

No. 3436

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
PAKISTAN**

Agreement concerning the exchange of parcel post. Signed at Karachi, on 20 July 1955, and at Washington, on 7 October 1955

Detailed Regulations for the execution of the above-mentioned Agreement. Signed at Karachi, on 20 July 1955, and at Washington, on 7 October 1955

Official texts: English.

Registered by the United States of America on 22 May 1956.

**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
PAKISTAN**

Arrangement relatif à l'échange des colis postaux. Signé à Karachi, le 20 juillet 1955, et à Washington, le 7 octobre 1955

Règlement d'exécution de l'Arrangement susmentionné. Signé à Karachi, le 20 juillet 1955, et à Washington, le 7 octobre 1955

Texte officiel anglais.

Enregistrés par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 22 mai 1956.

No. 3436. AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND PAKISTAN CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF PARCEL POST. SIGNED AT KARACHI, ON 20 JULY 1955, AND AT WASHINGTON, ON 7 OCTOBER 1955

The Governor General of Pakistan through the Postal Administration of Pakistan and the Postmaster General of the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii) agree to effect a regular direct exchange of parcels between Pakistan and the United States of America.

Article I

EXCHANGE OF PARCELS

Between the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii) on the one hand and Pakistan 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 guarantees the right of transit through its service, to or from any country with which it has parcel-post communication, of 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 its 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 Came into force on 1 January 1956, the date mutually settled between the two administrations, in accordance with article XXXIII.

² See p. 282 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 receipt (Advice of delivery) 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 prepaid.

Article IV

PREPARATION OF PARCELS

1. 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

The transmission of the following articles by parcel post is prohibited :

- (a) A letter or a communication having the nature of a letter. Nevertheless, it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a simple 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, which must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all dangers to postal officers and to allow the contents to be ascertained.
- (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 articles 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.

(g) It is, moreover, 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 country 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. Explosive 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 latter is, however, marked for collection of postage due from the addressee at the regular rate.

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 Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries may, by mutual consent, increase or decrease this maximum amount of insurance.

2. Each Administration shall have the right to fix its own scale of fees for insurance fixed by its legislation.

3. A receipt must be given free of charge at the time of posting to the sender of an insured parcel.

Article VII

FRAUDULENT INSURANCE

1. The insured value may not exceed the actual value of the contents of the parcel, but it is permitted to insure only part of this value.
2. The fraudulent insurance of a parcel for a sum exceeding the actual value shall be subject to any legal proceedings which may be admitted by the laws of the country of origin.

Article VIII

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS, DAMAGE, OR ABSTRACTION

1. (i) Except in the cases mentioned in the following articles, the two Administrations shall be responsible for the *loss of insured parcels* only, and for the loss, damage, or abstraction of their contents or of a part thereof.

(ii) The sender or other rightful claimant is entitled under this head to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, damage, or abstraction. The amount of compensation for an insured parcel shall not exceed the amount for which it was insured, and on which the insurance fee has been collected.

(iii) Compensation is paid to the addressee when he claims it after making reservations when accepting delivery of a pilfered or damaged parcel provided he also proves that the sender has waived his rights in his favor.

2. Compensation shall be calculated on the current price of goods of the same nature at the place and time at which the goods were accepted for transmission. In the absence of the current price, compensations calculated on the ordinary value of the goods estimated on the same basis.

3. Where compensation is due for the loss, destruction, or complete damage of an insured parcel or for the abstraction of the whole of the contents, the sender is entitled to return of the postage also, if claimed.

4. In all cases, insurance fees shall be retained by the Administration concerned.

5. In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved, which agreement may be made by correspondence, no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss of transit insured parcels; that is, parcels originating in a country not participating in this Agreement and destined for one of the two contracting countries, or parcels originating in one of the two contracting 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 to 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 to the indemnity in case of loss, rifling or damage occurring subsequent to the reforwarding or return of the parcel by the country of original destination can lay claim in such a case only to the indemnity which the country where the loss, rifling, or damage occurred consents to pay or which that country is obliged to pay in accordance with the agreement made between the countries directly interested in the reforwarding or return. Either of the two countries signing the present Agreement which wrongly forwards an insured parcel to a third country, is responsible to the sender to the same extent as the country of origin; that is, within the limits of the present Agreement.

Article IX

EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY

1. The two Administrations are relieved from all responsibility :

- (a) In case of parcels of which the addressee has accepted delivery without reservation.
- (b) For indirect loss or loss of profits of any parcel transmitted under this Agreement.
- (c) In case of loss or damage through *force majeure*.
- (d) When they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through *force majeure*, unless proof of liability of the Administration has been furnished otherwise.
- (e) When the damage has been caused by the fault of negligence of the sender, or the addressee, or the representatives of either, or when it is due to the nature of the article.
- (f) For parcels which contain prohibited articles as mentioned in Article V.
- (g) For parcels seized by the Customs because of false declaration of contents.
- (h) In the case the sender of an insured parcel, with intent to defraud, shall declare the contents to be above their real value, this rule, however, shall not prejudice any legal proceedings necessitated by the legislation of the country of origin.
- (i) When no inquiry or application for indemnity has been made by the claimant or his representative within a year commencing with the day following the posting of the insured parcel.
- (j) For parcels which did not conform to the stipulations of this Agreement, or which were not packed in the manner prescribed, but the country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage may pay indemnity in respect of such parcels without recourse to the other Administration.

2. The responsibility of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing insured parcels rests upon the sender, and the postal service of neither country will assume liability for loss, rifling, or damage arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

Article X

TERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

1. The two Administrations shall cease to be responsible for parcels which have been delivered in accordance with their internal regulations and of which the owners or their agents have accepted delivery without reservation.

2. Responsibility is, however, maintained when the addressee or, in case of return, the sender makes reservations in taking delivery of a parcel the contents of which have been abstracted or damaged.

Article XI

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Administration of origin except in the cases indicated in Article VIII, Section 1, where payment is made by the Administration of destination. The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

Article XII

PERIOD FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

1. Compensation shall be paid as soon as possible and at the latest, within one year from the day following the date of the inquiry.

2. The Administration responsible is authorized to settle with the claimant on behalf of the other Administration if the latter, after being duly informed of the application, has let nine months pass without giving a decision in the matter.

3. The Administration responsible for making payment may, exceptionally, postpone it beyond the period of one year when a decision has not yet been reached upon the question whether the loss, damage, or abstraction is due to a cause beyond control.

Article XIII

INCIDENCE OF COST OF COMPENSATION

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility shall rest with the Administration which, having received the parcel from the other Administration without

making any reservation and having been furnished with all the particulars for investigation prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish either proper delivery to the addressee or his agent, or other proper disposal of the parcel.

2. When the loss, rifling or damage of an insured parcel is detected upon opening the receptacle at the receiving exchange office and after it has been regularly pointed out to the dispatching exchange office, the responsibility falls on the Administration to which the latter office belongs unless it be proved that the irregularity occurred in the service of the receiving Administration.

3. If, in the case of a parcel dispatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the loss, damage, or abstraction has occurred in course of conveyance without its being possible to prove in the service of which country the irregularity took place, the two Administrations shall bear the amount of compensation in equal shares.

4. By paying compensation the Administration concerned takes over, to the extent of the amount paid, the rights of the person who has received compensation in any action which may be taken against the addressee, the sender, or a third party.

5. If a parcel which has been regarded as lost is subsequently found, in whole or in part, the person to whom compensation has been paid shall be informed that he is at liberty to take possession of the parcel against repayment of the amount paid as compensation.

Article XIV

REPAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF ORIGIN

1. The Administration responsible or on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article XI is bound to repay the amount of the compensation within a period of six months after notification of payment. The amount shall be recovered from the Administration responsible through the accounts provided for in Article XXII of the Detailed Regulations.

2. The Administration which has been duly proved responsible and which has originally declined to pay compensation is bound to bear all the additional charges resulting from the unwarranted delay in payment.

Article XV

CERTIFICATES OF MAILING RECEIPTS

1. On request made at the time of mailing an ordinary (uninsured) parcel, the sender will receive a certificate of mailing from the post office where the parcel is mailed, on a form provided for the purpose, and each country may fix a reasonable fee therefor.

2. The sender of an insured parcel receives without charge, at the time of posting, a receipt for his parcel.

Article XVI

RETURN RECEIPTS AND INQUIRIES

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain an advice of delivery on payment of such additional charge, if any, as the country of origin of the parcel shall stipulate and under the conditions laid down in the Detailed Regulations.

2. A fee may be charged at the option of the country of origin on a request for information as to the disposal of an ordinary parcel and also of an insured parcel made after it has been posted if the sender has not already paid the special fee to obtain an advice of delivery.

3. Enquiries shall be admitted only within the period of one year from the day following the date of posting.

Article XVII

CUSTOMS CHARGES

The parcels are subject to all customs laws and regulations in force in the country of destination. The duties collectible on that account are collected from the addressee on delivery of the parcel in accordance with the internal regulations.

Article XVIII

CUSTOMS CHARGES TO BE CANCELLED

The Customs charges on parcels sent back to the country of origin or redirected to another country shall be cancelled both in Pakistan and in the United States of America.

Article XIX

FEE FOR CUSTOMS CLEARANCE

Each of the two Administrations may collect from the addressee either in respect of delivery to the Customs and clearance through the Customs, or in respect of delivery to the Customs only, such fee as it may from time to time fix for similar services in its parcel post relations with other countries generally.

Article XX

DELIVERY TO THE ADDRESSEE. FEE FOR DELIVERY AT THE PLACE OF ADDRESS

Parcels are delivered to the addressees as quickly as possible in accordance with the conditions in force in the country of destination. That country may collect in respect of delivery of parcels to the addressee a fee not exceeding 50 gold centimes per parcel. The same fee may be charged, if the case arises, for each presentation after the first at the addressee's residence or place of business.

Article XXI

WAREHOUSING CHARGE

The country of destination is authorized to collect the warehousing charge fixed by its legislation for parcels addressed "*Poste Restante*" or which are not claimed within the prescribed period. This charge may in no case exceed 5 gold francs.

Article XXII

MISSENT PARCELS

Parcels received out of course, or wrongly allowed to be dispatched, shall be retransmitted or returned in accordance with the provisions of Article I, Section 2, and Article XVI, Sections 1 and 2, of the Detailed Regulations.

Article XXIII

REDIRECTION

1. A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination. The Administration of destination may collect the redirection charge prescribed by its internal regulations. Similarly, a parcel may be redirected from one of the two countries which are parties to this Agreement to a third country provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance and provided, as a rule, that the extra postage is prepaid at the time of redirection or documentary evidence is produced that the addressee will pay it.

2. Additional charges levied in respect of internal redirection and not paid by the addressee or his representative shall not be cancelled in case of further redirection or of return to origin, except in cases where the parcels are returned to the sender as undelivered or refused, but shall be collected from the addressee or from the sender as the case may be, without prejudice to the payment of any special charges incurred which the Administration of destination does not agree to cancel.

Article XXIV

NON-DELIVERY

1. The sender may request at the time of posting that, if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it may be either (a) treated as abandoned or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination. No other alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the parcel as well as on the dispatch note if one is used, and must be in conformity with, or analogous to the following :

“If not deliverable as addressed, abandon.”

“If not deliverable as addressed, deliver to...”

2. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary, a parcel which cannot be delivered shall be returned to the sender without previous notification and at his expense after the retention for the period prescribed by the regulations of the Administration of the country of destination.

Nevertheless, a parcel which is definitely refused by the addressee shall be returned immediately.

3. The charges due on returned undeliverable parcels shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Article XX, Section 5, of the Detailed Regulations.

Article XXV

SALE. DESTRUCTION

Articles of which the early deterioration or corruption is to be expected, and these only, may be sold immediately, even when in transit on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality. If, for any reason, a sale is impossible the spoiled or putrid articles shall be destroyed.

Article XXVI

ABANDONED PARCELS

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the addressees and which the senders have abandoned shall not be returned by the Administration of destination, but shall be treated in accordance with its legislation in respect of such parcels.

Article XXVII

CHARGES

1. For each parcel exchanged between the contracting countries, the dispatching office credits to the office of destination in the parcel bills, the quotas due to the latter, and indicated in Article XXII of the Detailed Regulations.

2. The sums to be paid for a parcel in transit; that is, parcels destined either for a possession or for a third country, are indicated respectively, in Article XXII of the Detailed Regulations, and in Article II of this Agreement.

Article XXVIII

CLAIM IN CASE OF REDIRECTION OR RETURN

In case of the redirection or the return of a parcel from one country to the other, the retransmitting office shall claim from the other the charges due to it and to any other postal Administration taking part in the redirection or return. The claim shall be made on the parcel bill relating to the mail in which the parcel is forwarded.

Article XXIX

CHARGE FOR REDIRECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

In case of redirection to another country or of return to the country of origin, the redirection charges prescribed by Article XXIII shall accrue to the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

Article XXX

MISCELLANEOUS FEES

1. The following fees shall be retained in full by the Administration which has collected them :

- (a) The fee for advice of Delivery referred to in Article XVI, Section 1 ;
- (b) The inquiry fee referred to in Article XVI, Section 2.

2. The fee for delivery to the Customs and clearance through the Customs referred to in Article XIX and warehousing charges referred to in Article XXI shall be retained by the Administration of the country of destination.

Article XXXI

INSURANCE FEE

1. In respect of insured parcels the Administration of the country of origin shall allow to the Administration of the country of destination for territorial service a rate of 5 gold centimes for each rate of insurance.

2. In case of parcels originating in Pakistan or U.S.A. (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii) one rate of insurance shall be equal to 300 gold francs, or fraction thereof of the insured value of each parcel.

Article XXXII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1. The francs and centimes referred to above and in this Agreement and Detailed Regulations are the gold francs and centimes as defined in the Universal Postal Union Convention.

2. Parcels shall not be subjected to any postal charges other than those contemplated in this Agreement except by mutual consent of the two Administrations.

3. In extraordinary circumstances either Administration may temporarily suspend the parcel post, either entirely or partially, on condition of giving immediate notice, if necessary by telegraph, to the other Administration.

4. The two Administrations have drawn up the following Detailed Regulations for insuring the execution of the present Agreement. Further, matters of details, not inconsistent with the general provisions of this Agreement and not provided for in the Detailed Regulations may be arranged from time to time by mutual consent through correspondence.

5. In so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, the internal legislation of Pakistan and the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii) shall remain applicable as regards everything not provided for by the stipulations contained in the present Agreement and in the Detailed Regulations for its execution.

Article XXXIII

DURATION

This Agreement will have effect on a date to be mutually settled between the two Administrations and will govern the exchange of insured and uninsured postal parcels between Pakistan and the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii) until it is

modified by mutual consent of the parties or until one year after the date on which one of the parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

DONE in duplicate and signed at Washington, the 7th day of October, 1955, and at Karachi, the 20th day of July, 1955

The Postmaster General
of the United States of America :

Arthur E. SUMMERFIELD
[SEAL]

The Director General of Posts
and Telegraphs of Pakistan
for and on behalf
of the Governor General
of Pakistan :

S. A. SIDDIQI

DETAILED REGULATIONS¹ FOR THE EXECUTION OF
THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT. SIGNED AT KARACHI,
ON 20 JULY 1955, AND AT WASHINGTON, ON 7
OCTOBER 1955

Article I

CIRCULATION

1. Each Administration shall forward by the routes and means which it uses for its own parcels, parcels delivered to it by the other Administration for conveyance in transit through its territory.

2. Missent parcels shall be retransmitted to their proper destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the office of retransmitting them. Insured parcels, when missent, may not be reforwarded to their destination except as insured mail. If this is impossible, they must be returned to origin.

Article II

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE

1. The parcels to be exchanged under the provisions of this Agreement may not exceed 22 pounds (10 kilograms) in weight nor 3 feet 6 inches in length nor 6 feet in length and girth combined.

2. As regards the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions of a parcel, the view of dispatching office shall (except in a case of obvious error) be accepted.

Article III

METHOD OF TRANSMISSION. PROVISION OF BAGS

1. The exchange of parcels between the two countries shall be effected by the offices appointed by Agreement between the two Administrations.

2. Parcels shall be exchanged between the two countries in bags duly fastened and sealed.

In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary, the transmission of parcels dispatched by one of the two contracting countries in transit through the other shall be effected *à découvert*.

¹ Came into force on 1 January 1956, the date on which the Parcel Post Agreement came into force, in accordance with article XXIII.

3. A label showing the office of exchange of origin and the office of exchange of destination shall be attached to the neck of each bag, the number of parcels contained in the bag being indicated on the back of the label.

4. The bag containing the parcel bill and other documents shall be distinctively labeled.

5. Insured parcels shall be forwarded in separate bags from ordinary parcels. The neck label attached to any bag containing insured parcels shall be marked with any distinctive symbol that may from time to time be agreed upon by the two Administrations.

6. The weight of any bag of parcels shall not exceed 36 kilograms (80 pounds avoirdupois).

7. The Postal Administrations of Pakistan and the United States of America shall provide the respective bags necessary for the dispatch of their parcels and each bag shall be marked to show the name of the office or country to which it belongs.

8. Bags must be returned empty to the dispatching office by the next mail. Empty bags to be returned are to be made up into bundles of ten, enclosing nine bags in one, and dispatched as a separate mail to such offices of exchange as the post office of origin shall appoint. The number of bags so forwarded, shall be advised on a parcel bill, which shall be separate from that used for advising the parcels themselves and shall be numbered in a separate annual series.

9. Each Administration shall be required to make good the value of any bags which it fails to return.

Article IV

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED

1. Each Administration shall communicate to the other Administration all necessary information on points of detail in connection with the exchange of parcels between the two Administrations and also;

- (a) The names of the countries to which it can forward parcels handed over to it,
- (b) The routes available for the transmission of said parcels from the point of entry into its territory or into its service,
- (c) Total amount to be credited to it by the other Administration for each destination.
- (d) Any other necessary information.

2. Each Administration shall make known to the other the names of the countries to which it intends to send parcels in transit through the other.

Article V

FIXING OF EQUIVALENTS

In fixing the charges for parcels, either Administration shall be at liberty to adopt such approximate equivalents as may be convenient in its own currency.

Article VI

MAKE-UP OF PARCELS

Every parcel shall :

- (a) Bear the exact address of the addressee in Roman characters. Addresses in pencil shall not be allowed except that parcels bearing addresses written with indelible pencil on a previously dampened surface shall be accepted. The addresses shall be written on the parcel itself or on a label so firmly attached to it that it cannot become detached. The sender of a parcel shall be advised to enclose in the parcel a copy of the address together with a note of his own address.
- (b) Be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents.
Articles liable to injure postal employees or to damage other parcels shall be so packed as to prevent any risk.
- (c) Have sufficient space to take necessary service instructions as well as stamps and labels.

Article VII

SPECIAL PACKING

1. Liquids and substances which easily liquefy shall be packed in two receptacles. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal or of stout wood, or strong fibreboard of equal strength) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran or some other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

2. Dry coloring powders such as aniline blue, etc., shall be admitted only if enclosed in stout metal boxes placed inside wooden boxes with sawdust between the two receptacles.

3. A parcel containing films as well as the dispatch note relating thereto, if one is required, must have affixed a "Caution" label with the notation in black letters "Keep away from fire, heat and open flame lights", or a similar notation.

4. Every parcel containing precious stones, jewelry, articles of gold or silver, platinum or any other precious object, shall be placed in a strong case of wood or metal with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

Article VIII

DISPATCH NOTES AND CUSTOM DECLARATIONS

1. Each parcel sent to Pakistan shall be accompanied by a dispatch note and two Customs declarations and each parcel sent to the United States of America shall be accompanied by one Customs declaration, according to the regulations of the country of destination. The Customs declarations and dispatch notes shall be firmly attached to the parcels to which they relate.

2. The two Administrations accept no responsibility in respect of the accuracy of Customs declarations.

Article IX

ADVICE OF DELIVERY

1. Insured parcels for which the senders ask an advice of delivery shall be very prominently marked "Advice of Delivery" or "A. R."

2. Such parcels shall be accompanied by a form similar to that annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union. The Advice of Delivery form shall be prepared by the office of origin or by any other office appointed by the Administration of origin and shall be firmly attached to the parcel to which it relates. If it does not reach the office of destination, that office shall make out officially a new Advice of Delivery form.

3. The office of destination, after having duly filled up the form, shall return it by ordinary post unenclosed and free of postage to the address of the sender of the parcel.

4. When the sender makes inquiry concerning an advice of delivery which has not been returned to him after a reasonable interval, action shall be taken in accordance with the rules laid down in Article X following. In that case a second fee shall not be charged, and the office of origin shall enter the words "Duplicate Advice of Delivery" at the top of the form.

Article X

ADVICE OF DELIVERY APPLIED FOR AFTER POSTING

1. When the sender applies for an Advice of Delivery after an insured parcel has been posted, the office of origin or any other office appointed by the

Administration of origin shall fill up an Advice of Delivery form and shall attach it to a form of inquiry.

2. The form of inquiry accompanied by the Advice of Delivery form shall be treated according to the provisions of Article XI below, with the single exception that, in the case of the due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination shall withdraw the form of inquiry and shall return the Advice of Delivery form in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 of the preceding Article.

Article XI

INDICATION OF INSURED VALUE

Every insured parcel and the relative dispatch note shall bear an indication of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin. The indication on the parcel shall be both in words and in figures. The amount of the insured value shall be converted into gold francs by the Administration of origin. The result of the conversion shall be indicated distinctly by new figures placed beside or below those representing the amount of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin.

Article XII

LABELS AND SEALS

1. Every insured parcel and its dispatch note as well shall bear on the address side a small red label with the words "Insured" or "*Valeur déclarée*" in large letters, or these words shall be marked or stamped on the parcel and the dispatch note.

2. The wax or other seals, the labels of whatever kind and any postage stamps affixed to insured parcels shall be so spaced that they cannot conceal injuries to the cover. Moreover, the labels and postage stamps, if any, shall not be folded over the sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

Article XIII

SEALING OF PARCELS

1. Ordinary parcels may be sealed at the option of the senders or careful tying is sufficient as a mode of closing.

2. Every insured parcel shall be sealed by means of wax, lead or other seals of a private mark as required by the internal regulations of the country

of origin. The seals must be sufficient in number to render it impossible to tamper with the contents without leaving an obvious trace of violation.

3. The Customs Administration of the country of destination is authorized to open the parcels. To that end, the seals or other fastenings may be broken. Parcels opened by the Customs must be refastened and also officially resealed.

Article XIV

INDICATION OF WEIGHT OF INSURED PARCELS

The exact weight in pounds and ounces of each insured parcel shall be entered by the Administration of origin :

- (a) on the address side of the parcel, and
- (b) on the dispatch note, if one is used, in the place reserved for this purpose.

Article XV

SERIAL NUMBER AND PLACE OF POSTING

Each parcel and the relative dispatch note shall bear a label indicating the serial number and the name of the office of posting, or the serial number and the place of posting may be indicated on the parcel itself if no label for this purpose is used. An office of posting shall not use two or more series of labels at the same time, unless each series is provided with a distinctive mark.

Article XVI

RETRANSMISSION

1. The Administration retransmitting a missent parcel shall not levy customs or other non-postal charges upon it.

When an Administration returns such a parcel to the country from which it has been directly received, it shall refund the credits received and report the error by means of a verification note.

In other cases the retransmitting Administration shall allow to the Administration to which it forwards the parcel the credits due for onward conveyance and if the amount credited to it is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, it shall then recover the amount of the deficiency by claiming it from the office of exchange from which the missent parcel was directly received. The reason for this claim shall be notified to the latter by means of a verification note.

2. When a parcel has been wrongly allowed to be dispatched in consequence of an error attributable to the postal service and has, for this reason, to be returned to the country of origin, the Administration which sends the parcel back shall allow to the Administration from which it was received the sums credited in respect of it.

3. The charges on a parcel redirected, in consequence of the removal of the addressee or of an error on the part of the sender, to a country with which Pakistan or the United States of America has parcel post communication, shall be claimed from the Administration to which the parcel is forwarded; unless the charge for conveyance is paid at the time of redirection, in which case the parcel shall be dealt with as if it had been addressed directly from the retransmitting country to the new country of destination.

4. A parcel which is redirected shall be retransmitted in the original packing and shall be accompanied by the original dispatch note. If the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked or if the original dispatch note has to be replaced by a substitute note, the name of the office of origin of the parcel, the original serial number and, if possible, the date of posting at that office shall be entered both on the parcel and on the dispatch note.

Article XVII

RETURN OF UNDELIVERABLE PARCELS

1. If the sender of an undeliverable parcel has made a request not provided for by Article XXIV, Section 1, of the Agreement, the Administration of destination need not comply with it but may return the parcel to the country of origin, after retention for the period prescribed by the regulations of the country of destination.

2. The Administration which returns a parcel to the sender shall indicate clearly and concisely on the parcel and on the relative dispatch note the cause of non-delivery. This information may be furnished in manuscript or by means of a stamped impression or a label. The original dispatch note belonging to the returned parcel must be sent back to the country of origin with the parcel.

3. A parcel to be returned to the sender shall be entered on the parcel bill with the word "Rebut" in the "Observations" column. It shall be dealt with and charged like a parcel redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressee.

Article XVIII

SALE. DESTRUCTION

When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article XXV of the Agreement, a report of the sale or destruction shall be prepared, a copy of which (along with the dispatch note in the case of parcels addressed for delivery in Pakistan) shall be transmitted to the Administration of origin.

The proceeds of the sale shall be used to defray the charges on the parcel.

Article XIX

INQUIRIES CONCERNING PARCELS

For inquiries concerning parcels which have not been returned, a form shall be used similar to the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agreement of the Universal Postal Union.¹ These forms shall be forwarded to the offices appointed by the two Administrations to deal with them and they shall be dealt with in the manner mutually agreed between the two Administrations.

Article XX

PARCEL BILLS

1. Separate parcel bills must be prepared for the ordinary parcels on the one hand and for insured parcels on the other hand. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is enclosed in one of the bags. The bag containing the parcel bill is designated with the letter "F" conspicuously marked on the label.

2. Ordinary parcels sent to Pakistan shall be entered on the parcel bills to show their total number according to the following divisions of weight :

- (a) Up to 1 kilogramme (2 pounds),
- (b) from 1 to 5 kilogrammes (11 pounds), and
- (c) from 5 to 10 kilogrammes (22 pounds).

Ordinary parcels sent to the United States of America shall be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

3. Insured parcels, sent from either country shall be entered individually on the parcel bills to show the insurance number and the name of the office of origin. In the case of insured parcels for the United States of America, the total

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 170, p. 63; Vol. 186, p. 360; Vol. 202, p. 348, and Vol. 227, p. 394.

net weight of the parcels must also be shown; in the case of insured parcels for Pakistan, the divisions of weight must be shown the same as in the case of ordinary parcels.

4. Parcels sent *à découvert* must be entered separately.

5. In the case of returned or redirected parcels the word "Returned" or "Redirected", as the case may be, must be entered on the bill against the individual entry. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

6. The total number of bags comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bill.

7. Each dispatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the top left-hand corner in an annual series for each office of exchange of destination and, as far as possible, shall enter below the number the name of the ship conveying the mail. A note of the last number of the year shall be made on the first parcel bill of the following year.

Article XXI

CHECK BY OFFICES OF EXCHANGE. NOTIFICATION OF IRREGULARITIES

1. On receipt of a mail, whether of parcels or of empty bags, the office of exchange shall check the parcels and the various documents which accompany them, or the empty bags, as the case may be, against the particulars entered on the relative parcel bill and, if necessary, shall report missing articles or other irregularities by means of a verification note.

2. Any discrepancies in the credits and accounting shall be notified to the dispatching office of exchange by verification note. The accepted verification notes shall be attached to the parcel bills to which they relate. Corrections made on parcel bills not supported by vouchers shall not be considered valid.

Article XXII

CREDITS

1. The territorial credit due to Pakistan for parcels addressed for delivery in the service of its territory shall be 1.35 francs for each parcel up to 1 kilogramme in weight, 1.75 francs for each parcel over 1 up to 5 kilogrammes in weight, and 3.50 francs for each parcel over 5 up to 10 kilogrammes in weight.

2. The territorial credit due to the United States of America for parcels addressed for delivery in the service of its territory shall be as follows, computed on the bulk net weight of each dispatch :

For parcels addressed to the United States of America (continent) 0.70 franc per kilogramme.

The combined territorial and maritime credits due to the United States of America for parcels addressed for delivery in the service of its possessions are as follows :

For parcels addressed to Alaska, 2.20 francs per kilogramme.

For parcels addressed to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, 1.05 francs per kilogramme.

For parcels addressed to Samoa, Guam and Hawaii, 1.85 francs per kilogramme.

3. Each Administration reserves the right to vary its territorial rates in accordance with any alterations of these charges which may be decided upon in connection with its parcel post relations with other countries generally.

4. Three months' advance notice must be given of any increase or reduction of the rate mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. Such reduction or increase shall be effective for a period of not less than one year.

Article XXIII

ACCOUNTING FOR CREDITS

1. Each Administration shall cause each of its offices of exchange to prepare monthly for all the parcel mails dispatched to it during the month by each of the offices of exchange of the other Administration, a statement of the total amounts entered on the parcel bills, whether to its credit or to its debit.

2. These statements shall be afterwards summarized by the same Administration in quarterly accounts which, accompanied by the parcel bills relating thereto, shall be forwarded to the corresponding Administration in the course of the quarter following that to which it relates.

3. The recapitulation, transmission, examination and acceptance of these accounts must be effected as early as possible and at the latest within a period of 5 months from the end of the period to which the accounts relate. After acceptance, the accounts shall be summarized in a quarterly general account prepared by the Administration to which the balance is due and payment of the balance shall take place, at the latest, at the expiration of the following quarter. After expiration of this term, the sums due from one Administration to the other

shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum to be reckoned from the date of expiration of the said term. The balance due must be paid by sight draft drawn on New York or by any other means agreed to by correspondence. The adjustment of accounts will be in United States of America dollars.

Article XXIII

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE DETAILED REGULATIONS

The present Detailed Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Parcel Post Agreement comes into force and shall have the same duration as the Agreement. The administrations concerned shall, however, have the power by mutual consent to modify the details from time to time.

DONE in duplicate and signed at Washington, the 7th day of October, 1955, and at Karachi, the 20th day of July, 1955.

The Postmaster General
of the United States of America :

Arthur E. SUMMERFIELD
[SEAL]

The Director General of Posts
and Telegraphs of Pakistan
for and on behalf
of the Governor-General
of Pakistan :
S. A. SIDDIQI