

**July 11, 1952**

## **TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA**

Note: The Agreement was concurred in by the Senate, S. R. No. 131, May 13, 1952. The Philippine instrument of ratification was signed by the President, November 16, 1953. The Agreement entered into force, April 29, 1954, upon the exchange of ratification between the Parties. It was declared by the President, Proc. No. 228, S. 1955.

Reference: This Agreement is also published in II DFA TS No. 2, p. 1, and 203 UNTS, p. 73. The Presidential proclamation of the Agreement is published in 51 O.G., p. 6052 (Dec. 1955).

The Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of India animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations so happily existing between them, by means of formal provisions designed to fortify their spiritual, cultural and economic ties, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and, to that end, have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the President of the Philippines:

His Excellency **JOAQUIN M. ELIZALDE**, Secretary of Foreign Affairs;

His Excellency the President of India;

His Excellency **MIRZA RASHID ALI BAIG**, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Manila;

who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

### **ARTICLE I**

There shall be perpetual peace and everlasting amity between the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of India and their peoples.

### **ARTICLE II**

Should any dispute arise between the two High Contracting Parties which cannot satisfactorily be adjusted by diplomacy, or through mediation or arbitration, the Parties shall not use force for settlement, but shall refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice for final adjudication. This undertaking shall not however apply to disputes relating to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of one of the High Contracting Parties. If the parties cannot agree as to whether the dispute is international in character or is exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of one of the High Contracting Parties, the question of jurisdiction shall be submitted for decision to the International Court of Justice, unless the parties agree to have the question decided by other means.

### **ARTICLE III**