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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 French, English, Russian and Italian languages this tenth day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-Seven.

Here follow the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries of:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Canada
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Czechoslovakia
United States of America	Ethiopia
China	Greece
France	India
Australia	The Netherlands
Belgium	New Zealand
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Poland
Brazil	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
	Union of South Africa
	People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
	Italy

(2) Treaty of Peace Between the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria, Paris, 10 February 1947*

(Department of State Publication 2743)

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, Czechoslovakia, Greece, 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

*The text consists of versions in the Russian, English, French and Bulgarian languages, of which the first two were declared to be "authentic."

are at war with Bulgaria 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 Bulgaria, of the other part;

Whereas Bulgaria, 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, Bulgaria, having ceased military operations against the United Nations, broke off relations with Germany, and, having concluded on October 28, 1944, an Armistice 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 at war with Bulgaria, took an active part in the war against Germany; and

Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria are desirous of concluding a treaty of peace, which, conforming to the principles of justice, 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 Bulgaria'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 BULGARIA

ARTICLE 1.—The frontiers of Bulgaria, as shown on the map annexed to the present Treaty (Annex I), shall be those which existed on January 1, 1941.

PART II. POLITICAL CLAUSES

SECTION I

ARTICLE 2.¹— * * *

ARTICLE 3.—Bulgaria, 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.—Bulgaria, which in accordance with the Armistice Agreement has taken measures for dissolving all organisations of a Fascist type on Bulgarian territory, whether political, military or paramilitary, as well as other organisations conducting 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 5.²—* * *

¹ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy," Article 2 corresponds to Article 15 of the Italian treaty.

² Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy," and in Paragraph 3 "Heads of the Diplomatic Missions in Sofia" for "Ambassadors in Rome," Article 5 corresponds to Article 45 of the Italian treaty, with the omission of France from the States listed.

SECTION II

ARTICLE 6.³—* * *

ARTICLE 7.—Bulgaria 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 8.⁴—* * *PART III. MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR
CLAUSES

SECTION I

ARTICLE 9.—The maintenance of land, sea 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, Bulgaria is authorised to have armed forces consisting of not more than:

(a) A land army, including frontier troops, with a total strength of 55,000 personnel;

(b) Anti-aircraft artillery with a strength of 1,800 personnel;

(c) A navy with a personnel strength of 3,500 and a total tonnage of 7,250 tons;

(d) An air force, including any naval air arm, of 90 aircraft, including reserves, of which not more than 70 may be combat types of aircraft, with a total personnel strength of 5,200. Bulgaria 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 10.—The personnel of the Bulgarian Army, Navy and Air Force in excess of the respective

³ Similarly, Article 6 corresponds to Article 18 of the Italian treaty.

⁴ Similarly, Article 8 corresponds to Article 44 of the Italian treaty.

strengths permitted under Article 9 shall be disbanded within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 11.—Personnel not included in the Bulgarian Army, Navy or Air Force shall not receive any form of military training, naval training or military air training as defined in Annex II.

ARTICLE 12.—1. The following construction to the north of the Greco-Bulgarian frontier is prohibited: permanent fortifications where weapons capable of firing into Greek territory can be emplaced; permanent military installations capable of being used to conduct or direct fire into Greek territory; and permanent supply and storage facilities emplaced solely for the use of the said fortifications and installations.

2. This prohibition does not include other types of non-permanent fortifications or surface accommodations and installations which are designed to meet only requirements of an internal character and of local defence of the frontiers.

ARTICLE 13.—Bulgaria 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 14.—Bulgaria 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 9 of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 15.—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 Bulgarian war material shall be placed at the disposal of the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Bulgaria 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. Bulgaria 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 16.—Bulgaria 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 17.⁵—* * *

ARTICLE 18.⁶—* * *

SECTION II

ARTICLE 19.⁷—* * *

⁵ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy," Article 17 corresponds to Article 70 of the Italian treaty.

⁶ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy," Article 18 corresponds to Article 46 of the Italian treaty.

⁷ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy," Article 19 corresponds to Article 71 of the Italian treaty.

PART IV. WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED FORCES

ARTICLE 20.—1. All armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be withdrawn from Bulgaria as soon as possible and in any case not later than 90 days from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

2. All unused Bulgarian currency and all Bulgarian goods in possession of the Allied forces in Bulgaria, acquired pursuant to Article 15 of the Armistice Agreement, shall be returned to the Bulgarian Government within the same period of 90 days.

3. Bulgaria shall, however, provide, during the period between the coming into force of the present Treaty and the final withdrawal of Allied forces, all such supplies and facilities as may be specifically required for the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers which are being withdrawn, and due compensation shall be paid to the Bulgarian Government for such supplies and facilities.

PART V. REPARATION AND RESTITUTION

ARTICLE 21.—1. Losses caused to Yugoslavia and Greece by military operations and by the occupation by Bulgaria of the territory of those States shall be made good by Bulgaria to Yugoslavia and Greece, but, taking into consideration that Bulgaria has not only withdrawn from the war against the United Nations, but has declared and, in fact, waged war against Germany, the Parties agree that compensation for the above losses will be made by Bulgaria not in full but only in part, namely in the amount of \$70,000,000 payable in kind from the products of manufacturing and extractive industries and agriculture over eight years beginning from the coming into force of the present Treaty. The sum to be paid to

Greece shall amount to \$45,000,000 and the sum to be paid to Yugoslavia shall amount to \$25,000,000.

2. The quantities and categories of goods to be delivered shall be determined by agreements to be concluded by the Governments of Greece and Yugoslavia with the Government of Bulgaria. These agreements shall be communicated to the Heads of the Diplomatic Missions in Sofia of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

3. The basis of calculation for the settlement provided in this Article will be the United States dollar at its gold parity on July 1, 1946, i.e. \$35 for one ounce of gold.

4. The basis of valuation of goods delivered under this Article shall be the 1938 international market prices in United States dollars, with an increase of fifteen per cent for industrial products and ten per cent for other products. The cost of transport to the Greek or Yugoslav frontier shall be chargeable to the Bulgarian Government.

ARTICLE 22.⁸— * * *

PART VI. ECONOMIC CLAUSES

ARTICLE 23.⁹— * * *

ARTICLE 24.—Bulgaria recognizes that the Soviet Union is entitled to all German assets in Bulgaria transferred to the Soviet Union by the Control

⁸ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy," Article 22 corresponds to Article 75 of the Italian treaty with the omission of Paragraph 8 of the latter.

⁹ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy," "April 24, 1941" for "June 10, 1940," and the date of the Bulgarian Armistice for that of the Italian Armistice, the text of Article 23 follows generally that of Article 78 of the Italian treaty, with the omission of Paragraph 7 and the last sentence of Paragraph 9 (c) of the latter. An additional clause in Paragraph 4 provides that "the Bulgarian Government shall accord to United Nations nationals the same treatment in the allocation of materials for the repair or rehabilitation of their property in Bulgaria and in the allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of such materials as applies to Bulgarian nationals."

Council for Germany and undertakes to take all necessary measures to facilitate such transfers.

ARTICLE 25.¹⁰— * * *

ARTICLE 26.¹¹— * * *

ARTICLE 27.¹²— * * *

ARTICLE 28.¹³— * * *

ARTICLE 29.¹⁴— * * *

ARTICLE 30.—Bulgaria shall facilitate as far as possible railway traffic in transit through its territory at reasonable rates and shall negotiate with neighboring States all reciprocal agreements necessary for this purpose.

ARTICLE 31.—1. Any disputes which may arise in connection with Articles 22 and 23 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 Bulgarian 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.

¹⁰ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy" and "October 28, 1944" for "September 3, 1943," Article 25 corresponds to Article 79 of the Italian treaty, with the omission of paragraphs 5, 6 (f) and 6 (g) of the latter.

¹¹ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy" and "October 28, 1944" for "September 3, 1943," Article 26 corresponds to Article 77 of the Italian treaty, with the omission of Paragraph 5 of the latter.

¹² Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy," Article 27 corresponds to Article 81 of the Italian treaty.

¹³ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy" and "levas" for "lire," Article 28 corresponds to Article 76 of the Italian treaty with the omission of Paragraphs 4 and 6 of the latter.

¹⁴ Substituting "Bulgaria" for "Italy," Article 29 corresponds to Article 82 of the Italian treaty.

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 32.—Articles 22, 23, 29 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 Bulgaria have been broken off during the war.

ARTICLE 33.—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 34.—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

ARTICLES 35–38.¹⁵—* * *

LIST OF ANNEXES ¹⁶

I. Map of Bulgarian Frontiers (*not reproduced here.*)

¹⁵ Articles 35 through 38 correspond substantially with Articles 86, 87, 88 and 90 of the Italian treaty, with the omission of France as a party and the substitution of the American, British and Soviet heads of mission in Sofia for the Four Ambassadors in Rome. Articles 37 and 38 further provide that the Treaty and all instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Government of the U. S. S. R.

¹⁶ Substituting “Bulgaria” for “Italy” and “April 24, 1941” for “June 10, 1940,” Annex II corresponds to Part B of Annex XIII to the Italian treaty; Annex III to Part C of Annex XIII; Annex IV to Part A of Annex XV; Annex V to Annex XVI; and Annex VI to Part B of Annex XVII.

- II. Definition of Military, Military Air and Naval Training
- III. Definition and list of war material
- IV. Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property
- V. Contracts, Prescription and Negotiable Instruments
- VI. Judgments

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 Bulgarian languages this tenth day of February, One Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-Seven.

Here follow the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries of:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Greece
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	India
United States of America	New Zealand
Australia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Union of South Africa
Czechoslovakia	People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
	Bulgaria

(3) Treaty of Peace Between the Allied and Associated Powers and Hungary, Paris, 10 February 1947*

(Department of State Publication 2743)

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, Czecho-

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