

September 03, 1952

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Note: The Agreement was concurred in by the Senate, S.R. 130, May 19, 1953. The Philippine instrument of ratification was signed by the President, July 9, 1954. The Agreement entered into force, October 26, 1954 upon the exchange of ratification between the Parties. It was proclaimed by the President, Proc. No, 229, S. 1955.

Reference: This Agreement is also published in II DFA TS No. 1, p. 141. The Presidential proclamation of the Agreement is published in 51 O.G. 6053, (Dec, 1955).

The Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of Cuba 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,

The President of the Philippines:

His Excellency Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to the United States,

The President of Cuba:

His Excellency Aurelio F. Concheso, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba to the United States,

who, after communicating to each other their respective 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 Cuba and their peoples.

ARTICLE II

Should any dispute arise between the two High Contracting Parties which cannot satisfactorily be adjusted by bilateral negotiations 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 apply to disputes relating to matters considered respectively by the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of Cuba as being essentially of their national competence.

ARTICLE III