as may be deemed by the Government of the Allied or Associated Power to be necessary in the national interest.

5. The property covered by paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to include Hungarian property which has been subject to control by reason of a state of war existing between Hungary and the Allied or Associated Power having jurisdiction over the property, but shall not include:

(a) Property of the Hungarian Government used for consular or diplomatic purposes;

(b) Property belonging to religious bodies or private charitable institutions and used for religious or charitable purposes;

(c) Property of natural persons who are Hungarian nationals permitted to reside within the territory of the country in which the property is located or to reside elsewhere in United Nations territory, other than Hungarian property which at any time during the war was subjected to measures not generally applicable to the property of Hungarian nationals resident in the same territory;

(d) Property rights arising since the resumption of trade and financial relations between the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary, or arising out of transactions between the Government of any Allied or Associated Power and Hungary since January 20, 1945;

(e) Literary and artistic property rights.

ARTICLE 30

1. From the coming into force of the present Treaty, property in Germany of Hungary and of Hungarian nationals shall no longer be treated as enemy property and all restrictions based on such treatment shall be removed.

2. Identifiable property of Hungary and of Hungarian nationals removed by force or duress from Hungarian territory to Germany by German forces or authorities after January 20, 1945, shall be eligible for restitution.

3. The restoration and restitution of Hungarian property in Germany shall be effected in accordance with measures which will be determined by the Powers in occupation of Germany.

4. Without prejudice to these and to any other dispositions in favour of Hungary and Hungarian nationals by the Powers occupying Germany, Hungary waives on its own behalf and on behalf of Hungarian nationals all claims against Germany and German nationals outstanding on May 8, 1945, except those arising out of contracts and other obligations entered into, and rights acquired, before September 1, 1939. This waiver shall be deemed to include debts, all inter-governmental claims in respect of arrangements entered into in the course of the war and all claims for loss or damage arising during the war.

ARTICLE 31

1. The existence of the state of war shall not, in itself, be regarded as affecting the obligation to pay pecuniary debts arising out of obligations and contracts which existed, and rights which were acquired, before the existence of the state of war, which became payable prior to the coming into force of the present Treaty, and which are due by the Government or nationals of Hungary to the Government or nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers or are due by the Government or nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers to the Government or nationals of Hungary.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided in the present Treaty, nothing therein shall be construed as impairing debtor-creditor relationships arising out of pre-war contracts concluded either by the Government or nationals of Hungary.

ARTICLE 32

1. Hungary waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Powers on behalf of the Hungarian Government or Hungarian nationals arising directly out of the war or out of actions taken because of the existence of a state of war in Europe after September 1, 1939, whether or not the Allied or Associated Power was at war with Hungary at the time, including the following:

(a) Claims for losses or damages sustained as a consequence of acts of forces or authorities of Allied or Associated Powers;

(b) Claims arising from the presence, operations or actions of forces or authorities of Allied or Associated Powers in Hungarian territory;

(c) Claims with respect to the decrees or orders of Prize Courts of Allied or Associated Powers, Hungary agreeing to accept as valid and binding all decrees and orders of such Prize Courts on or after September 1, 1939, concerning Hungarian ships or Hungarian goods or the payment of costs;

(d) Claims arising out of the exercise or purported exercise of belligerent rights.

2. The provisions of this Article shall bar, completely and finally, all claims of the nature referred to herein, which will be henceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest. The Hungarian Government agrees to make equitable compensation in Hungarian currency to persons who furnished supplies or services on requisition to the forces of Allied or Associated Powers in Hungarian territory and in satisfaction of non-combat damage claims against the forces of Allied or Associated Powers arising in Hungarian territory.

3. Hungary likewise waives all claims of the nature covered by paragraph 1 of this Article on behalf of the Hungarian Government or Hungarian nationals against any of the United Nations whose diplomatic relations with Hungary were broken off during the war and which took action in co-operation with the Allied and Associated Powers.

4. The Hungarian Government shall assume full responsibility for all Allied military currency issued in Hungary by the Allied military authorities, including all such currency in circulation at the coming into force of the present Treaty.

5. The waiver of claims by Hungary under paragraph 1 of this Article includes any claims arising out of actions taken by any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to Hungarian ships between September 1, 1939, and the coming into force of the present Treaty, as well as any claims and debts arising out of the Conventions on prisoners of war now in force.

ARTICLE 33

1. Pending the conclusion of commercial treaties or agreements between individual United Nations and Hungary, the Hungarian Government shall, during a period of eighteen months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, grant the following treatment to each of the United Nations which, in fact, reciprocally grants similar treatment in like matters to Hungary:

(a) In all that concerns duties and charges on importation or exportation, the internal taxation of imported goods and all regulations pertaining thereto, the United Nations shall be granted unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment;

(b) In all other respects, Hungary shall make no arbitrary discrimination against goods originating in or destined for any territory of any of the United Nations as compared with like goods originating in or destined for territory of any other of the United Nations or of any other foreign country;

(c) United Nations nationals, including juridical persons, shall be granted national and most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters pertaining to commerce, industry, shipping and other forms of business activity within Hungary. These provisions shall not apply to commercial aviation;

(d) Hungary shall grant no exclusive or discriminatory right to any country with regard to the operation of commercial aircraft in international traffic, shall afford all the United Nations equality of opportunity in obtaining international commercial aviation rights in Hungarian territory, including the right to land for refueling and repair, and, with regard to the operation of commercial aircraft in international traffic, shall grant on a reciprocal and non-discriminatory basis to all United Nations the right to fly over Hungarian territory without landing. These provisions shall not affect the interests of the national defence of Hungary.

2. The foregoing undertakings by Hungary shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by Hungary before the war, and the provisions with respect to reciprocity granted by each of the United Nations shall be understood to be subject to the exceptions customarily included in commercial treaties concluded by that State.

ARTICLE 34

Hungary shall facilitate as far as possible railway traffic in transit through its territory at reasonable rates and shall negotiate with neighbouring States all reciprocal agreements necessary for this purpose.

ARTICLE 35

1. Any disputes which may arise in connection with Articles 24, 25 and 26 and Annexes IV, V and VI of the present Treaty shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the United Nations Government concerned and of the Hungarian Government. If agreement has not been reached within three months of the dispute having been referred to the Conciliation Commission, either Government may require the addition of a third member to the Commission, and failing agreement between the two Governments on the selection of this member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

ARTICLE 36

Articles 24, 26, 33 and Annex VI of the present Treaty shall apply to the Allied and Associated Powers and France and to those of the United Nations whose diplomatic relations with Hungary have been broken off during the war.

ARTICLE 37

The provisions of Annexes IV, V and VI shall, as in the case of the other Annexes, have force and effect as integral parts of the present Treaty.

PART VII

CLAUSE RELATING TO THE DANUBE

ARTICLE 38

Navigation on the Danube shall be free and open for the nationals, vessels of commerce, and goods of all States, on a footing of equality in regard to port and navigation charges and conditions for merchant shipping. The foregoing shall not apply to traffic between ports of the same State.

PART VIII

FINAL CLAUSES

ARTICLE 39

1. For a period not to exceed eighteen months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Heads of the Diplomatic Missions in Budapest of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, acting in concert, will represent the Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the Hungarian Government in all matters concerning the execution and interpretation of the present Treaty.

2. The Three Heads of Mission will give the Hungarian Government such guidance, technical advice and clarification as may be necessary to ensure the rapid and efficient execution of the present Treaty both in letter and in spirit.

3. The Hungarian Government shall afford the said Three Heads of Mission all necessary information and any assistance which they may require in the fulfilment of the tasks devolving on them under the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 40

1. Except where another procedure is specifically provided under any Article of the present Treaty, any dispute concerning the interpretation or execution of the Treaty, which is not settled by direct diplomatic negotiations, shall be referred to the Three Heads of Mission acting under Article 39, except that in this case the Heads of Mission will not be restricted by

the time limit provided in that Article. Any such dispute not resolved by them within a period of two months shall, unless the parties to the dispute mutually agree upon another means of settlement, be referred at the request of either party to the dispute to a Commission composed of one representative of each party and a third member selected by mutual agreement of the two parties from nationals of a third country. Should the two parties fail to agree within a period of one month upon the appointment of the third member, the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be requested by either party to make the appointment.

2. The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission, and shall be accepted by the parties as definitive and binding.

ARTICLE 41

1. Any member of the United Nations, not a signatory to the present Treaty, which is at war with Hungary, may accede to the Treaty and upon accession shall be deemed to be an Associated Power for the purposes of the Treaty.

2. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and shall take effect upon deposit.

ARTICLE 42

The present Treaty, of which the Russian and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the Allied and Associated Powers. It shall also be ratified by Hungary. It shall come into force immediately upon the deposit of ratifications by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The instruments of ratification shall, in the shortest time possible, be deposited with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

With respect to each Allied or Associated Power whose instrument of ratification is thereafter deposited, the Treaty shall come into force upon the date of deposit. The present Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies to each of the signatory States.

LIST OF ANNEXES

- I. Maps of Hungarian Frontiers⁸
- II. Definition of Military and Military Air Training
- III. Definition and list of war material
- IV. Special provisions relating to certain kinds of property:
 - A. Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property
 - B. Insurance
- V. Contracts, Prescription and Negotiable Instruments
- VI. Judgments

⁸ See footnote 3, p. 454.

ANNEX I

(See Article 1)

*Maps*⁹

I. Hungarian Frontiers

IA. Rectification of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Frontier

ANNEX II

(See Article 14)

Definition of Military and Military Air Training

1. Military training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapted for army purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and carrying out of all drill or movements which teach or practice evolutions performed by fighting forces in battle; and the organised study of tactics, strategy and staff work.

2. Military air training is defined as: the study of and practice in the use of war material specially designed or adapted for air force purposes, and training devices relative thereto; the study and practice of all specialised evolutions, including formation flying, performed by aircraft in the accomplishment of an air force mission; and the organised study of air tactics, strategy and staff work.

ANNEX III

(See Article 17)

Definition and List of War Material

The term "war material" as used in the present Treaty shall include all arms, ammunition and implements specially designed or adapted for use in war as listed below.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to amend the list periodically by modification or addition in the light of subsequent scientific development.

Category I

1. Military rifles, carbines, revolvers and pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use.

2. Machine guns, military automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols; barrels for these weapons and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; machine gun mounts.

3. Guns, howitzers, mortars, cannon special to aircraft; breechless or recoilless guns and flamethrowers; barrels and other spare parts not readily adaptable for civilian use; carriages and mountings for the foregoing.

⁹ See footnote 3, p. 454.

4. Rocket projectors; launching and control mechanisms for self-propelling and guided missiles; mountings for same.

5. Self-propelling and guided missiles, projectiles, rockets, fixed ammunition and cartridges, filled or unfilled, for the arms listed in sub-paragraphs 1–4 above and fuses, tubes or contrivances to explode or operate them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

6. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines, depth charges and incendiary materials or charges, filled or unfilled; all means for exploding or operating them. Fuses required for civilian use are not included.

7. Bayonets.

Category II

1. Armoured fighting vehicles; armoured trains, not technically convertible to civilian use.

2. Mechanical and self-propelled carriages for any of the weapons listed in Category I; special type military chassis or bodies other than those enumerated in sub-paragraph 1 above.

3. Armour plate, greater than three inches in thickness, used for protective purposes in warfare.

Category III

1. Aiming and computing devices, including predictors and plotting apparatus, for fire control; direction of fire instruments; gun sights; bomb sights; fuse setters; equipment for the calibration of guns and fire control instruments.

2. Assault bridging, assault boats and storm boats.

3. Deceptive warfare, dazzle and decoy devices.

4. Personal war equipment of a specialised nature not readily adaptable to civilian use.

Category IV

1. Warships of all kinds, including converted vessels and craft designed or intended for their attendance or support, which cannot be technically reconverted to civilian use, as well as weapons, armour, ammunition, aircraft and all other equipment, material, machines and installations not used in peace time on ships other than warships.

2. Landing craft and amphibious vehicles or equipment of any kind; assault boats or devices of any type as well as catapults or other apparatus for launching or throwing aircraft, rockets, propelled weapons or any other missile, instrument or device whether manned or unmanned, guided or uncontrolled.

3. Submersible or semi-submersible ships, craft, weapons, devices or apparatus of any kind, including specially designed harbour defence booms, except as required by salvage, rescue or other civilian uses, as well as all equipment, accessories, spare parts, experimental or training aids, instruments or installations as may be specially designed for the construction, testing, maintenance or housing of the same.

Category V

1. Aircraft, assembled or unassembled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed or adapted for aerial combat by the use of machine guns, rocket projectors or artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of their design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in sub-paragraph 2 below.

2. Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers and bomb release or torpedo release mechanisms; gun turrets and blisters.

3. Equipment specially designed for and used solely by airborne troops.

4. Catapults or launching apparatus for ship-borne, land- or sea-based aircraft; apparatus for launching aircraft weapons.

5. Barrage balloons.

Category VI

Asphyxiating, lethal, toxic or incapacitating substances intended for war purposes, or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

Category VII

Propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics or liquefied gases destined for the propulsion, explosion, charging or filling of, or for use in connection with, the war material in the present categories, not capable of civilian use or manufactured in excess of civilian requirements.

Category VIII

Factory and tool equipment specially designed for the production and maintenance of the material enumerated above and not technically convertible to civilian use.

ANNEX IV

Special Provisions Relating to Certain Kinds of Property

A. INDUSTRIAL, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY

1. (a) A period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals without extension fees or other penalty of any sort in order to enable them to accomplish all necessary acts for the obtaining or preserving in Hungary of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were not capable of accomplishment owing to the existence of a state of war.

(b) Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals who had duly applied in the territory of any Allied or Associated Power for a patent or registration of a utility model not earlier than twelve months before the outbreak of the war with Hungary or during the war, or for the registration of an industrial design or model or trade mark not earlier than six months before the outbreak of the war with Hungary or during the war, shall be

entitled within twelve months after the coming into force of the present Treaty to apply for corresponding rights in Hungary, with a right of priority based upon the previous filing of the application in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power.

(c) Each of the Allied and Associated Powers and its nationals shall be accorded a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty during which they may institute proceedings in Hungary against those natural or juridical persons who are alleged illegally to have infringed their rights in industrial, literary or artistic property between the date of the outbreak of the war and the coming into force of the Treaty.

2. A period from the outbreak of the war until a date eighteen months after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in determining the time within which a patent must be worked or a design or trade mark used.

3. The period from the outbreak of the war until the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded from the normal term of rights in industrial, literary and artistic property which were in force in Hungary at the outbreak of the war or which are recognized or established under part A of this Annex and belong to any of the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals. Consequently, the normal duration of such rights shall be deemed to be automatically extended in Hungary for a further term corresponding to the period so excluded.

4. The foregoing provisions concerning the rights in Hungary of the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals shall apply equally to the rights in the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers of Hungary and its nationals. Nothing, however, in these provisions shall entitle Hungary or its nationals to more favourable treatment in the territory of any of the Allied and Associated Powers than is accorded by such Power in like cases to other United Nations or their nationals, nor shall Hungary be thereby required to accord to any of the Allied and Associated Powers or its nationals more favourable treatment than Hungary or its nationals receive in the territory of such Power in regard to the matters dealt with in the foregoing provisions.

5. Third parties in the territories of any of the Allied and Associated Powers or Hungary who, before the coming into force of the present Treaty, had bona fide acquired industrial, literary or artistic property rights conflicting with rights restored under part A of this Annex or with rights obtained with the priority provided thereunder, or had bona fide manufactured, published, reproduced, used or sold the subject matter of such rights, shall be permitted, without any liability for infringement, to continue to exercise such rights and to continue or to resume such manufacture, publication, reproduction, use or sale which had been bona fide acquired or commenced. In Hungary, such permission shall take the form of a non-exclusive license

granted on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed by the parties thereto or, in default of agreement, to be fixed by the Conciliation Commission established under Article 35 of the present Treaty. In the territories of each of the Allied and Associated Powers, however, bona fide third parties shall receive such protection as is accorded under similar circumstances to bona fide third parties whose rights are in conflict with those of the nationals of other Allied and Associated Powers.

6. Nothing in part A of this Annex shall be construed to entitle Hungary or its nationals to any patent or utility model rights in the territory of any of the Allied and Associated Powers with respect to inventions, relating to any article listed by name in Annex III of the present Treaty, made, or upon which applications were filed, by Hungary, or any of its nationals, in Hungary or in the territory of any other of the Axis Powers, or in any territory occupied by the Axis forces, during the time when such territory was under the control of the forces or authorities of the Axis Powers.

7. Hungary shall likewise extend the benefits of the foregoing provisions of this Annex to France, and to other United Nations which are not Allied or Associated Powers, whose diplomatic relations with Hungary have been broken off during the war and which undertake to extend to Hungary the benefits accorded to Hungary under the said provisions.

8. Nothing in part A of this Annex shall be understood to conflict with Articles 26, 29 and 31 of the present Treaty.

B. INSURANCE

1. No obstacles, other than any applicable to insurers generally, shall be placed in the way of the resumption by insurers who are United Nations nationals of their former portfolios of business.

2. Should an insurer, who is a national of any of the United Nations, wish to resume his professional activities in Hungary, and should the value of the guarantee deposits or reserves required to be held as a condition of carrying on business in Hungary be found to have decreased as a result of the loss or depreciation of the securities which constituted such deposits or reserves, the Hungarian Government undertakes to accept, for a period of eighteen months, such securities as still remain as fulfilling any legal requirements in respect of deposits and reserves.

ANNEX V

Contracts, Prescription and Negotiable Instruments

A. CONTRACTS

1. Any contract which required for its execution intercourse between any of the parties thereto having become enemies as defined in part D of this Annex, shall, subject to the exceptions set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 below,

be deemed to have been dissolved as from the time when any of the parties thereto became enemies. Such dissolution, however, is without prejudice to the provisions of Article 31 of the present Treaty, nor shall it relieve any party to the contract from the obligation to repay amounts received as advances or as payments on account and in respect of which such party has not rendered performance in return.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 above, there shall be excepted from dissolution and, without prejudice to the rights contained in Article 29 of the present Treaty, there shall remain in force such parts of any contract as are severable and did not require for their execution intercourse between any of the parties thereto, having become enemies as defined in part D of this Annex. Where the provisions of any contract are not so severable, the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety. The foregoing shall be subject to the application of domestic laws, orders or regulations made by any of the Allied and Associated Powers having jurisdiction over the contract or over any of the parties thereto and shall be subject to the terms of the contract.

3. Nothing in part A of this Annex shall be deemed to invalidate transactions lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if they have been carried out with the authorization of the Government of one of the Allied and Associated Powers.

4. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, contracts of insurance and re-insurance shall be subject to separate agreements between the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned and the Government of Hungary.

B. PERIODS OF PRESCRIPTION

1. All periods of prescription or limitation of right of action or of the right to take conservatory measures in respect of relations affecting persons or property, involving United Nations nationals and Hungarian nationals who, by reason of the state of war, were unable to take judicial action or to comply with the formalities necessary to safeguard their rights, irrespective of whether these periods commenced before or after the outbreak of war, shall be regarded as having been suspended, for the duration of the war, in Hungarian territory on the one hand, and on the other hand in the territory of those United Nations which grant to Hungary, on a reciprocal basis, the benefit of the provisions of this paragraph. These periods shall begin to run again on the coming into force of the present Treaty. The provisions of this paragraph shall be applicable in regard to the periods fixed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for payment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

2. Where, on account of failure to perform any act or to comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in

Hungarian territory to the prejudice of a national of one of the United Nations, the Hungarian Government shall restore the rights which have been detrimentally affected. If such restoration is impossible or would be inequitable, the Hungarian Government shall provide that the United Nations national shall be afforded such relief as may be just and equitable in the circumstances.

C. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

1. As between enemies, no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment, or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers, or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

2. Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or endorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment, or protest may be made.

3. If a person has, either before or during the war, incurred obligations under a negotiable instrument in consequence of an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of these obligations, notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

D. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. For the purposes of this Annex, natural or juridical persons shall be regarded as enemies from the date when trading between them shall have become unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which such persons or the contracts were subject.

2. Having regard to the legal system of the United States of America, the provisions of this Annex shall not apply as between the United States of America and Hungary.

ANNEX VI

Judgments

The Hungarian Government shall take the necessary measures to enable nationals of any of the United Nations at any time within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty to submit to the appropriate Hun-

garian authorities for review any judgment given by a Hungarian court between April 10, 1941, and the coming into force of the present Treaty in any proceeding in which the United Nations national was unable to make adequate presentation of his case either as plaintiff or defendant. The Hungarian Government shall provide that, where the United Nations national has suffered injury by reason of any such judgment, he shall be restored in the position in which he was before the judgment was given or shall be afforded such relief as may be just and equitable in the circumstances. The term "United Nations nationals" includes corporations or associations organised or constituted under the laws of any of the United Nations.

In faith whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in the city of Paris in the Russian, English, French and Hungarian languages this tenth day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-Seven.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:		For Czechoslovakia:	
V. MOLOTOV	[SEAL]	JAN MASARYK	[SEAL]
A. BOGOMOLOV	[SEAL]	V. CLEMENTIS	[SEAL]
For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:		For India:	
ERNEST BEVIN		S. E. RUNGANADHAN	[SEAL]
DUFF COOPER	[SEAL]	For New Zealand:	
For the United States of America:		W. J. JORDAN	[SEAL]
JAMES F. BYRNES	[SEAL]	For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:	
JEFFERSON CAFFERY	[SEAL]	I. SENIN	[SEAL]
For Australia:		For the Union of South Africa:	
JOHN A. BEASLEY	[SEAL]	W. G. PARMINTER	[SEAL]
For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:		For the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:	
K. KISSELEV	[SEAL]	STANOJE S. SIMIĆ	[SEAL]
For Canada:		RODOLJUB ČOLAKOVIĆ	[SEAL]
GEORGE P. VANIER	[SEAL]	DR. PAVLE GREGORIĆ	[SEAL]
		For Hungary:	
		JANOS GYONGYOSSI	[SEAL]