

No. 2141

**INDIA
and
SYRIA**

**Treaty of Friendship and Commerce. Signed at New Delhi,
on 25 February 1952**

D: Indefinite

Official texts: Hindi, Arabic and English.

Registered by India on 3 April 1953.

**INDE
et
SYRIE**

**Traité d'amitié et de commerce. Signé à New-Delhi, le
25 février 1952**

Textes officiels hindi, arabe et anglais.

Enregistré par l'Inde le 3 avril 1953.

No. 2141. TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE¹
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SYRIA. SIGNED
AT NEW DELHI, ON 25 FEBRUARY 1952

The Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Syria being equally desirous to strengthen and develop the traditional bonds of friendship existing between them and urged by a common desire to co-operate in establishing peace between the two countries for promoting the prosperity and welfare of their respective peoples have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce and to this end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :

The Honourable Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SYRIA :

His Excellency Dr. Najib Armanazi
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Syria in India,

who having examined each other's credentials and found them good and in due form have agreed as follows :—

Article 1

The two Governments recognize and respect the independence and rights of each other.

Article 2

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Syria.

Article 3

In order to secure and improve the relations mentioned in Article 2, the Contracting Parties agree to the appointment of Diplomatic Representatives at the capitals of the two countries, and Consular Representatives as may be

¹ Came into force on 5 December 1952, by the exchange of the instruments of ratification at New Delhi, in accordance with article 7.

necessary and at such places as may be agreed upon. Each Party shall grant to such Representatives of the other Party such privileges and immunities as are accorded under International Law, so however that neither Party shall deny to any Diplomatic or Consular Representative of the other Party any special privileges and immunities which it grants to the Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of a similar status of any other State.

Article 4

The two Governments agree to strengthen and develop cultural ties between their respective countries and to assist in each other's industrial and agricultural progress.

Article 5

The two Contracting Parties shall maintain and develop mutually advantageous commercial and trade relations and to this end have agreed on the following :—

- (a) The exchange of commodities between India and Syria shall be carried out in accordance with the import and export regulations in force in the two countries.
- (b) The Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Syria will extend to the traders of each country all facilities for furtherance of trade within the framework of their regulations during the validity of this Treaty.
- (c) Commercial transactions commenced before the coming into force of the present Treaty and not completed will be settled during the period of validity of the Treaty in accordance with the regulations current in the two countries relating to such operations.
- (d) The Contracting Parties will assist in furthering the trade between the two countries to the maximum extent possible specifically in respect of the commodities included in Schedules A and B of the exportable goods which are not exhaustive and to which additions or alterations may be made by mutual consent. For this purpose two Schedules A and B of exportable goods from both the countries are attached.

Article 6

Any differences arising out of interpretation or implementation of this Treaty shall be settled by negotiations through the ordinary Diplomatic channels. In case an agreement is not reached within a reasonable period of time the matter shall be referred to arbitration with the consent of the two Governments.

Article 7

The present Treaty shall be ratified and shall come into force on the date on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at New Delhi as soon as possible. This Treaty shall be valid for a period of three years commencing from the date of its execution according to this Article and shall thereafter continue in force :

Provided that after the expiry of the said three years either Government may give to the other not less than six months notice of its desire to end the Treaty and on expiry of the period of such notice the Treaty shall cease to be in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in English, Arabic and Hindi, all three texts being equally authentic except in the case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

DONE in duplicate at New Delhi this twenty-fifth day of February 1952 A.D. corresponding to the twenty-eighth day of Jamadi-ul-Awwal 1371 Hijri.

For the Government of India :

(*Signed*) Jawaharlal NEHRU
Prime Minister and Minister for
External Affairs

For the Government
of the Republic of Syria :

(*Signed*) Najib ARMANAZI
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of Syria in India

SCHEDULE "A"

INDIA'S EXPORTABLE COMMODITIES

- (1) Tea.
- (2) Jute manufactures.
- (3) Cotton yarn.
- (4) Crepe soles.
- (5) Heavy hides.
- (6) Henna powder.
- (7) Cocoanut fibres.
- (8) Castor oil.
- (9) Rubber tyres and tubes.
- (10) Leather goods (leather bags and suit cases, etc.).
- (11) Rubber goods (hot water bottles, rubber sheets and hospital accessories like hand gloves, etc.).
- (12) Soap.
- (13) Manufactures of steel (such as steel almirahs, steel furniture, etc.).
- (14) Cotton piecegoods.

SCHEDULE " B "

SYRIA'S EXPORTABLE COMMODITIES

- (1) Dried fruits.
 - (2) Light hides (cow hides 25 lbs. and below, wet, salted and also corresponding weights in other cures).
 - (3) Coarse grain (grain and pulses - millet and gram and lentils).
 - (4) Silk cocoons.
 - (5) Raw cotton.
 - (6) Cheese (cheddar type, white and yellow variety).
 - (7) Fire bricks.
 - (8) Emery.
 - (9) Sulphur.
 - (10) Copper.
 - (11) Quicksilver.
 - (12) Olive oil in tins.
 - (13) Wax (Carnauba) used for the manufacture of polish.
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