

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

Read online (full-text search, related cases, audio case brief): <https://batas.org/library/0fa0370f5060/>

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 Extraordi-
nary 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

The diplomatic representatives of each High Contracting Party, after having been recognized and accepted, shall enjoy during the term of their respective missions, on the basis of reciprocity, the rights, privileges and immunities generally recognized under international law and usage.

ARTICLE IV

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to send to, and receive from, the Other, Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents, who being duly provided with exequatur or any other mode of recognition, shall be permitted to reside in the territories of the Other in such places as may be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties.

Consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, after entering upon their duties,, enjoy reciprocally in the territory of the Other all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are accorded to officers of their status and rank in accordance with the generally accepted principles of international law and usage.

ARTICLE V

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties within the territories of the Other shall be permitted to enjoy reciprocally the right to acquire, possess and dispose of movable and immovable property, to travel, to reside and to engage in trade, industry and other peaceful and lawful pursuits, subject always to the Constitution, laws and regulations which may be in force in the Other.

With respect to the protection and security of their persons and property and in regard to judicial proceedings the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the same treatment as is accorded to the nationals of the Other.

ARTICLE VI

The High Contracting Parties agree to exchange government publications. The manner of exchange and the entity or entities designated by each High Contracting Party to receive the publications of the Other shall be arranged by exchange of notes.

ARTICLE VII

The High Contracting Parties agree to conclude as soon as practicable Treaties On commerce and navigation, consular rights and privileges, copyrights and patents, and extradition.

ARTICLE VIII

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. It shall enter into force upon the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and shall thereafter remain in force unless and until terminated by one year's written notice.

In Faith Whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed the present Treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English and Spanish languages at Washington, this 3rd day of September, 1952.

For the Republic of the Philippines :

(Sgd.) CARLOS P. ROMULO

For the Republic of Cuba :

(Sgd.) A. F. CONCHESO

ABOUT BATAS.ORG

Study smarter at BATAS.org

The Philippine bar review and law-school companion built around how your brain actually remembers.

The complete Philippine law library - free for everyone.

More than 100,000 Supreme Court decisions, Republic Acts, and executive issuances - full-text searchable, browsable by category and year, and always free. No paywall, no login. This PDF came from it.

Audio case-brief lectures.

Any decision becomes a podcast-style lecture - facts, issues, ruling, and doctrine - with read-along highlighting and a hands-free presentation mode. Study while commuting, working out, or resting your eyes.

Bar review built on the science of memory.

Complete, sequenced courses for all eight bar subjects, narrated like podcasts and reinforced with retrieval practice and spaced review - the study techniques with the strongest evidence behind them.

The full law-school curriculum.

One subscription unlocks the entire J.D. curriculum - every subject, every lesson, with your progress tracked down to the paragraph so you can pick up exactly where you left off, on any device.

Mock exams that tell you where you stand.

Timed multiple-choice exams graded instantly, with per-subject score breakdowns and focus suggestions that point you at your weakest topics first.

A study planner that keeps you on pace.

Set your schedule and BATAS tells you every day whether you are on track for bar day - and exactly which lesson to take next.

Start free at <https://batas.org>

The law library is free forever - and your first lesson is one click away.

The text of this document is an official public record and remains in the public domain. Formatting, presentation, and compilation © 2026 batas.org.

Downloaded free from the batas.org Law Library. Share it freely - the library is free for every law student, bar reviewee, and practitioner.