

N° 1605.

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## INDE ET IRAK

Accord concernant l'échange des  
colis postaux avec valeur déclarée.  
Signé à Simla, le 31 mai, et  
à Bagdad, le 30 août 1926.

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## INDIA AND IRAQ

Agreement for the Exchange of  
Insured Postal Parcels. Signed at  
Simla, May 31, and at Baghdad,  
August 30, 1926.

No. 1605. — AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA AND THE POST OFFICE OF IRAQ FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INSURED PARCELS. SIGNED AT SIMLA, MAY 31, AND AT BAGHDAD, AUGUST 30, 1926.

*Texte officiel anglais communiqué par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté britannique.  
L'enregistrement de cet accord a eu lieu le 20 décembre 1927.*

*Article I.*

1. Postal parcels exchanged between India and Iraq may be insured.

2. The two Administrations shall mutually serve as intermediaries for the exchange of insured parcels to and from the other countries with which they respectively maintain similar exchanges. They shall communicate to each other the amount of the insurance fee to be credited in each such case and the other conditions of the service.

*Article II.*

The maximum amount for which parcels exchanged between the two countries may be insured is Rs. 1800.

*Article III.*

Each Administration shall have the right to fix its own scale of fees for insurance, provided that the scale does not include any rate exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the sum declared. The insurance fee shall be paid at the same time as the postage.

*Article IV.*

The insurance fee levied for each Rs. 200 of insured value on parcels posted in Iraq addressed to India or posted in India addressed to Iraq shall be apportioned as follows :

(1) To the Post Office of destination (Indian Post Office or Iraq Post Office as the case may be) . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna
(2) To the Indian Post Office for the sea service between Bombay or Karachi and Basrah . . . . .	1 anna
(3) To the Post Office of origin (Indian Post Office or Iraq Post Office as the case may be) . . . . .	the remainder

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

N<sup>o</sup> 1605. — ACCORD ENTRE LES ADMINISTRATIONS DES POSTES DE L'INDE ET DE L'IRAK, CONCERNANT L'ÉCHANGE DES COLIS POSTAUX AVEC VALEUR DÉCLARÉE. SIGNÉ A SIMLA, LE 31 MAI ET A BAGDAD, LE 30 AOUT 1926.

*English official text communicated by His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office. The registration of this Agreement took place December 20, 1927.*

*Article premier.*

1. Les colis postaux échangés entre l'Inde et l'Irak pourriont faire l'objet d'une déclaration de valeur.

2. Les deux administrations joueront réciproquement le rôle d'intermédiaire pour l'échange des colis postaux avec valeur déclarée à destination et en provenance des autres pays avec lesquels elles ont respectivement institué un échange de ce genre. Elles se communiqueront mutuellement le montant du droit d'assurance qui devra être porté à leur crédit dans chaque cas de ce genre, ainsi que les autres conditions du service.

*Article II.*

Le maximum de la déclaration de valeur pour les colis échangés entre les deux pays, est fixé à 1800 roupies.

*Article III.*

Chaque administration aura le droit de fixer son propre tarif d'assurance ; toutefois, ce tarif ne devra pas comprendre de droit supérieur à  $\frac{1}{2}$  % de la valeur déclarée. Le droit d'assurance sera acquitté en même temps que la taxe d'affranchissement.

*Article IV.*

Le montant du droit d'assurance perçu par 200 roupies de valeur déclarée sur les colis expédiés de l'Irak à destination de l'Inde ou expédiés de l'Inde à destination de l'Irak, sera attribué comme suit :

1 <sup>o</sup> A l'administration destinataire (Administration des postes de l'Inde ou administration des postes de l'Irak, suivant le cas) . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna
2 <sup>o</sup> A l'Administration des postes de l'Inde pour le service maritime entre Bombay ou Karachi et Bassorah . . . . .	1 anna
3 <sup>o</sup> A l'administration d'origine (Administration des postes de l'Inde ou Administration des postes de l'Irak, suivant le cas) . . . . .	le reste

<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

*Article V.*

On every insured parcel sent under this agreement the Administration of the country of origin may levy the following charges to be paid by the sender in addition to the insurance fee provided for in Article III.

(1) A registration fee not exceeding 3 annas for each parcel.

(2) A supplementary charge to complete the insurance of the parcel against the risks arising from causes beyond control (*force majeure*).

The registration fee and the supplementary insurance fee shall be retained by the office which levies them ; and the office levying the latter fee on any parcel is alone liable to give compensation for loss or damage arising to that parcel from causes beyond control during the whole course of transmission. Should either of the two Administrations levy a supplementary charge to cover risks arising from *force majeure*, this shall be notified to the other Administration.

*Article VI.*

When an insured parcel is redirected or is returned to the office of origin, a new insurance fee shall be collected from the addressee or the sender as the case may be. So far as the relations of the two Administrations are concerned the amount of the insurance fee on redirected or returned parcels and the apportionment of such amount shall be regulated in the same manner as the amount and apportionment of the fees levied on other insured parcels passing between the two countries, the country by which the parcel is redirected or returned being regarded for this purpose as the country of origin and the other as the country of destination.

*Article VII.*

Compensation for the loss or damage of insured parcels shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Parcel Post Convention of the Postal Union. In any case in which it is doubtful where the loss or damage occurred the two Administrations shall share the compensation paid in equal proportions.

2. If the Administration of the country of origin has elected under the foregoing Article V to levy a supplementary charge to complete the insurance of parcels against the risks arising from causes beyond control (*force majeure*), the fact that the loss or damage of a parcel on which such a fee has been levied, has arisen from causes beyond control shall not relieve the Administration in question from the liability to pay compensation.

*Article VIII.*

In the case of all parcels containing coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, or articles of gold or silver exchanged between India and Iraq, insurance is obligatory. If such a parcel is forwarded uninsured, the Administration which delivers it shall, subject to its internal legislation, be entitled to collect the proper insurance fee from the addressee, and to retain the same.

*Article IX.*

No parcel may be insured for an amount above the real value of its contents. In case the sender of an insured parcel, with intent to defraud, declares the contents to be above their real

value, he loses all claim to compensation, and the enforcement of this rule does not prejudice any judicial proceedings of which the law of the country of origin may admit.

*Article X.*

The understanding which regulates the existing exchange of postal parcels between India and Iraq remains generally applicable to insured postal parcels. Moreover the following additional detailed regulations are applicable to such parcels :

(1) An insured parcel must bear on the cover a statement in Indian money of the amount for which it is insured, and no erasure or addition, even if certified, is allowed.

(2) An insured parcel must be so packed as to make it impossible for the contents to be tampered with without leaving an obvious trace of violation. It must also be sealed by means of sealing wax, lead or otherwise, with some special impress or mark of the sender.

(3) The exact weight of an insured parcel in kilogrammes and grammes must be entered by the Post Office of the country of origin on the cover of the parcel.

(4) Each insured parcel must bear a red label with the word "Insured" or "Valeur déclarée" upon it.

(5) The labels of insured parcels containing coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, or articles of gold or silver, must be so placed that they cannot serve to conceal injuries to the cover. They must not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge. The address in such cases must be written on the actual covering of the parcel.

(6) The insured parcels shall be entered together on a separate parcel bill, which shall contain columns for the entry of the weight of each parcel, the amount for which it has been insured, the number of rates insured (one rate being counted for each Rs. 200 or fraction of Rs. 200 of insured value), and, in the case of redirected or returned parcels on which the insurance fees are to be collected on delivery, the amount of the insurance fee, according to the scale in force in the redirecting country, and the share for which the redirecting country claims credit.

*Article XI.*

The share of the insurance fees due from each Administration to the other shall be made the subject of a half-yearly account to be prepared by the Bombay office of exchange in Form A attached, and after acceptance the balance of the account shall be settled in the same manner as the balance of the account relating to the exchange of uninsured parcels between India and Iraq.

Done in duplicate at Simla on the  
31st May 1926.

(Signed) H. A. SAMS,  
*Offg. Director-General of Posts  
and Telegraphs, India.*

Done in duplicate at Baghdad on the  
30th August 1926.

(Signed) Douglas W. GUMBLEY,  
*For Director-General of Posts  
and Telegraphs, Iraq.*

