

No. 58

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
(acting on behalf of His Highness the Sheikh of Koweit)
and
SAUDI ARABIA**

Trade Agreement. Signed at Jedda, on 20 April 1942

English and Arabic official texts communicated by the Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations. The filing and recording took place on 31 October 1947.

**ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET
D'IRLANDE DU NORD
(agissant au nom de Son Altesse le Cheik du Koweit)
et
ARABIE SAOUDITE**

Accord commercial. Signé à Djeddah, le 20 avril 1942

Textes officiels anglais et arabe communiqués par le représentant permanent du Royaume-Uni auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Le classement et l'inscription au répertoire ont eu lieu le 31 octobre 1947.

No. 58. TRADE AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE SHEIKHDOM
OF KOWEIT AND THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.
SIGNED AT JEDDA, ON 20 APRIL 1942

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter called the Government of the United Kingdom), acting on behalf of His Highness the Sheikh of Koweit, of the one part, and the Government of Saudi Arabia, of the other part, being desirous of concluding an Agreement to regulate trade between Koweit and Saudi Arabia, have appointed as their Representatives for this purpose:—

The Government of the United Kingdom:

Francis Hugh William Stonehewer-Bird, C.M.G., O.B.E., His Majesty's
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the King-
dom of Saudi Arabia;

The Government of Saudi Arabia:

His Excellency Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, Head of the Political Section
and Private Secretary to His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia;

who, having examined their credentials and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1

1. All goods which leave Koweit territory for Saudi Arabia by land or sea must be accompanied by a person carrying a manifest. In case of goods sent by land:—

- (a) they must be sent by caravan, and any person carrying goods from Koweit territory who is not with a caravan shall be regarded as a smuggler, even if he has a manifest;
- (b) the caravan must call at that one of the points in Saudi Arabia mentioned in Article 7 below, which is specified in the manifest;
- (c) the person carrying the manifest must also have with him a list showing the names of the persons in the caravan and the number of camels;

¹ Came into force on 1 May 1943, upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Jedda, in accordance with Article 10.

(d) the person carrying the manifest shall report to the officials appointed for that purpose first at the Koweit point and then at the Saudi Arabian point specified in the manifest.

2. Persons entering Koweit territory from Saudi Arabia and leaving again with goods bought for their personal consumption, whether they are nomad or settled, must travel in parties and conform to the conditions laid down for commercial caravans.

3. A caravan shall consist of not less than one motor vehicle or three animals.

4. Goods which leave Koweit territory for Saudi Arabia by sea must be taken to the Saudi Arabian port specified in the manifest, and the person holding the manifest must report to the proper authorities at that port. The provisions about smuggling contained in the present regulations shall be applicable to goods transported by sea and to the persons transporting them.

Article 2

The person responsible for a caravan or party such as is mentioned in Article 1 shall, before his departure with the caravan (or party) and with the goods from Koweit territory for Saudi Arabia, obtain a manifest from the Koweit Customs Department (Manifest Office) for all the goods destined for Saudi Arabia. This manifest must accompany the goods, and a copy of it shall be given to the Saudi Arabian Trade Agent in Koweit by the Koweit Customs Office before the caravan (or party) leaves Koweit territory, and a third copy of the manifest shall be kept in the Manifest Office. It is forbidden to take a quantity greater or less than that shown in the manifest or to go to any destination other than that mentioned in the manifest or by any route other than the ordinary one.

Article 3

Should the merchant or owner of the goods choose to send part of the goods by motor car and part by camel, or by two caravans, or part by sea and part by land, a separate manifest must accompany each part.

Article 4

Any person who is found within Koweit territory in possession of goods intended for export to Saudi Arabia and without a manifest shall be punished by confiscation of the goods, and any such person who has a manifest but is in possession of goods in excess of those shown in the manifest shall be punished by confiscation of the excess not shown in the manifest. In both cases he shall be liable to a fine.

Article 5

Heads of caravans and holders of manifests must report to the nearest post any evasion or infraction of the provisions of this Agreement which comes to their knowledge. Otherwise they themselves shall be held responsible if the evasion or infraction comes to light.

Article 6

The Customs officials of Koweit and of Saudi Arabia at the specified posts may communicate with one another in order to ensure mutual understanding and the common good as regards the application of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 7

The posts at which holders of manifests must report with their goods are as follows:—

By land—

Koweit: Koweit or Subaihiyah or Jahra.

Saudi Arabia: Al Qarya or Hafr.

By sea—

Koweit: Koweit port.

Saudi Arabia: Ras Tannura, Jubail, Qatif or Uqair;

and they must go to these centres direct and by the usual route.

Article 8

If any goods destined for Saudi Arabia are found to have left Koweit territory, whether by land or sea, without the foregoing provisions having been complied with, such goods shall be considered contraband, and together with the means of transport, shall be liable to confiscation; moreover, any person whatsoever who infringes or who attempts to evade or circumvent these provisions shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment, or fine, or both.

Article 9

Any national of either of the two Governments may enter the territory of the other for "musabala" or for any other lawful purpose not specified in this article without obtaining permission from the other beforehand. But a Saudi Arabian national shall carry a document issued by the competent authority in his own country establishing his identity and authorising him to make the

proposed journey, and the Koweit authorities shall inform the Saudi Arabian Agent in Koweit of the names and tribes of persons arriving and of the articles they carry away from Koweit.

Article 10

This Agreement has been drawn up in duplicate in the English and Arabic languages, both texts having equal force. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged by the two Contracting Parties as soon as possible. It shall come into force as from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall be valid for a period of five years from that date.

If neither of the two Contracting Parties gives notice to the other Party six months before the expiry of the said period of five years that it wishes to terminate or amend the Agreement, it shall remain in force and shall not be held to have terminated until six months have elapsed from the day on which one Party shall have given notice to the other Party of its wish to terminate or amend the Agreement.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Jedda, the twentieth day of April, 1942, corresponding to the fourth day of the month of Rabi' al Thani in the year 1361 of the Hijra.

For the Government of the United Kingdom:

F. H. W. STONEHEWER-BIRD

For the Government of Saudi Arabia:

YUSUF YASIN
