

July 04, 1946

**PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND DIPLOMATIC AND
CONSULAR REPRESENTATION**

Note: The Agreement entered into force July 4, 1946.

Reference: This Agreement is also published in I DFA TS No. 3, p. 64; 6
UNTS 335 and TIAS No. 1539.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, considering that in accordance with the expressed will of the Congress and people of the United States of America and of the Congress and people of the Philippines, the political ties which have united these peoples are to be dissolved on July 4, 1946,

Considering also the mutual desire that the friendship and affection which have long existed between the two peoples shall be reaffirmed and continued without interruption for all time, and

Desiring to establish a basis for relations between the Governments of the two countries pending the conclusion, by established constitutional processes, of definitive treaties,

Do now make of record this provisional agreement concerning friendly relations and diplomatic and consular representation.

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America recognizes the Republic of the Philippines as a separate, independent and self-governing nation and acknowledges the authority and control of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines over the territory of the Philippine Islands.

ARTICLE II

The Government of the United States of America will notify the Governments with which it has diplomatic relations of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines and will invite those Governments to recognize the Republic of the Philippines as a member of the family of nations.

ARTICLE III

The diplomatic representatives of each contracting party shall enjoy in the territories of the other privileges and immunities derived from generally recognized international law. The consular representatives of each contracting party, duly provided with exequaturs, shall be permitted to reside in the territories of the other; they shall enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to such officers by general international usage; and they shall not be treated in a manner less favorable than similar officers of any third country.