

No. 7688

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
KUWAIT**

**Parcel Post Agreement between the Postal Administration
of the United States of America and the Postal Admin-
istration of the State of Kuwait, and**

**Detailed Regulations for the execution of the above-men-
tioned Agreement. Both signed at Kuwait, on 9 Octo-
ber 1963, and at Washington, on 21 October 1963**

Official text: English.

Registered by the United States of America on 14 April 1965.

**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
KOWEÏT**

**Arrangement entre l'Administration postale des États-Unis
d'Amérique et l'Administration postale de l'État du
Koweït relatif à l'échange de colis postaux, et**

**Règlement d'exécution de l'Arrangement susmentionné.
Signés tous deux à Koweït, le 9 octobre 1963, et à
Washington, le 21 octobre 1963**

Texte officiel anglais.

Enregistrés par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 14 avril 1965.

No. 7688. PARCEL POST AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT. SIGNED AT KUWAIT, ON 9 OCTOBER 1963, AND AT WASHINGTON, ON 21 OCTOBER 1963

The undersigned, for and on behalf of the Postal Administrations of the United States of America and of the State of Kuwait, duly authorized by their respective governments, have by mutual consent agreed to the following Articles :

Article I

OBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT

Between the United States of America (including Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa) on the one hand and Kuwait on the other hand, there may be exchanged parcels up to the limits of weight and dimensions stated in the Detailed Regulations² for the Execution of this Agreement.

Article II

TRANSIT PARCELS

1. Each Postal Administration agrees to accept in transit through its service, to or from any country with which it has parcel-post communication, parcels originating in, or addressed for delivery in the service of, the other contracting Administration.
2. Each Postal Administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary, and the amount of the charges due to it therefor, as well as other conditions.
3. To be accepted for onward transmission, parcels sent by one of the contracting Administrations through the service of the other Administration must comply with the conditions prescribed from time to time by the intermediate Administration.

¹ The Agreement and Detailed Regulations (see p. 308 of this volume) came into force on 16 September 1964, the date mutually settled between the Postal Administrations of the two countries, in accordance with the provisions of article XXX of the Agreement and article 23 of the Regulations.

² See p. 308 of this volume.

Article III

POSTAGE AND FEES

1. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel the postage and the fees for requests for information as to the disposal of a parcel made after it has been posted, and also, in the case of insured parcels, the insurance fees and the fees for return receipts that may from time to time be prescribed by its regulations.

2. Except in the case of returned or redirected parcels, the postage and such of the fees mentioned in the preceding section as are applicable must be paid in advance,

Article IV

PREPARATION OF PARCELS

Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and the protection of the contents as set forth in the Detailed Regulations.

Article V

PROHIBITIONS

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post :

(a) A letter or a communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence. Nevertheless, it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a single copy of the address of the parcel, that of the sender being added.

(b) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.

(c) Any live animal, except bees.

(d) Any article the admission of which is forbidden by the customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.

(e) Any explosive or inflammable article and, in general, any article the conveyance of which is dangerous, including articles which from their nature or packing may be a source of danger to postal employees or may soil or damage other articles.

(f) Articles of an obscene or immoral nature.

It is forbidden to send coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer ; platinum, gold, or silver (whether manufactured or unmanufactured) ; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles in uninsured parcels.

If a parcel which contains coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer, platinum, gold, or silver (whether manufactured or unmanufactured); precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles is sent uninsured, it shall be placed under insurance by the Administration of destination and treated accordingly.

2. If a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions is handed over by one Administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and inland regulations. Explosives or inflammable articles, as well as documents, pictures, and other articles injurious to public morals, may be destroyed on the spot by the Administration which finds them in the mails.

3. The fact that a parcel contains a letter, or a communication having the nature of a letter, may not in any case entail return of the parcel to the sender. The letter, however, is marked for collection of postage calculated at double the rate applicable to the letter service from the country of origin to the country of destination.

4. The two Administrations advise each other, by means of the List of Prohibited Articles published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, of all prohibited articles. However, they do not on that account assume any responsibility towards the customs or police authorities, or the sender.

5. If a parcel wrongly admitted to the post is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the Administration of origin shall be informed as to the precise treatment accorded to the parcel in order that it may take such steps as are necessary.

Article VI

INSURANCE

1. Parcels may be insured up to the amount of 500 gold francs or its equivalent in the currency of the country of origin. However, the Chiefs of the two contracting Postal Administrations may, by mutual consent, increase or decrease this maximum amount of insurance.

2. A parcel cannot give rise to the right to an indemnity higher than the actual value of its contents, but it is permissible to insure it for only part of that value.

Article VII

RESPONSIBILITY. INDEMNITY

1. The Postal Administration of the United States of America will not be responsible for the loss, abstraction or damage of an uninsured parcel.

The Postal Administration of the State of Kuwait will apply the provisions of Article 35 of the UPU Parcel Post Agreement, Ottawa 1957,¹ in respect of uninsured parcels suffering abstraction, loss or damage whilst in its custody or control.

2. Except in the cases mentioned in the Article following, the contracting Administrations are responsible for the loss of insured parcels mailed in one of the two countries for delivery in the other and for the loss, abstraction of, or damage to their contents or a part thereof.

The sender or other rightful claimant, is entitled to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, abstraction, or damage. The amount of indemnity is calculated on the basis of the actual value (current price or, in the absence of current price, the ordinary estimated value) at the place where and the time when the parcel was accepted for mailing ; provided in any case that the indemnity may not be greater than the amount for which the parcel was insured and on which the insurance fee has been collected, or the maximum amount of 500 gold francs.

In cases where the loss, damage, or abstraction occurs in the service of the country of destination, the Administration of destination may pay compensation to the addressee at its own expense and without consulting the Administration of origin ; provided that the addressee can prove that the sender has waived his rights in the addressee's favor.

3. No indemnity is paid for indirect damages or loss of profits resulting from the loss, rifling, damage, non-delivery, misdelivery, or delay of an insured parcel dispatched in accordance with the conditions of the present Agreement.

4. In the case where indemnity is payable for the loss of a parcel or for the destruction or abstraction of the whole of the contents thereof, the sender is entitled to return of the postal charges, if claimed. However, the insurance fees are not returned in any case.

5. In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the Administrations involved, which agreement may be made by correspondence, no indemnity will be paid by either Administration for the loss, rifling, or damage of transit insured parcels; that is, parcels originating in a country not participating in this Agreement and destined for one of the two participating countries, or parcels originating in one of the two participating countries and destined for a country not participating in this Agreement.

6. When an insured parcel originating in one country and destined to be delivered in the other country is reforwarded from there to a third country or is returned to a third country at the request of the sender or of the addressee, the party entitled

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 365, p. 3.