

N° 1004.

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ALBANIE, ALLEMAGNE,  
RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE,  
AUTRICHE, BELGIQUE, etc.  
(Union Postale Universelle.)

Arrangement concernant les colis  
postaux, avec Protocole final et  
Règlement d'exécution de l'Arran-  
gement, signés à Stockholm, le  
28 août 1924.

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ALBANIA, GERMANY,  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,  
AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, etc.  
(Universal Postal Union.)

Parcel Post Agreement with Final  
Protocol and Detailed Regulations  
for the Execution of the Agree-  
ment, signed at Stockholm, August  
28, 1924.

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

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<sup>1</sup> Communiquée par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique.<sup>1</sup> Communicated by His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office.

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## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

## UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

No. 1004. — PARCEL POST AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> CONCLUDED BETWEEN ALBANIA, GERMANY, THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, THE BELGIAN CONGO, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA, THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA, DENMARK, DANZIG (FREE CITY), THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ECUADOR, SPAIN, THE SPANISH COLONIES, ESTHONIA, ABYSSINIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, ALGERIA, THE FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES OF INDO-CHINA, THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER FRENCH COLONIES, GREECE, GUATEMALA, THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI, THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, HUNGARY, BRITISH INDIA, ICELAND, ITALY, THE WHOLE OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES, JAPAN, CHOSEN (KOREA), THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER JAPANESE DEPENDENCIES, LETTONIA, THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MOROCCO (EXCEPT THE SPANISH ZONE), MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE), NICARAGUA, NORWAY, THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, PARAGUAY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, THE DUTCH COLONIES IN AMERICA, PERU, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA, THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA AND OCEANIA, ROUMANIA, THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, SALVADOR, THE TERRITORY OF THE SAAR, THE

<sup>1</sup>RATIFICATIONS :

Communicated by the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, November 28, 1925.

	<i>Date of the instrument.</i>	<i>Date of deposit.</i>
AUSTRIA ... ..	August 10, 1925.	
BOLIVIA ... ..	September 17, 1925.	October 30, 1925.
BRAZIL... ..	May 20, 1925.	
BULGARIA ... ..	June 2, 1925.	
CHINA ... ..	August 27, 1925.	October 1, 1925.
DENMARK *... ..	August 28, 1925.	
ESTHONIA ... ..	August 22, 1925.	
FINLAND ... ..	August 4, 1925.	
FRANCE ... ..	September 1, 1925.	September 9, 1925.
GERMANY ... ..	July 22, 1925.	
HUNGARY ... ..	July 27, 1925.	
ICELAND * ... ..	August 28, 1925.	
BRITISH INDIA ... ..	August 21, 1925.	
LUXEMBURG ... ..	September 1, 1925.	September 7, 1925.
MOROCCO (excluding the Spanish Zone) ... ..	March 14, 1925.	
NETHERLANDS (including Netherlands Indies and the Netherlands Colonies in America) ... ..	April 28, 1925.	

\* Communicated also by the Danish Minister at Berne.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, THE KINGDOM OF SIAM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TUNIS, TURKEY, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, URUGUAY AND THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA, SIGNED AT STOCKHOLM, AUGUST 28, 1924.

*French official text communicated by the Netherlands Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Berne and the Portuguese and Swedish Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Agreement took place November 28, 1925.*

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the above-named countries, have, in view of Article 3 of the Convention, by mutual consent and subject to ratification drawn up the following Agreement :

## CHAPTER I.

*Article 1.**Subject of the Agreement.*

(1) Parcels may be exchanged, under the designation of "postal parcels", between the contracting countries either directly or through the medium of one or more of them.

They may not weigh more than 10 kilogrammes, with the following scale of weights :

- (i) not exceeding 1 kilogramme ;
- (ii) exceeding 1 and not exceeding 5 kilogrammes ;
- (iii) exceeding 5 and not exceeding 10 kilogrammes.

*Continuation of the note page 313.*

	<i>Date of the instrument.</i>	<i>Date of deposit.</i>
NORWAY ... ..	February 27, 1925.	
SAAR TERRITORY ... ..	August 19, 1925.	
SIAM ... ..	May 13, 1925.	
SPAIN ... ..	August 20, 1925.	September 21, 1925.
SWEDEN ... ..	June 6, 1925.	
SWITZERLAND ... ..	July 7, 1925.	
TUNISIA ... ..	June 2, 1925.	

Communicated by the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, April 10, 1926.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ... ..	December 14, 1925.	February 11, 1926.
FRANCE in the name of Syria and the Lebanon ... ..	December 6, 1925.	December 30, 1925.
SPAIN for the Spanish Colonies ... ..	November 28, 1925.	January 4, 1926.
HAITI ... ..	May 15, 1925.	January 23, 1926.
JAPAN (including Chosen and the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies) ... ..	September 24, 1925.	January 22, 1926.
PORTUGAL (valid for the whole territory of the Portuguese Nation, including the Portuguese Colonies of Africa, Asia and Oceania) ... ..	November 14, 1925.	November 27, 1925.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA ... ..	October 8, 1925.	November 2, 1925.

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Exceptionally, each country has the right not to admit parcels exceeding 5 kilogrammes in weight.

(2) Administrations may agree to admit parcels weighing more than 10 kilogrammes on the basis of the provisions of the Agreement, subject to an increase in the postage and in the compensation payable for loss, abstraction, or damage.

## CHAPTER II.

## PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PARCELS.

*Article 2.**Prepayment of Postage. Rates.*

(1) The prepayment of the postage on parcels is compulsory.

(2) The postage is made up of the sums accruing to each office taking part in the conveyance by land or sea. It includes also any charges and surcharges levied in accordance with Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8, hereafter.

*Article 3.**Land Rate.*

The rate for conveyance by land is fixed, for each country, at :

30 centimes per parcel up to the weight of 1 kilogramme ;

50 centimes per parcel exceeding 1 kilogramme and not exceeding 5 kilogrammes ;

90 centimes per parcel exceeding 5 kilogrammes and not exceeding 10 kilogrammes

*Article 4.**Sea Rate.*

For conveyance by sea there is charged for each service used a rate fixed according to the following scale :

Scale of Distance.	On a parcel weighing		
	Not more than 1 kilog.	More than 1 kilog. but not more than 5 kilog.	More than 5 kilog. but not more than 10 kilog.
Not exceeding 500 nautical miles. ... ..	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
From 501 to 1,000 nautical miles. ... ..	0.15	0.25	0.45
From 1,001 to 2,000 " ... ..	0.25	0.40	0.75
From 2,001 to 3,000 " ... ..	0.40	0.60	1.10
From 3,001 to 4,000 " ... ..	0.50	0.80	1.45
From 4,001 to 5,000 " ... ..	0.60	1.00	1.80
From 5,001 to 6,000 " ... ..	0.70	1.20	2.15
From 6,001 to 7,000 " ... ..	0.80	1.40	2.50
From 7,001 to 8,000 " ... ..	0.90	1.60	2.85
From 8,001 to 9,000 " ... ..	1.00	1.80	3.20
From 9,001 to 10,000 " ... ..	1.00	2.00	3.55
From 10,001 to 10,000 " ... ..	1.00	2.20	3.90
And so on, adding for each 1,000 miles or fraction of 1,000 miles ... ..	—	0.20	0.35

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

If necessary, the distances are determined according to the mean distance between the respective ports of the two countries concerned.

The sea conveyance between two ports of the same country does not give rise to the payment of the charge referred to in the first paragraph when the Administration of that country already receives, on account of the parcels conveyed, the payment applicable to conveyance by land.

For parcels not more than 1 kilogramme in weight, the rate may not exceed 1 franc per parcel.

*Article 5.**Reduction or Increase of the Land Rate.*

The countries which have signed the Agreement are entitled, provided they give at least three months notice to the Swiss Administration, to reduce or increase their outward and inward land rate simultaneously. The alterations of the rate shall come into force on the following dates: 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, 1st October.

The reduction or increase shall hold good for at least six months.

The increase may in no case exceed, for each scale of weight, the rate prescribed in Article 3 above.

*Article 6.**Reduction or Increase of the Sea Rate.*

The right of reducing or increasing within a maximum of 100 per cent. provided for in the preceding article, is also accorded to the contracting countries in the case of the charge for sea conveyance laid down in Article 4 above.

Modifications of this rate must be notified at least three months in advance and shall come into force on the following dates: 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, 1st October.

Any increase must also be applied to parcels from the country responsible for the sea conveyance with the exception of parcels exchanged between that country and its colonies.

*Article 7.**Cumbersome Parcels. Additional Charge.*

(1) Parcels considered as cumbersome, whether because of their dimensions, their shape or size, or by reason of the nature of their contents, are admitted only in the services with those countries which undertake to convey them.

(2) For such parcels, the postage payable on an ordinary parcel is increased by 50 per cent. It is rounded up, if necessary, to the nearest 5 centimes.

*Article 8.**Surcharges.*

As a temporary measure, each of the contracting countries has the right to collect on parcels, originating in or addressed to its offices, a surcharge of 25 centimes per parcel.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

*Article 9.**Fee for Delivery and for Customs Clearance.*

The Office of delivery may collect, in respect of delivery and clearance through the Customs, a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. In the absence of an arrangement to the contrary, this fee is collected on delivery. The same fee may be charged for each further presentation at the house of the addressee.

*Article 10.**Payment of Customs and other Charges.*

Customs charges or other non-postal charges must be paid by the addressees of parcels.

*Article 11.**Payment by the Sender of Customs and other Charges. Collection of Deposits. Commission.*

By making a declaration beforehand at the office of posting, the senders may undertake the payment either of the total amount of the charges due on the parcels on delivery, or of the Customs charges only.

In either case the senders must undertake to pay the sums which may be claimed by the office of destination, and, if necessary, make adequate deposits.

The Administration which advances charges on behalf of the sender is authorized to collect, for this service, a commission not exceeding 25 centimes per parcel. This fee is distinct from that prescribed for Customs clearance in Article 9 above.

*Article 12.**Warehousing Charge.*

The country of destination is authorized to collect the warehousing charge fixed by its legislation for parcels which are addressed "poste restante" or which are not claimed within the prescribed periods.

This charge may in no case exceed 5 francs.

*Article 13.**Express Delivery.*

(1) Parcels are, at the request of the senders, sent out for delivery by special messenger immediately after their arrival, provided that the Office of destination has notified that it is in a position to undertake this service.

Such parcels, called "express", are subject, in addition to the ordinary postage, to a special charge of 80 centimes, which must be fully prepaid by the sender in advance, whether the parcel itself or merely a notice of its arrival can be delivered to the addressee by express.

(2) When the addressee's house is situated outside the free delivery zone of the office of destination, that office may collect an additional charge up to the amount of the fee fixed for express delivery in its inland service, less the fixed charge paid by the sender or its equivalent in the currency of the country which collects the additional charge.

Delivery by express outside the free delivery zone of the office of destination is optional.



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(3) When an express parcel is redirected or cannot be delivered, the additional charge is maintained in accordance with the provisions of Article 45, paragraph 2.

(4) Only one attempt is made to deliver by express to the addressee either the parcel itself or the notice of its arrival. After an unsuccessful attempt, the parcel ceases to be considered as an express parcel; and it is delivered under the conditions which apply to ordinary parcels.

*Article 14.**Prohibitions.*

(1) In the absence of an arrangement to the contrary, it is forbidden to enclose in postal parcels:

(a) explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances.

Offices have, however, the right to come to an understanding regarding the conveyance of loaded metal caps and cartridges for portable firearms, the non-explosive components of artillery fuses, and matches;

(b) opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics. This prohibition does not, however, apply to parcels of this kind forwarded for medical purposes to countries which admit them under these conditions;

(c) articles the admission of which is not permitted by law or by the Customs or other regulations;

(d) letters or communications which constitute an actual and personal correspondence, as well as correspondence of any kind bearing an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel.

It is, however, permissible to enclose in a parcel an open invoice confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and a simple copy of the address of the parcel with the address of the sender also.

(2) Live animals are admitted only if their conveyance is authorized by the legislation of the countries concerned, and if the special conditions laid down on the subject in the Detailed Regulations are observed.

(3) It is forbidden to send coin, gold or silver whether manufactured or unmanufactured, or other precious articles in uninsured parcels addressed to countries which admit insurance.

(4) Parcels which have been wrongly admitted to the post must be returned to the office of origin, except in cases where the Administration of the country of destination is authorized by its legislation to dispose of them otherwise. In the latter case the office of despatch must be exactly informed of the treatment accorded to the parcel.

Nevertheless, the fact that a parcel contains a letter or communications which constitute an actual and personal correspondence may not, in any case, entail its return to the sender.

(5) Explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances not admitted by virtue of a special understanding, as provided for in the second paragraph of § 1 (a) above, and articles of an obscene or immoral character are not returned to the office of origin; they are destroyed on the spot under the direction of the Administration which has found them in the mails.

*Article 15.**Parcels for Prisoners of War.*

With the exception of parcels subject to trade-charges, parcels sent to or by prisoners of war are exempt from all charges prescribed by the present Agreement, whether in the country of origin,

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

in the country of destination or in the countries of transit. These parcels give no claim either to a credit, or to the payment of compensation in the case of loss, abstraction, or damage.

The same applies to postal parcels concerning prisoners of war, sent or received either directly by or through the agency of information bureaux which may be established for prisoners in belligerent countries or in neutral countries which have received belligerents in their territory.

Belligerents received and interned in a neutral country are treated like prisoners of war properly so-called, in so far as the application of the above-mentioned rules is concerned.

*Article 16.**Withdrawal. Alteration of Address.*

The sender of a parcel can have it withdrawn from the post or have its address altered under the conditions fixed for letters, etc., by Article 45 of the Convention, with this addition, that, if the sender requests the return or redirection of a parcel, he must guarantee in advance the payment of the postage due for the new transmission.

*Article 17.**Advice of Delivery.*

The sender may obtain an advice of delivery under the conditions laid down in Article 49 of the Convention.

*Article 18.**Redirection.*

(1) A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination, at the request either of the sender or of the addressee, or without a definite request if the regulations of the country of destination admit of it.

A parcel may be redirected from one country to another only at the sender's or the addressee's request, and provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance.

The sender is entitled to forbid, by means of a suitable entry on the despatch note and on the parcel, any redirection.

(2) For the redirection of parcels from one country to another in consequence of the removal of the addressees, additional postage is charged at the rates fixed by Articles 3 to 8 and 33. When a parcel has been redirected within the country of destination, the Administration of that country may collect a redirection charge on the basis of its internal regulations. These charges, which are not cancelled in case of further redirection or of return to origin, are collected from the addressees or, where necessary, from the senders, without prejudice to the payment of any Customs charges or other special expenses incurred which the country of destination does not agree to cancel.

The same procedure is followed in the case of parcels falling under one of the prohibitions specified in Article 14 of the Agreement.

(3) Parcels received out of course, or wrongly accepted, are retransmitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Detailed Regulations.

*Article 19.**Non-delivery.*

(1) Senders must state, on the back of the despatch note and on the parcels, how their parcels are to be disposed of in the event of non-delivery.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

If this regulation is not complied with, undelivered parcels are returned to the office of origin at the end of a period of 15 days or, at the latest, after a month from the day following that on which they are placed at the disposal of the addressees.

(2) An undelivered parcel must be returned immediately if the sender's request furnished on the despatch note and on the parcel has not resulted in delivery. The same rule applies when it has not been possible to comply with the sender's wishes expressed in his reply to the notice of non-delivery provided for in Article 34 of the Detailed Regulations. When the sender has made several requests, the parcel is returned only if all such requests have been without result.

(3) A fee not exceeding double the postage applicable to a simple-rate letter may be collected from the sender when he is called upon to fill up the notice of non-delivery mentioned in Article 34 of the Detailed Regulations.

If, within one month from the date of despatch of this notice of non-delivery, the office of destination has not received adequate instructions, the parcel is returned to the office of origin. This period is extended to four months in services with countries overseas.

(4) Parcels kept to be called for by the addressees or addressed "poste restante" are considered as undeliverable after the expiration of the period of retention prescribed by the regulations of the country of destination, but this period may not exceed four months in services with countries overseas and one month in other services.

The parcel must, however, be returned to the country of origin within a shorter period, if the sender has requested it by means of an appropriate entry on the despatch note and on the parcel.

(5) Returned undelivered parcels are subject to the charges referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 18 above.

*Article 20.**Cancellation of Customs Charges.*

The Administrations of the contracting countries agree to urge their respective Customs Administrations to have Customs charges cancelled on parcels which are returned to the country of origin, abandoned by the sender, destroyed because the contents are completely damaged, or redirected to a third country.

The same applies to cases of loss, abstraction or damage which take place in their service, subject to the reservation referred to in Article 41, paragraph 4 hereafter.

*Article 21.**Sale. Destruction.*

Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may be sold immediately, even when in transit on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the rightful owner. If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or putrid articles are destroyed.

*Article 22.**Abandoned Parcels.*

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the addressees and which the senders have abandoned are not returned by the office of destination, but are treated in accordance with its legislation.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

*Article 23.**Recovery of the Charges from the Sender.*

The senders are obliged to pay the transport or other charges incurred by the offices in consequence of the non-delivery of parcels, even if the parcels have been abandoned, sold or destroyed. These charges are recovered from the office of origin.

*Article 24.**Applications.*

(1) A fee not exceeding 1 franc may be charged for every enquiry concerning a parcel or a trade-charge money order.

No fee is charged if the sender has already paid the special fee for an advice of delivery.

(2) Enquiries are admitted only within the period of one year from the day following the date of posting. Each office is, however, bound to attend to enquiries addressed to it by another office within two years of the date of despatch of the parcels to which the enquiries relate. For this purpose, the parcel post records must be retained for two years.

(3) When an enquiry is the outcome of an irregularity in the postal service, the enquiry fee is refunded.

## CHAPTER III.

## CASH ON DELIVERY PARCELS.

*Article 25.**Charges and Conditions. Settlement.*

(1) Parcels marked for the collection of trade-charges may be exchanged between countries which agree to maintain this service.

Unless other arrangements are made, the amount of the trade-charge is expressed in the currency of the country in which the parcel originates.

The maximum of the trade-charge is equal to that fixed for money orders drawn on the country in which the parcel originates.

Each office is obliged to undertake the transmission of trade-charge parcels, even if it does not admit such parcels in its own service. Intermediary countries must likewise undertake the transmission of parcels bearing trade-charges exceeding the maximum fixed for their own traffic.

(2) Trade-charge parcels are subject to the formalities and to the charges prescribed for ordinary, or for insured parcels, as the case may be. In addition, the sender pays a fixed fee which may not be less than 20 centimes nor more than 50 centimes, and a proportionate fee of one-half per cent. of the amount of the trade-charge. The office of origin has the right to round up these fees to suit its monetary system.

(3) The amounts of trade-charges collected are remitted by means of trade-charge money orders, which are issued free of commission.

Administrations may agree upon another method of remitting the sums collected. They may for example, by agreement, undertake to pay them into a current postal cheque account kept in the country to which the parcel is addressed.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

*Article 26.**Cancellation or Alteration of Amount of Trade-Charge.*

The sender of a trade-charge parcel may request the cancellation or reduction of the trade-charge.

Requests of this nature are subject to the same provisions as requests for withdrawal or alteration of address (Art. 45 of the Convention).

*Article 27.**Responsibility for Loss, Abstraction or Damage.*

The postal service is responsible under the conditions fixed by Chapter VI hereafter for the loss of a trade-charge parcel and for the abstraction of or damage to its contents.

*Article 28.**Guarantee of Sums duly collected.*

Sums duly collected from the addressee are guaranteed to the sender under the conditions laid down in the Money Order Agreement <sup>1</sup> as regards sums converted into money orders.

*Article 29.**Compensation in case of Failure to collect, or of insufficient or fraudulent Collection.*

If a parcel has been delivered to the addressee without the collection of the trade-charge, the sender is entitled to compensation provided that an enquiry has been made within the period prescribed by Article 24 and that the failure to collect the charge is not due to fault or negligence on his part.

The same rule applies if the amount collected from the addressee is less than the amount of the trade-charge indicated, or if the collection of the amount has been made fraudulently. The compensation may not, in any case, exceed the amount of the trade-charge.

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

*Article 30.**Fixing of Responsibility.*

The payment by the office of origin of the amounts duly collected, or the payment of compensation under Article 29 above, is made on behalf of the office of destination.

The latter is responsible unless it can prove that the fault is due to a breach of the regulations by the office of origin or can establish that, when handed over to its service, the parcel and the relative despatch note did not bear the particulars prescribed by the Detailed Regulations for trade-charge parcels.

<sup>1</sup> See page 437 of this volume.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

*Article 31.*

*Provisions of Convention applicable to Compensation and other Sums to be paid. Period for Payment and Repayment of Sums advanced.*

The provisions of Articles 63 and 66 of the Convention apply to trade-charge parcels.

*Article 32.**Trade-Charge Money Orders.*

The amount of a trade-charge money order which for any reason whatever cannot be paid to the payee is not repaid to the office of issue. It is held at the disposal of the payee by the Office of origin of the trade-charge parcel and accrues definitely to that office at the end of the legal period of validity.

In all other respects and subject to the reservations specified in the Detailed Regulations, trade-charge money orders are subject to the rules of the Money order Agreement.

## CHAPTER IV.

## INSURED PARCELS.

*Article 33.**Rates and Conditions.*

(1) Insured parcels may be exchanged between countries the Administrations of which undertake this service.

(2) Each country fixes, so far as it is concerned, the maximum amount for which a parcel may be insured ; this limit may in no case be less than 1,000 francs.

In the services between two or more countries which have adopted different maxima, it is the lowest limit which must be mutually observed.

(3) The following insurance fees, over and above the rates applicable to ordinary parcels, are charged on each 300 francs or part of 300 francs of the insured value :

- (a) 5 centimes for each office taking part in land conveyance ;
- (b) 10 centimes for each sea service of which use is made.

(4) As a temporary measure, however, the office of origin may collect an inclusive insurance fee not exceeding 50 centimes per 300 francs of the sum insured.

(5) Countries which agree to cover, in respect of insured parcels, the risks arising from causes beyond control (*force majeure*) are authorized to collect a special charge, provided that this charge together with the insurance fee does not exceed the amount laid down in paragraph 4 above.

(6) The office of origin has the right to collect a despatch fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel.

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

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

*Article 34.**Fraudulent Insurance.*

The insured value may not exceed the actual value of the contents of the parcel but it is permissible to insure only part of this value.

The fraudulent insurance of a parcel for a sum exceeding the actual value is subject to any legal proceedings which may be admitted by the laws of the country of origin.

## CHAPTER V.

## URGENT PARCELS.

*Article 35.**Rates and Conditions.*

(1) Where the necessary arrangements have been agreed on between the countries concerned, the sender of a parcel may request that it should be forwarded so far as possible by the fast services used for the conveyance of letter mails. These parcels, which are called "urgent", are delivered by express messenger at the place of address, unless they are marked "poste restante".

(2) For urgent parcels the rates and increases fixed by Articles 3 to 8 above are tripled.

The charges fixed by Article 33, the express delivery fee and the other supplementary fees are applicable without increase.

## CHAPTER VI.

## RESPONSIBILITIES.

*Article 36.**Extent of Responsibility.*

(1) Except in the cases mentioned in the article following, Administrations are responsible for the loss of parcels and for the abstraction of or damage to their contents.

The sender is entitled on this account to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, abstraction, or damage. For ordinary parcels the amount of compensation may not exceed 10 francs for a parcel not exceeding 1 kilogramme in weight, 25 francs for a parcel weighing between 1 and 5 kilogrammes, and 40 francs for a parcel weighing between 5 and 10 kilogrammes. For insured parcels the amount of compensation may not exceed the amount for which they were insured.

Compensation is paid to the addressee when he claims it, either after he has taken delivery of a pilfered or damaged parcel against reserve, or if he can prove that the sender has waived his rights in the addressee's favour.

(2) Indirect loss or loss of profits is not taken into consideration.

(3) Compensation is 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, compensation is calculated on the ordinary value of the goods estimated on the same basis.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

(4) Where compensation is due for the loss or destruction of a parcel or for the abstraction of the whole of the contents, the sender is also entitled to the return of the postage. The same applies to parcels refused by the addressees on account of damage, provided that the damage is attributable to the postal service and involves its responsibility.

(5) In all cases the insurance fees are retained by the Postal Administrations.

*Article 37.**Exceptions to the Principle of Responsibility.*

Administrations are relieved of all responsibility :

- (a) in cases beyond control (force majeure) ; responsibility still rests, however, with an office of origin which has agreed to cover the risks arising from "force majeure" (Art. 33 § 5) ;
- (b) when they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a case of "force majeure" ;
- (c) when the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or when it arises from the nature of the article ;
- (d) for parcels of which the contents fall under one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article 14 ;
- (e) for parcels which have been fraudulently insured for a sum exceeding the actual value of the contents ;
- (f) in respect of parcels regarding which enquiry has not been made within the period of one year prescribed by Article 24.

*Article 38.**Termination of Responsibility.*

Administrations cease to be responsible for parcels which have been delivered in accordance with their internal regulations and of which the owners have accepted delivery without making the reservations referred to in Article 36 above.

*Article 39.**Payment of Compensation.*

The payment of compensation must be undertaken by the office of origin except in the cases indicated in Article 36, paragraph 1, where payment is made by the office of destination. The paying office retains the right to make a claim against the office responsible.

*Article 40.**Period for Payment.*

(1) Compensation must be paid as soon as possible, and, at the latest, within one year from the day following the date of the enquiry.

(2) The office on which Article 39 imposes the payment of compensation is authorized to settle with the rightful party on behalf of the office which, although duly informed of the application, has let six months pass without giving a decision in the matter ; this period is extended to nine months in services with countries overseas.



## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

(3) The despatching office may exceptionally postpone the settlement of compensation beyond the period of one year when the question of responsibility cannot be settled owing to reasons foreign to the postal service (e.g.: "force majeure").

*Article 41.**Office responsible.*

(1) Until the contrary is proved, responsibility rests with the office which, having received the parcel from another office without making any reservation and being furnished with all the particulars for investigation prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish either delivery to the addressee or regular transfer to the following office as the case may be.

(2) If the loss, abstraction or damage has occurred in course of conveyance without its being possible to prove on which territory or in which service the irregularity took place, or if, in the case of uninsured parcels advised collectively, it cannot be established on what territory or in which service the loss, damage or abstraction took place, the offices concerned bear the loss in equal shares.

(3) When an insured parcel has been lost, damaged or pilfered under conditions due to "force majeure", the office on whose territory or in whose service the loss, damage, or abstraction took place is responsible to the office of origin, only if both countries have agreed to accept responsibility for risks in cases of "force majeure".

(4) Customs and other charges which it has not been possible to cancel are borne by the carriers responsible for the loss, damage or abstraction.

(5) 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.

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

*Article 42.**Repayment of the Compensation to the Despatching Office.*

The office responsible or on whose account payment is made in accordance with Article 40 is bound to repay the amount of the compensation within a period of three months after notification of payment. This repayment is made free of cost to the creditor office either by means of a money order or draft payable at sight in the capital or at a commercial centre in the creditor country, or in coin current in the creditor country. The amount of the compensation may also be claimed officially from the country responsible through the accounts, either directly or through the medium of a first transit office, which claims its turn from the next office, the process being repeated until the sum has been debited to the office responsible. After the prescribed period of three months the sum due bears interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, dating from the day of expiry of the said period.

The office whose responsibility is duly proved, and which has originally declined to pay compensation, is bound to bear all additional charges resulting from the unwarranted delay in payment.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

## CHAPTER VII.

## APPORTIONMENT OF THE POSTAGE.

*Article 43.**Credits for Conveyance.*

The office of origin allows for each parcel :

- (a) to the office of destination, the rates which accrue to it by virtue of the provisions of Articles 3 to 8 and 35 ;
- (b) to each intermediate office, if any, the rates fixed by Articles 3, 4, 6, 7 and 35.

*Article 44.**Claims in case of Redirection or Return.*

In case of redirection or of the return of a parcel to origin, the redirecting office claims from the next office the proportionate share due to it and where necessary :

- (a) the fee for delivery and for Customs clearance mentioned in Article 9 ;
- (b) the warehousing charge mentioned in Article 12 ;
- (c) the redirection charge mentioned in Article 17, paragraph 2 ;
- (d) other charges which may be due to it.

Each intermediate office follows the same procedure as directed by Article 33 of the Detailed Regulations.

*Article 45.**Express Delivery Fees, special and additional.*

(1) The special charge for express delivery prescribed by Article 13, paragraph 1, is included in the sums credited to the office of destination.

When an express parcel is redirected to another country before an attempt has been made to deliver it, this charge is credited to the new country of destination. If the latter does not undertake express delivery, the credit is retained by the Post Office of the country to which the parcel was first addressed ; the same applies when an express parcel cannot be delivered.

(2) In case of the redirection or of the return to origin of an express parcel, the additional charge prescribed by Article 13, paragraphs 2 and 3, is claimed from the corresponding office by the office which has attempted delivery, unless this charge has been paid when the parcel was presented at the addressee's residence.

*Article 46.**Charge for Redirection in the Country of Destination.*

In case of further redirection or of return to origin, the redirection charge prescribed by Article 18, paragraph 2, is retained by the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

*Miscellaneous Fees.**Article 47.*

- (1) The following fees are retained in full by the office which has collected them :
- (a) the fixed fee for advice of delivery (Art. 17) ;
  - (b) the fee prescribed for an undelivered parcel (Art. 19, paragraph 3) ;
  - (c) the enquiry fee (Art. 24, paragraph, 1) ;
  - (d) the despatch fee for an insured parcel (Art. 33, paragraph 6).
- (2) The fee for delivery and for Customs clearance (Art. 9) is retained by the office of destination. The commission (Art. 11) is claimed by the same office.

*Trade-charge Fee.**Article 48.*

The fees mentioned in Article 25, paragraph 2, are shared equally between the Administration of the country of origin and that of the country of destination in the manner prescribed in the Detailed Regulations.

*Insurance Fee.**Article 49.*

In respect of insured parcels, the office of origin must pay to each Administration whose services take part in their conveyance, and, if necessary, for each service performed, a proportionate insurance fee fixed at 5 centimes for conveyance by land and 10 centimes for conveyance by sea, for each 300 francs or fraction of 300 francs.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

*Article 50.**Application of the General Regulations of the Convention.*

The general regulations set forth in Parts I and II of the Convention are applicable to the exchange of parcels, with the following reservations :

The offices of countries taking part in the present Agreement which maintain an exchange of parcels with non-contracting countries allow all other contracting countries to avail themselves of these services to exchange parcels with the latter countries.

When a country which desires to adhere to the present Agreement claims a right to collect a surcharge greater than 25 centimes per parcel, the Government of the Swiss Confederation submits the application for membership to all the contracting countries. If, within six months, more than one-third of the Administrations taking part in the Agreement do not vote against the application it is regarded as accepted.

*Article 51.**Approval of Proposals made between Meetings.*

In order to become binding, proposals made between meetings (Articles 18 and 19 of the Convention) must obtain :

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

- (a) unanimity of votes if they involve the addition of new provisions or any modification of the provisions of Articles 1 to 19, 24 to 45, 47, 48, 49, 51 and 52 of the present Agreement and Article 49 of its Detailed Regulations ;
- (b) two-thirds of the votes if they involve a modification of the provisions other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph ;
- (c) a simple majority if they affect the interpretation of the provisions of the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of disputes to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in Article 10 of the Convention.

## FINAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 52.**Entry into Force and Duration of the Agreement.*

The present Agreement shall come into force on the 1st of October, 1925, and shall remain in operation for an indefinite period.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the above-named countries have signed the present Agreement in a single copy which shall remain in the Archives of the Government of Sweden, and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Party.

Done at Stockholm, 28th August, 1924.

*(Les signatures ont été ajoutées au texte anglais par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.)*

*(The signatures have been added to the English text by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.)*

For Albania :

DAVID BJURSTRÖM.

For the Belgian Congo :

M. HALEWYCK.

G. TONDEUR.

For Germany :

W. SCHENK.

K. ORTH.

• For Bolivia :

Mto. URRIOLAGOITIA H.

For the Argentine Republic :

M. RODRIGUEZ OCAMPO.

For Brazil :

A. DE ALMEIDA-BRANDÃO.

J. HENRIQUE ADERNE.

For Austria :

JULIUS JUHLIN.

GUSTAF KIHLMARK.

GUNNAR LAGER.

THORE WENNQVIST.

For Bulgaria :

N. BOSCHNACOFF.

ST. IVANOFF.

For Belgium :

A. PIRARD.

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O. SCHOCKAERT.

For Chile :

CESAR LEON.

L. TAGLE SALINAS.

C. VERNEUIL.

For China :

TAI TCH'ENNE LINNE.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

- For the Republic of Colombia :  
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- For the Republic of Costa Rica :  
V. ANDERSSON.
- For the Republic of Cuba :  
JOSÉ D. MORALES DIAZ.  
CÉSAR CARVALLO.
- For Denmark :  
C. MONDRUP.  
HOLMBLAD.
- For the Free City of Danzig :  
DR. ALFRED WYSOCKI.  
DR. MARJAN BLACHIER.
- For the Dominican Republic :  
C. G. F. HAGSTRÖM.
- For Egypt :  
H. MAZLOUM.  
E. MAGGIAR.  
WAHBÉ IBRAHIM.
- For Ecuador :
- For Spain :  
EL CONDE DE SAN ESTEBAN DE  
CAÑONGO.  
JOSÉ MORENO PINEDA.  
A. CAMACHO.
- For the Spanish Colonies :  
MARTIN VICENTE SALTO.
- For Esthonia :  
EDWARD WIRGO.
- For Abyssinia :  
B. MARCOS.  
A. BOUSSON.
- For Finland :  
G. E. F. ALBRECHT.
- For France :  
M. LEBON.  
ROBERT HICGUET.  
A. BODY.  
DOUARCHE.  
G. BÉCHEL.
- For Algeria :  
H. TREUILLÉ.
- For the French Colonies and Protectorates  
in Indo-China :  
ANDRÉ TOUZET.
- For the whole of the other French Colo-  
nies :  
G. PILLIAS.  
GINESTOU.
- For Greece :  
PENTHÉROUDAKIS.  
J. LACHNIDAKIS.
- For Guatemala :
- For the Republic of Haiti :  
CARL SCHLYTER.
- For the Republic of Honduras :
- For Hungary :  
O. DE FEJÉR.  
G. BARON SZALAY.
- For British India :  
GEOFFREY CLARKE.  
HEMANTA KUMAR RAHA.
- For Iceland :  
C. MONDRUP.  
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## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

For Italy :

LUIGI PICARELLI.  
PAOLO RIELLO.  
GIOVANNI BARTOLI.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies :

LUIGI PICARELLI.  
PAOLO RIELLO.  
GIOVANNI BARTOLI.

For Japan :

S. KOMORI.  
H. KAWAI.  
H. MAKINO.

For Chosen :

S. KOMORI.  
R. TAKAHASHI.

For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies :

K. SUGINO.  
H. KAWAI.

For Latvia :

ED. KADIKIS.  
LOUIS RUDANS.

For the Republic of Liberia :

GUSTAF W. DE HORN DE RANTZIEN.

For Lithuania :

I. JURKUNAS-SCHEYNIUS.  
ADOLFAS SRUOGA.

For Luxemburg :

JAAQUES.

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone) :

F. GENTIL.  
WALTER.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone) :

EL CONDE DE SAN ESTEBAN DE  
CAÑONGO.  
JOSÉ MORENO PINEDA.  
A. CAMACHO.

For Nicaragua :

For Norway :

KLAUS HELSING.  
OSKAR HOMME.

For the Republic of Panama :

JOSÉ D. MORALES DIAZ.  
CÉSAR CARVALLO.

For Paraguay :

GUNNAR LANGBORG.

For the Netherlands :

SCHREUDER.  
J. S. VAN GELDER.  
J. M. LAMERS.

For the Netherlands Indies :

I. J. MILBORN.

For M. W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK :

I. J. MILBORN.

For the Dutch Colonies in America :

I. J. MILBORN.

For M. W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK :

I. J. MILBORN.

For Peru :

EMIL HECTOR.

## PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

- For Persia :
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E. PIRE.
- For Poland :
- Dr. ALFRED WYSOCKI.  
Dr. MARJAN BLACHIER.
- For Portugal :
- HENRIQUE MOUSINHO D'ALBU-  
QUERQUE.  
ADALBERTO DA COSTA VEIGA.
- For the Portuguese Colonies in Africa :
- JUVENAL ELVAS FLORIADO SANTA  
BARBARA.
- For the Portuguese Colonies of Asia and Oceania :
- JOAQUIM PIRES FERREIRA CHAVES.
- For Roumania :
- GEORGE LECCA.
- For the Republic of San Marino :
- PERCIVAL KALLING.
- For Salvador :
- For the Saar Territory :
- P. COURTILET.
- For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and  
Slovenes :
- DRAGUTIN DIMITRIJEVIĆ.  
SAVA TUTUNDŽIĆ.  
MILOŠ KOVAČEVIĆ.  
STOJŠA KRBAVAC.
- For the Kingdom of Siam :
- PHYA SANPAKITCH PREECHA.
- For Sweden :
- JULIUS JUHLIN.  
GUSTAF KIHLMARK.  
GUNNAR LAGER.  
THORE WENNQVIST.
- For Switzerland :
- P. DUBOIS.  
C. ROCHES.
- For Czechoslovakia :
- JUDR. OTOKAR RŮŽIČKA.  
JOSEPH ZÁBRODSKÝ.
- For Tunisia :
- F. GENTIL.  
BARBARAT.
- For Turkey :
- For MEHMED SABBY:  
BÉHA TALY.  
BÉHA TALY.
- For the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics :
- For Uruguay :
- ADOLFO AGORIO.
- For the United States of Venezuela :
- LUIS ALEJANDRO AGUILAR.

## PARCEL POST — FINAL PROTOCOL.

## FINAL PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT.

At the moment of proceeding to sign the Agreement concluded this day, concerning postal parcels, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows :

## I.

*Execution of the Service by Transport Organisations.*

Any country in which the Post Office does not at present undertake conveyance of parcels, and which adheres to the above-mentioned Agreement, shall be entitled to have the clauses of the Agreement carried out by railway and shipping organisations. At the same time the service may be limited to parcels originating in or addressed to localities served by these organisations.

The postal Administration of such a country must make arrangements with the railway and shipping organisations to ensure the complete performance by them of all the clauses of the Agreement with special reference to the arrangements for the exchange of the mails.

The postal Administration shall act for the railway and shipping organisations in all their relations with the postal administrations of the other contracting countries and with the International Bureau.

## II.

*Transit.*

The right not to undertake the conveyance of parcels in transit through their territory is granted provisionally to Persia, the Portuguese Colonies in Africa and the Belgian Congo.

This clause is not, however, applicable to parcels originating in or addressed to the French Colonies of Tchad, Oubangui-Chari and the Middle Congo.

## III.

*Transit Surcharge.*

As an exception to the provisions of Article 3 of the Agreement,

- (a) the land transit rate may be raised provisionally to :
  - 1 franc by Brazil, the Republic of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and the United States of Venezuela ;
  - 1 franc 25 centimes by China ;
  - 2 francs 50 centimes by Turkey-in-Asia ; this surcharge may be raised to 4 francs for parcels for and from Persia sent by the route Trebizond-Erzerum-Bayezid ;
- (b) a surcharge of 50 centimes may be levied by the Republic of Panama for the conveyance of parcels across the Isthmus ;
- (c) a surcharge of 3 francs 60 centimes per parcel, in respect of land transit, may be levied by the Argentine Office on parcels which have to be conveyed by the Transandine Railway ;
- (d) Egypt (on behalf of the Sudan), has the right to raise to 1 franc 20 centimes for a parcel not exceeding 1 kilogramme, and to 4 francs 40 centimes for a parcel between 1 and 5 kilogrammes, the territorial rate applicable to parcels for and from the Belgian Congo in transit through the Sudan ;



## PARCEL POST — FINAL PROTOCOL.

- (e) the Belgian Congo has the right to raise to 60 centimes, 2 francs and 4 francs respectively in accordance with the scale of weights, the rate for conveyance by land applicable to parcels originating in or addressed to the French Colonies of Tchad, Oubangui-Chari and the Middle Congo.
- The rate is subject to modification by agreement between the two offices concerned ;
- (f) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has the right to raise to 2 francs per parcel the transit rate for conveyance over its European territory, and 2 francs for conveyance over its Asiatic territory ;
- (g) a surcharge of 1 franc 25 centimes per parcel in respect of land transit may be levied by the Chilian Office on parcels which have to be conveyed by the Transandine Railway.

## IV.

*Terminal Surcharges.*

The surcharge prescribed by Article 8 may, exceptionally and as a temporary measure, be raised to :

- 40 centimes by the Dominican Republic ;
- 50 centimes by Bulgaria, the Republic of Haiti, and Iceland ;
- a sum not exceeding 75 centimes by each of the following offices : Argentine Republic, Austria, Chile, China, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Indo-China (for certain remote offices), British India, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama Republic, Poland, Salvador, Siam, Sweden, Turkey-in-Asia, Uruguay.

The surcharge of 75 centimes granted to Turkey-in-Asia may be raised to 2 francs on parcels addressed to offices remote from railways and from the coast and conveyed by overland carriers ;

1 franc by Egypt (offices in the Sudan only) and by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in respect of its European and Asiatic territory, each taken separately ;

1 franc 25 centimes by Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, the United States of Venezuela and by the Argentine offices on the Costa del Sur, in Tierra del Fuego and in the adjacent islands ;

1 franc 50 centimes by the Dutch Colonies.

Bolivia has the right to levy provisionally three surcharges of : — 3.00, 7.00 and 14.00 francs respectively on parcels at each of the three steps of the scale, originating in or addressed to places other than La Paz and Oruro.

The Republic of Colombia has the right to impose provisionally the following surcharges : 1 franc 25 centimes on each parcel addressed to a sea-port, and 1 franc per kilogramme or fraction of a kilogramme on parcels addressed to other places.

Abyssinia has the right to levy provisionally surcharges of 40 centimes, 1 franc 25 centimes, and 1 franc 70 centimes respectively on parcels at the three steps of the scale.

The Colony of the Belgian Congo, Persia and the Portuguese Colonies of Angola and of Mozambique are authorized to levy on postal parcels, for their conveyance beyond their offices of exchange, a surcharge not exceeding the tariff applicable to parcels in their inland service.

## V.

*Special Surcharges.*

(1) For conveyance between the mainland of France on the one hand, and Algeria and Corsica on the other hand, there is levied a surcharge equal to the rate applicable to conveyance by sea for a distance not exceeding 500 nautical miles.

(2) The Spanish Administration is authorized to levy a surcharge of 25 centimes for the conveyance of parcels between the mainland of Spain on the one hand, and the Balearic Islands,

## PARCEL POST — FINAL PROTOCOL.

the Spanish possessions in North Africa and the offices in Morocco (Spanish Zone) on the other hand, and 50 centimes for conveyance between the mainland of Spain and the Canary Islands.

(3) The Portuguese Administration has the right to collect a surcharge of 1 franc 50 centimes for the conveyance of each parcel not exceeding 5 kilogrammes between the mainland of Portugal and the Islands of Madeira and the Azores.

(4) For conveyance between Indo-China and the territory of Kwang-chau-wan there is levied a surcharge equal to the rate applicable to conveyance by sea for a distance not exceeding 500 nautical miles.

## VI.

*Special Tariffs.*

British India has the right to levy on parcels originating in that country and addressed to other countries a tariff graduated to correspond with different categories of weight on condition that the mean of the charges does not exceed the normal postage, including the surcharge, to which she is entitled.

This latter right is also granted to countries adhering to the Agreement in the interval between this and the next congress.

## VII.

*Insured Parcels.*

As exceptions to the provisions of Article 33 :

- (a) the Colony of the Belgian Congo is authorized to limit the maximum of insured value to 500 francs ;
- (b) the Argentine Office is authorized to charge a supplementary fee of 10 centimes for each 300 francs or fraction of 300 francs on insured parcels originating in or addressed to offices on the Costa del Sur, in Tierra del Fuego, and in the adjacent islands ;
- (c) for conveyance between the mainland of France on the one hand and Algeria and Corsica on the other hand, the sender of an insured parcel is charged a supplementary insurance rate of 10 centimes for each 300 francs or fraction thereof ;
- (d) the Office of Indo-China is authorized to charge a supplementary rate of 10 centimes for each 300 francs or fraction of 300 francs on insured parcels originating in or addressed to offices in the territory of Kwang-chau-wan ;
- (e) the Postal Administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is authorized to collect from the sender a supplementary insurance fee of 15 centimes for each 300 francs or fraction of 300 francs on insured parcels addressed to the Asiatic territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On every insured parcel sent from or to Corsica or Algeria the sender is charged for Corsican or Algerian land rate, a supplementary insurance rate of 5 centimes for each 300 francs or fraction thereof.

## VIII.

*Dimensions and Volume.*

Greece, Tunis and Turkey-in-Asia have the right not to admit, for the present, parcels of which the dimensions or volume exceed the maximum authorized for the sea services in the Detailed Regulations.

## PARCEL POST — FINAL PROTOCOL.

## IX.

*Exceptions to the Provisions governing the Collection of the Trade-Charge Fee and the Preparation of Accounts.*

As a temporary measure, in the services between countries where the parcel post service is not carried out by the Postal Administration, the collection of the trade-charge fee and the preparation of the accounts may be effected under the provisions of the Parcel Post Convention of Madrid.

In faith whereof the under-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol, which shall have the same force and validity as if the provisions which it contains were inserted in the text itself of the Agreement to which it relates, and they have signed it in a single copy which shall remain in the Archives of the Government of Sweden and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Party.

Done at Stockholm, 28th August, 1924.

*(Here follow the same signatures as are appended to the Agreement.)*

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DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION  
OF THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT.

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## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN ALBANIA, GERMANY, THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, THE COLONY OF THE BELGIAN CONGO, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA, THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA, DENMARK, DANZIG (FREE CITY), THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ECUADOR, SPAIN, THE SPANISH COLONIES, ESTHONIA, ABYSSINIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, ALGERIA, THE FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES OF INDO-CHINA, THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER FRENCH COLONIES, GREECE, GUATEMALA, THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI, THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, HUNGARY, BRITISH INDIA, ICELAND, ITALY, THE WHOLE OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES, JAPAN, CHOSEN (KOREA), THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER JAPANESE DEPENDENCIES, LETTONIA, THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MOROCCO (EXCEPT THE SPANISH ZONE), MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE), NICARAGUA, NORWAY, THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, PARAGUAY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, THE DUTCH COLONIES IN AMERICA, PERU, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA, THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA AND OCEANIA, ROUMANIA, THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, SALVADOR, THE TERRITORY OF THE SAAR, THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, THE KINGDOM OF SIAM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TUNIS, TURKEY, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, URUGUAY AND THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

The undersigned, having regard to Article 4 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at Stockholm on the 28th of August, 1924, have, in the name of their respective Administrations, drawn up by mutual consent the following measures for ensuring the execution of the Parcel Post Agreement :

## CHAPTER I.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 1.**Circulation.*

(1) Each Administration is bound to forward, by the routes and means which it uses for its own parcels, parcels delivered to it by another Administration to be conveyed in transit through its territory.

(2) Missent parcels are re-transmitted to their proper destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the Office re-transmitting them.

*Article 2.**Method of Transmission.*

(1) The exchange of parcels between contiguous countries, or countries connected by means of a direct sea service, is effected by the offices and in the places appointed by the Administrations concerned.

(2) In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary, the transmission of parcels between non-contiguous countries is effected *à découvert*.

The offices concerned may arrange to have parcels exchanged in closed bags, baskets or compartments, with direct parcel bills ; in that case, the offices settle the necessary arrangements by mutual agreement.

(3) It is, however, obligatory to make up closed mails when the number of parcels is such as to hamper the work of an intermediate Administration, and is declared by that Administration to do so.

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

Receptacles must be legibly marked with the name of the office of origin and a serial number. The weight may not exceed 60 kilogrammes in the case of bags, and 80 kilogrammes in the case of other receptacles.

Receptacles must be returned empty to the despatching office by the next mail.

The office returning them must state on the parcel bills the numbers borne by the receptacles which are being returned and becomes responsible for the loss of those of which it is unable to prove the return.

The cost of the baskets, bags and other similar receptacles necessary for the exchange of the parcels, is divided equally between the offices using them in their reciprocal relations.

(4) In the relations between countries separated by one or more intermediate territories, parcels must follow the routes agreed upon by the offices concerned.

(5) When parcels are stopped officially in course of transmission, either by the Post Office or by the Customs, the sender must be invited by an advice of non-delivery to give his instructions. This measure is not, however, obligatory in cases beyond control ("force majeure").

*Article 3.**Information to be furnished to Administrations.*

(1) Administrations which maintain regular sea services must inform other offices which of these services may be employed for the conveyance of parcels, stating the distances.

(2) Administrations which maintain direct exchanges must communicate to each other by means of tables in the form of specimen A hereto annexed :

- (a) the names of the countries to which they can forward parcels handed over to them ;
- (b) the routes available for the transmission of the parcels from the point of entry into their territories or their services ;
- (c) the total amount of the sums to be credited to them for each destination ;
- (d) the number of Customs declarations which must accompany each parcel.

(3) Each Administration must, moreover, make known directly to the first intermediate office the countries for which it intends to hand over parcels to that office.

*Article 4.**Routes and Postage.*

By means of the Tables A received from the Administrations with which it has a direct exchange, each Administration fixes the routes to be employed for the transmission of its parcels, and the postage to be collected from the senders, according to the conditions under which the intermediate conveyance is effected.

*Article 5.**Fixing of Equivalents.*

(1) Administrations charge their postage rates according to the equivalents which they have fixed in accordance with the particulars in the table (specimen O hereto annexed) and which they must notify to the International Bureau through the medium of the Swiss Postal Administration.

(2) Should any one of the above-mentioned countries change its currency, the Administration of that country must arrange with the Swiss Postal Administration to alter the equivalents : it devolves on the latter Administration to notify the alteration to all the other Offices of the Union through the medium of the International Bureau.

(3) Any Administration may, if it thinks necessary, have recourse to the arrangement provided for in the preceding paragraph should there be an important alteration in the value of its currency.

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

## CHAPTER II.

## PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PARCELS.

*Article 6.**Cumbersome Parcels.*

- (1) The following are regarded as cumbersome :
  - (a) parcels of which any one dimension exceeds a metre and a half (4 ft. 11 ins.) or of which the combined length and greatest girth, measured in a direction other than that of the length, exceeds three metres (9 ft. 10 ins.) ;
  - (b) parcels which, on account of their shape, their bulk or their fragility, cannot easily be packed with other parcels, or which require special safeguards, such as plants and shrubs in baskets, cages, whether empty or containing live animals, bundles of empty cigar-boxes or other boxes, furniture, basket-work, flowerstands, children's carriages, spinning-wheels, cycles, etc.
- (2) Administrations which provide sea services have right to consider as cumbersome any parcel sent by these services if its volume exceeds 55 cubic decimetres (2 cubic ft.) or if one of its dimensions exceeds 1 metre 25 centimetres (4 ft. 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ins.).
- (3) The view of the despatching office as regards the exact measurement of the volume, weight, or size of parcels, must be accepted except in cases of obvious error.

*Article 7.**Make-up of Parcels.*

In order to be accepted for transmission every parcel must :

- (a) bear the exact address of the addressee in Roman characters. Addresses in pencil are not allowed ; but parcels bearing addresses written with copying-ink pencil on a surface previously damped are accepted. The address must be written on the parcel itself or on a label firmly attached to it in such a way that it cannot become detached. It is advisable to enclose in the parcel a copy of the address together with a note of the sender's address ;
- (b) be packed in a manner which is adequate for the length of the journey, and which protects the contents so effectually as to render it impossible to tamper with them without leaving an obvious trace of violation. Articles are, however, accepted without packing if they are fitted together or fastened and kept in place by a strong cord secured with lead or other seals so as to make one single parcel which cannot fall apart. Packing, moreover, is not essential in the case of parcels consisting of a single article, such as objects of wood, metal, etc., which it is not the trade custom to pack. Articles liable to injure officers of the Post Office or to damage other parcels must be so packed as to prevent any risk ;
- (c) be sealed either by means of impressions of the same seal in wax, or by lead or other seals, with some special uniform design or mark of the sender.

*Article 8.**Special Packing.*

(1) The packing of parcels for countries overseas must be specially strong and substantial, because of the numerous transshipments and handlings which these parcels must undergo ; in particular when the contents consist of precious metals, articles of metal or heavy goods, it is essential that stout metal boxes or wooden cases at least one centimetre thick should be used for packing.

(2) Liquids and substances which easily liquefy must be despatched in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, of stout wood, or of



## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

strong corrugated cardboard) is left, as far as possible, a space which must be filled with sawdust, bran, or some other absorbent or protective material.

The latter condition is obligatory when the first receptacle is extremely fragile.

Colouring substances such as aniline etc., are admitted only if enclosed in stout tin boxes, placed inside wooden boxes with sawdust between the two receptacles; dry non-colouring powders must be placed in boxes of metal, wood or cardboard; these boxes must themselves be enclosed in a cover of linen or parchment.

(3) When admitted by the several offices called upon to take part in their conveyance, parcels containing matches, loaded metal caps and cartridges for portable firearms and the non-explosive components of artillery fuzes must be solidly packed within and without in boxes or barrels. Moreover, the nature of the contents must be stated both on the despatch note and on the parcel itself.

*Article 9.**Despatch Notes and Customs Declarations.*

(1) Each parcel must be accompanied by a despatch note of stout cardboard and by Customs declarations in the form of or similar to the annexed specimens B and C; the Customs declarations are firmly attached to the despatch note.

The sender may add upon the counterfoil of the despatch note communications respecting the parcel. He must, moreover, state on the back of the despatch note how he wishes the parcel to be disposed of if it proves to be undeliverable. This instruction, which must be written in French or in a language understood in the country of destination, is repeated on the parcel itself.

The following instructions only are admitted:

- (a) that the parcel be returned immediately;
- (b) that the parcel be redirected to the same addressee in another locality;
- (c) that the parcel be delivered to another addressee (if necessary without collection of the amount of the trade-charge or against payment of a sum less than that originally stated);
- (d) that the parcel be reported as undeliverable;
- (e) that the parcel be sold at the entire risk of the sender or treated as abandoned.

(2) A single despatch note and a single Customs declaration may suffice for two or three (but not more) ordinary parcels from the same sender, subject to the same rate, and addressed to the same person. This provision does not apply to trade-charge parcels, insured parcels or parcels intended for delivery to the addressees free of all charges or free of Customs charges only, for which collective despatch papers are not admitted.

Each country may, however, require a despatch note and a Customs declaration for each parcel.

(3) Administrations accept no responsibility in respect of Customs declarations.

*Article 10.**Parcels for Delivery free of Charges.*

(1) Parcels to be delivered to the addressees free of all charges, or free of Customs charges only must bear on the address side and on the despatch notes a yellow label bearing in bold type the words "Franc de tous droits" (Free of all charges) or "Franc de droits de douane seulement" (Free of Customs charges only). The same words must be written by the senders on the despatch notes.

(2) Every parcel forwarded "free of charges" is accompanied by a Franking Note in the form of specimen E annexed, made of yellow cardboard, the front of which is filled up by the despatching office in accordance with the wording of the form. The Franking Note is securely attached to the despatch note.

*Article 11.**Advice of Delivery.*

(1) Parcels of which the senders ask for an advice of delivery must be very prominently marked "Avis de réception" or be stamped "A.R." The despatch notes are marked in the same way.

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

(2) Such parcels are accompanied by a form exactly like or similar to specimen C annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention ; this form is prepared by the office of origin or by any other office appointed by the despatching Administration ; it is attached to the despatch note of the parcel to which it relates. If it does not reach the office of destination, the latter makes out officially a new advice of delivery.

3. The office of destination, after having duly filled up the form C, returns it unenclosed and free of postage to the address of the sender of the parcel.

4. When the sender makes enquiry concerning an advice of delivery which has not been returned to him after a reasonable interval, action is taken in accordance with the rules laid down in the following article. In that case a second fee is not charged, and the office of origin enters at the top of the form C the word " Duplicata de l'avis de réception, etc. "

*Article 12.**Advices of Delivery applied for after Posting.*

When the sender applies for an advice of delivery after a parcel has been posted, the office of origin fills up a form C which it then attaches to a form of enquiry (specimen N annexed hereto), to which postage stamps representing the fee prescribed in Article 49 of the Convention have been first affixed.

The form of enquiry accompanied by the form C is treated according to the provisions of Article 39 below, with the single exception that, in case of the due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination withdraws the form N and returns to origin the form C, in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 of the preceding article.

In countries where the parcel post service is not performed by the Postal Administration, however, it is made clear on the form N that the fee has been collected, either by affixing a special stamp, or by a statement of the amount collected.

## CHAPTER III.

## CASH ON DELIVERY PARCELS.

*Article 13.**Statement of the Trade-charge.*

1. Trade-charge parcels and the relative despatch notes must bear on the address side the word " Remboursement " written or printed boldly, and after it the amount of the trade-charge which must be shown in Roman letters and in Arabic figures, without erasure or correction, even if certified.

2. The sender must in addition enter on the parcel and on the front of the despatch note his name and address, also in Roman letters.

*Article 14.**Label.*

Trade-charge parcels as well as their despatch notes must be furnished with an orange coloured label in the form of specimen D, annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

*Article 15.**Trade-charge Money Orders (Form H).*

Every trade-charge parcel is accompanied by a trade-charge money order form exactly like or similar to specimen H hereto annexed. This form, which is attached to the despatch note, must bear a statement of the amount of the trade-charge in the currency of the country of origin, and should nor-

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

mally show the sender of the parcel as payee of the money order. Each Administration is, however, free to have the money orders relating to parcels originating in its service addressed to the offices of origin of the parcels or to other offices. The counterfoil of the order must show the name and address of the addressee of the parcel as well as the place and date of posting.

*Article 16.**Conversion of the Amount of the Trade-charge.*

Unless different arrangements are made, the amounts of the trade-charges are converted into the currency of the country of destination by the Administration of that country, which uses for this purpose the rate of conversion which it applies to the conversion of money orders drawn on the country of origin of the parcels.

*Article 17.**Period for Payment.*

The amount of the trade-charge must be paid within a period of 7 days from the day following that of the arrival of the parcel at the office of destination.

This period is raised to 15 days in the service between European countries and countries outside Europe, or between two of the latter countries.

The periods may be extended to a maximum of 28 days by the Administrations whose laws require so long a period.

After the expiration of these periods the parcel is treated as undeliverable, in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 below. The sender has, however, the right to ask for the immediate return of the parcel to his address, if the addressee refuses to pay the amount of the trade-charge on the first presentation. This request must appear on the parcel and on the back of the despatch note. It must be drawn up in French or in a language known in the country of destination.

*Article 18.**Reduction or Cancellation of the Trade-charge.*

Requests for the cancellation or for the reduction of the amount of the trade-charge, are subject to the rules and formalities prescribed by Article 41 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Every request for the reduction of the amount of the trade-charge must be accompanied by a new trade-charge money order form showing the corrected amount.

*Article 19.**Redirection.*

Trade-charge parcels may be redirected if the new country of destination maintains with that of origin an exchange of parcels of this category. In this case, the parcels are accompanied by the trade-charge money order forms prepared by the office of origin. The new office of destination acts in the settlement of the trade-charge as if the parcel had been consigned to it directly.

*Article 20.**Issue of the Trade-charge Money Order.*

Immediately after collecting the amount of the trade-charge, the office of destination or any other office appointed by the Administration of the place of destination, fills in that portion of the trade-charge money order form headed "Indications de service" and after date-stamping it returns it free of postage to the office at which the parcel was posted or to the office specially named by the Administration of origin on the form itself.

Trade-charge money orders are paid to the senders of the parcels under the conditions fixed by each Administration.

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

*Article 21.**Cancellation or Replacement of Trade-charge Money Order Forms.*

1. Trade-charge money order forms, which have been cancelled or replaced, are destroyed by the office of destination of the parcels.
2. Forms relating to trade-charge parcels which, for any reason whatsoever, are returned to origin must be cancelled by the office which returns the parcels.
3. When trade-charge money order forms are mislaid, lost or destroyed before the collection of the trade-charge, the office of destination prepares duplicates entering thereon those particulars which the despatching office would have furnished.

*Article 22.**Trade-charge Money Orders.*

1. Trade-charge money orders mislaid, lost or destroyed after the collection of the trade-charge are replaced by duplicates or by authorities to pay, after proof by the administrations concerned that the orders have not been paid or refunded.
2. Trade-charge money orders of which the payees have not claimed payment within the period of validity fixed by the Detailed Regulations of the Money Order Agreement and those which are not deliverable to the payees, are treated in accordance with Article 34 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

## CHAPTER IV.

## INSURED PARCELS.

*Article 23.**Statement of the Insured Value.*

Insured parcels and the relative despatch notes must bear a statement of the amount of the insured value expressed in the currency of the country of origin. This statement must be shown both in Roman characters and in Arabic figures without erasure or correction, even if certified. The amount of the insurance must, in addition, be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the Office of origin. The result of the conversion is shown by new figures, placed beside or below those representing the amount of the insurance in the currency of the country of origin.

The amount of the gold franc equivalent must be heavily underlined in coloured pencil.

*Article 24.**Labels and Postage Stamps.*

Insured parcels as well as their despatch notes must bear a red label with the words „ Valeur déclarée ” in Roman characters.

When parcels contain coin, bullion or other precious objects, the wax or other seals, and the labels of whatever kind and any postage stamps affixed to them must be so spaced as not to be able to conceal injuries to the cover. Labels and postage stamps, if any, may not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

*Article 25.**Seal Impression.*

Besides the statement of the insured value prescribed by Article 23, the despatch note accompanying every insured parcel must bear an exact reproduction of the seal or special mark of the sender referred to in Article 7, (c).

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

*Article 26.**Statement of the Weight.*

The exact weight in grammes of each insured parcel must be entered by the office of origin :

- (a) on the address side of the parcel ;
- (b) on the despatch note, in the place reserved for this purpose.

## CHAPTER V.

## URGENT PARCELS.

*Article 27.**Label.*

“ Urgent ” parcels and the relative despatch notes must bear a label with the word “ Urgent ” prominently shown.

*Article 28.**Transmission and Accounting Arrangements.*

Offices which exchange “ Urgent ” parcels make arrangements for the rapid, and, so far as possible, direct transmission of these parcels ; these offices also draw up by mutual consent the necessary accounting arrangements.

## CHAPTER VI.

## PROCEDURE AT DESPATCH AND ON ARRIVAL.

*Article 29.**Serial Number and Place of Posting.*

Each parcel as well as the despatch note relating to it, must bear a label in the form of specimen D hereto annexed, showing the serial number and the name of the office of posting. The same office of origin may not use two or more series of labels at the same time, unless each series is provided with a distinctive mark.

*Article 30.**Date-stamp Impression.*

The despatch note is impressed by the office of origin, on the address side, with a stamp showing the place and date of posting.

The office of origin must show, moreover, to which step of the scale the parcel belongs or its weight in kilogrammes.

*Article 31.**Express Parcels.*

“ Express ” parcels as well as the relative despatch notes, are impressed with a stamp or provided with a label bearing in bold type the word “ *Exprès* ”.

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

*Article 32.**Return of Franking Notes. Recovery of the Charges advanced.*

1. After delivery of a "free of charge" parcel to the addressee, the office which has advanced the Customs or other charges on behalf of the sender fills up, so far as it is concerned, the back of the Franking Note, and forwards the latter accompanied by the relative vouchers in a sealed envelope, without any indication of the contents, to the office of origin of the parcel.

Each Administration is, however, entitled to arrange for the return of Franking Notes bearing charges through specially appointed offices, and to require that Franking Notes shall be forwarded to a particular office. In the latter case, the name of the office to which the Franking Notes must be returned is written by the despatching office on the front of the Franking Note.

2. When a parcel which bears the label "Franc de tous droits" or "Franc de droits de douane seulement" reaches the service of the country of destination without a Franking Note, the office which undertakes the Customs clearance prepares a duplicate Franking Note, taking care to substitute the name of the country of origin of the parcel for that of the Administration to which it itself belongs. When the Franking Note is lost after the delivery of the parcel a duplicate is prepared under the same conditions.

3. Franking Notes relating to parcels which, for any reason whatsoever, are returned to origin must be cancelled by the office which returns the parcels and be attached to the despatch notes.

4. On receipt of a Franking Note showing the charges disbursed by the service of the country of destination, the Administration of origin converts the amount of these charges into its own currency at a rate which it fixes itself, and which may not exceed the rate fixed for the issue of money orders for payment in the country in question. The result of the conversion is shown in the body of the form and on the counterfoil; it is certified by the signature of the officer who made the conversion. After having recovered the amount of the charges, the office of origin delivers to the sender the counterfoil of the Franking Note, and, if necessary, the relative vouchers.

*Article 33.**Re-transmission.*

1. An office which re-transmits missent parcels may not levy Customs or other charges on them.

When an office returns such a parcel to the office from which it has been directly received, it refunds the credits received and reports the error by verification note.

In other cases, and if the amount credited to it is insufficient to cover the expenses of re-transmission which it has to defray, the re-transmitting Administration allows to the Administration to which it forwards the parcel the credits due for onward conveyance; it then recovers 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 is notified to the latter by means of a verification note.

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

When the return is due to an error on the part of the sender or to the contravention of one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article 14 of the Agreement, the charges for conveyance resulting therefrom are payable by the senders. Each office credits itself with its share by claiming in the manner indicated in paragraph 3 below for redirected parcels.

3. Parcels redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressee or of an error on the part of the sender are subjected by the delivering office to a charge, to be paid by the addressee, representing the share due to the various offices which have taken part in the re-transmission.

The redirecting office claims its share from the intermediate office of the new office of destination. When the redirecting country and that or the new destination are not contiguous, the first intermediate office which receives a redirected parcel credits itself with the amount of its share and with that of the redirecting office by charging them to the office to which it delivers the parcel; and the latter, in its turn, if it is itself only an intermediary, charges its own share against the next office, with the

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

addition of what has been credited to the preceding office. The same operation is repeated between the several offices taking part in the conveyance, until the parcel reaches the delivering office.

When the charge for conveyance is paid at the time of redirection, the parcel is dealt with as if it had been addressed directly by the re-transmitting country to the new country of destination. In this case, no charge for conveyance is collected from the addressee.

A detailed statement of the charges claimed must be given on the despatch note or, instead, on a slip attached to it.

4. Parcels are re-transmitted in their original packing; they are accompanied by the despatch note prepared by the office of origin. If the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked or if the original despatch note has to be replaced by a substitute note, it is essential that the name of the office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number appear both on the parcel and on the despatch note.

*Article 34.**Undelivered Parcels. Notice of Non-delivery.*

(1) When the sender has requested, by means of an entry on the back of the despatch note and on the parcel, that he may be advised of the non-delivery of the parcel, the office of destination forwards to the office of despatch, after completion, a notice of non-delivery in the form of specimen J hereto annexed. This notice, which is accompanied by the original despatch note, must show the amount of Customs and other charges, if any, which have already been incurred on the parcel and which might yet be incurred in respect of prolonged warehousing. The notice is returned to the office of issue, with the sender's instructions and with the despatch note.

(2) A notice (specimen J) must also be employed to report to the Office of origin parcels which are lying undelivered in consequence of damage, abstraction of contents or for any other similar reason.

(3) As a general rule, notices of non-delivery are exchanged between the offices of destination and of origin. Each Administration may, however, ask that the notices which relate to its service may be forwarded to its central Administration or to an office specially appointed. It is the duty of the Administration of origin to advise the sender. The exchange of notices of non-delivery must be carried out as quickly as possible by all the offices concerned.

(4) When parcels which have been reported as undeliverable are claimed, or are redirected before the receipt of the sender's instructions, the office of origin must be advised immediately in order that it may inform the sender accordingly.

(5) When a parcel is returned to origin without the issue of the notice of non-delivery prescribed in paragraph 1 of this article, the office of destination must bear the return charges.

*Article 35.**Undelivered Parcels. Sender's Instructions.*

(1) In reply to the notice of non-delivery sent to him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, the sender may request:

- (a) that a further notice be sent to the original addressee;
- (b) that the address of the parcel be corrected or completed;
- (c) that the parcel be delivered to another addressee, or that it may be redirected to another address for delivery to the original addressee or to another person;
- (d) that a trade-charge parcel be delivered to another person against collection of the amount of the trade-charge stated, or that it be delivered to the original addressee or to another person without collection of the amount of the trade-charge or against payment of a sum less than that originally stated. If the amount of the trade-charge is reduced, a new form H must be prepared as prescribed by Article 18;
- (e) that the parcel be delivered to the original addressee or to another person without collection of the Customs or other charges levied on the parcel. In this case, a Franking Note must be prepared as prescribed by Article 10;

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

- (f) that the parcel be returned to him at once ;  
(g) that the parcel be sold at his entire risk, or treated as abandoned.

No request other than those set forth above is admitted.

- (2) After the receipt of the sender's instructions, these latter only are valid and to be acted on.

*Article 36.**Return of undelivered Parcels.*

(1) Any parcel of which the addressee has left for a country not a Party to the Parcel Post Agreement is dealt with as undelivered, unless the office of first destination is in a position to provide for its delivery.

(2) If the sender has made a request not provided for by Article 35, the Administration of destination may return the parcel at once to the office of origin without issuing a new notice. The same applies when the sender refuses to pay the fee prescribed by paragraph 3 of Article 19 of the Agreement. If the sender does not reply to the notice of non-delivery, the parcel is returned to him at the end of the period fixed by paragraph 3 of Article 19.

(3) The office which returns a parcel to the sender must state clearly and concisely in French the cause of non-delivery in the following way : — Inconnu, refusé, en voyage, parti, non réclamé, décédé, etc. (Unknown, refused, travelling, gone, unclaimed, deceased, etc.), or a similar expression. This information may be furnished in manuscript or by means of a stamp impression or of a label. Each office has the right to add a translation in its own language of the cause of non-delivery and any other remarks considered necessary.

(4) Parcels for return to the sender are entered on the parcel bill with the word " Rebut " in the " Observations " column. They are dealt with and charged like articles redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressees.

*Article 37.**Sale. Destruction.*

(1) When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Agreement, a report of the sale or destruction is prepared. A copy of the report, together with the despatch note, is forwarded to the office of origin.

(2) The proceeds of the sale are used in the first place to defray the charges upon the parcel. Any balance which there may be is forwarded to the office of origin to be paid to the sender, on whom falls the expense of forwarding it.

*Article 38.**Withdrawal. Alteration of Address.*

Requests for the withdrawal of parcels and for alteration of address are subject to the rules and formalities prescribed by Articles 41 and 42 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

*Article 39.**Applications concerning Parcels or Trade charge Money Orders.*

(1) For enquiries concerning parcels, or trade-charge money orders which have not been returned, a form is used exactly like or similar to Specimen N hereto annexed. The office of the country of origin forwards this form directly to the office of destination.

(2) In relations with countries overseas, however, and of these countries between themselves, the form of enquiry is forwarded from office to office, following the same circulation as the article under enquiry.

(3) In the case provided for in paragraph 1 above, the office of destination, if it is in a position to furnish information as to the ultimate disposal of the parcel or trade-charge money order under enquiry, completes the form N and returns it to the office of origin.



## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

If the office of destination cannot trace the parcel or the trade-charge money order, it returns the form to the office of origin accompanied by a declaration from the addressee certifying that he has not received the parcel. The office of origin completes the form by entering thereon details of the transfer to the first intermediate office, and then forwards it to that office, which appends its observations and forwards the form to the next office, if necessary. The form of enquiry is thus passed on from office to office until the disposal of the article enquired for is ascertained.

The office which has effected delivery to the addressee, or which, should it so happen, is unable to furnish proof either of delivery or of regular despatch to another Administration, records the fact on the form and returns it to the office of origin.

(4) In the case provided for in paragraph 2 above, the enquiries are pursued from the office of origin to the office of destination. Each office enters on the form N the particulars of despatch to the next office. If despatch cannot be proved the form, duly completed, is forwarded to the Administration of the country of destination. The latter then proceeds in accordance with the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

(5) The form N must be accompanied, as far as possible, by a fac-simile of the address. It is forwarded without covering letter in a closed envelope.

A single form N may be used for two or three parcels entered collectively on one despatch note.

Each Administration may request, by notification addressed to the International Bureau, that enquiries relating to its service be forwarded to its central Administration, or to an office specially appointed, or, lastly, directly to the office of destination, or, if the Administration in question is concerned only as an intermediary, to the office of exchange to which the parcel was sent.

(6) Whenever an intermediate office forwards a form N to the next office, the former must send to the office of origin a copy of that form duly completed showing particulars of the onward despatch of the parcel.

## CHAPTER VII.

## EXCHANGE OF PARCELS.

*Article 40.**Parcel Bill.*

(1) The parcels are entered by the despatching office of exchange on a parcel bill in the form of specimen F hereto annexed, with all the details required by this form. The exchanging Administrations may, however, arrange for uninsured parcels to be entered on the parcel bills in bulk with a summary statement of the amounts to be credited. The despatch notes, trade-charge money order forms, Customs declarations, and the other necessary documents, if any (invoices, certificates of origin, of health, etc.), as well as the Franking Notes and the advices of delivery, are attached to the parcel bill.

Intermediate offices of exchange are not required to check documents accompanying parcel bills.

(2) Prisoners of War parcels are entered on the parcel bill, but without any statement of credit except in the case of trade-charge parcels.

(3) As regards sea services, the despatching offices of exchange must, unless a different arrangement exists, number the parcel bills in the top left-hand corner in an annual series for each office of origin and for each office of destination, entering so far as possible below the number, the name of the ship conveying the mail. The last number of the year must be shown on the first parcel bill of the following year.

*Article 41.**Check by Offices of Exchange. Notification of Irregularities not involving the Responsibility of Administrations.*

(1) On the receipt of a parcel bill, the office of exchange of destination proceeds to check the parcels and the various documents which accompany them. This check is made whenever possible in the presence of the officials from whom the mail is taken over.

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

(2) If the office of exchange detects errors or omissions on the parcel bill, it immediately makes the necessary corrections taking care to strike out, by a stroke of the pen, the incorrect entries in such a way as to leave the original entries legible. These corrections are made by two officers. Except in the case of an obvious error, they are accepted in preference to the original statement.

A verification note in conformity with specimen G annexed is in addition prepared by the office of destination and sent without delay, under registered cover, to the despatching office of exchange.

(3) Unimportant discrepancies concerning the volume, dimensions, and weight of parcels as well as irregularities which obviously do not involve the responsibility of the respective Administrations, are notified by means of a verification note.

(4) After examination, the office of exchange of origin returns the verification note with its observations, if any. The verification note is then annexed to the parcel bills to which it relates. Corrections made on a parcel bill unsupported by documentary evidence are not considered valid.

*Article 42.**Notification of Irregularities involving the Responsibility of Administrations.*

(1) The loss or damage of an article, or an irregularity of such a kind as to involve the responsibility of the respective Administrations, is reported by means of a verification note which is forwarded, under registered cover, to the office of exchange of origin.

When an insured parcel is concerned, a written statement is in addition prepared and is forwarded officially registered to the central Administration of the country to which the office of exchange of origin belongs, accompanied, if necessary, by the strings, wax or lead seals used for closing the receptacle which contained the parcels. A duplicate of the report is at the same time forwarded to the central Administration which controls the office of exchange of destination, or to any other superior authority appointed by that Administration.

(2) If circumstances require, the despatching office of exchange may also be advised by telegram at the expense of the office which sends it.

(3) When the office of exchange of destination has not forwarded to the despatching office of exchange, by the first despatch after the checking of the mail, a note reporting errors or irregularities of any kind, the former office is regarded as having received the parcels until the contrary is proved.

(4) Without prejudice to the observance of the provisions of paragraph 1, an office of exchange which receives from a corresponding office, with which it is not in immediate contact, a parcel insufficiently packed or damaged must repack it, if necessary, and send it on, the original packing being as far as possible preserved.

If the damage is such that the contents of the parcel may have been abstracted, the office must first officially open it and check the contents.

In both cases the weight of the parcel must be ascertained before and after repacking, and stated on the actual cover of the parcel. This statement is followed by the words "Remballé à . . . . ." (Repacked at . . . . .) and the signatures of the officers responsible for the repacking.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## ACCOUNTING. SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

*Article 43.**Accounting for Credits.*

(1) Each office of exchange in each Administration prepares monthly, for all the mails received from one and the same Administration, a statement, in the form of specimen K hereto annexed, of the total amounts entered on the parcel bills:

(a) to its credit, for its own share and, if necessary, that of each of the Administrations concerned, in the charges collected by the despatching office;

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

(b) to its debit, for the share, due to the redirecting office and to the intermediate offices, of the charges to be recovered from the addressees in the case of redirected and undelivered parcels.

(2) The statements K are afterwards summarised in an account L, a specimen of which is also hereto annexed.

(3) The account L, accompanied by the statements K, the parcel bills, and the verification notes, if any, relating thereto, is submitted to the examination of the office concerned in the course of the month following that to which it relates.

The totals may never be altered. The errors which may be discovered must form the subject of statements of differences.

(4) After check and acceptance, the accounts L are summarised in a general quarterly account prepared by the creditor office. This account may, however, be prepared half-yearly or yearly by agreement between the offices concerned.

*Article 44.**Settlement of Accounts.*

(1) The payment resulting from the balance of the general accounts is made by the debtor office to the creditor office in the manner prescribed by Article 66 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

(2) The preparation, transmission and payment of the balance of a general account must be effected as early as possible, and, at the latest, within a period of three months from the end of the period to which the account relates. This period is extended to six months in relations with countries overseas.

*Article 45.**Accounting for Trade-charge Money Orders.*

(1) In the absence of agreement to the contrary, the accounting relative to trade-charge money orders paid by each office on behalf of another office is effected by means of supplements (specimen M annexed) to the special Money Order accounts.

(2) In these accounts, which are accompanied by the paid and receipted trade-charge money orders, the orders are entered in alphabetical order of the offices of issue and in numerical order of their entry in the records of these offices. The office which has prepared the account deducts from the total sum of its credit a quarter per cent., together with one-half of the trade-charge fee mentioned in Article 25 of the Agreement.

In cases where two offices do not levy a trade-charge fee of the same amount, the share credited to the office of destination is calculated on the basis of the smaller fee.

(3) The balance of the account M is added, as far as possible, to that of the special money order account prepared for the same period. The check and settlement of these accounts are effected in accordance with the rules fixed by the Detailed Regulations of the Money Order Agreement.

*Article 46.**Franking Notes. Accounting for Customs Charges, etc.*

(1) The accounting relative to the Customs charges, etc., disbursed by each Administration on behalf of another, is effected by means of special monthly accounts in the form of specimen E bis annexed, which are prepared by the debtor Administration in the currency of the creditor country. The Franking Notes are entered in alphabetical order of the offices which have advanced the charges, and follow the numerical order which has been given to them.

(2) The special account accompanied by the Franking Notes is forwarded to the creditor Administration not later than the end of the month following that to which it relates. A " Nil " account is not prepared.

(3) These accounts are checked in accordance with the rules fixed by the Detailed Regulations of the Money Order Agreement<sup>1</sup>.

(4) These accounts are settled specially. Each office may, however, request that its accounts be attached either to the money order accounts or to the accounts L or M.

<sup>1</sup> See page 437 of this Volume.

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

*Article 47.**Forms. Language.*

With a view to the application of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 31 of the Convention, forms B, C, H, J and N are regarded as forms for the use of the public.

*Article 48.**Communications and Notifications.*

(1) Three months at least before the Agreement is put into force the Administrations must notify to other Administrations through the medium of the International Bureau :

(a) the decisions which they have taken as regards :

- (1) the limit of weight ;
- (2) insurance ;
- (3) cumbersome parcels ;
- (4) trade-charges ;
- (5) express and urgent parcels ;
- (6) the number of parcels which may be accompanied by a single Customs declaration ;
- (7) written communications on the despatch note ;
- (8) the dimensions and volume of parcels conveyed by sea ;
- (9) the languages in which Customs declarations may be made out ;

(b) a list of articles prohibited from importation or from transit and of those which are admitted conditionally by post in their respective services ;

(c) all the constituent rates and charges applicable in their services ;

(d) a notice that parcels are admitted for all places or, if such is not the case a list of the places to which the service extends ;

(e) an extract in German, English, Spanish or French, of the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the conveyance of parcels.

(2) Any subsequent alteration of the decisions above-mentioned must be notified without delay and in the same manner.

## FINAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 49.**Entry into Force and Duration of the Detailed Regulations.*

The present Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Parcel Post Agreement comes into operation.

They shall have the same duration as the Agreement, unless they are renewed by common consent between the Parties concerned.

Done at Stockholm, 28th August, 1924.

*(Here follow the same signatures as are appended to the Agreement.)*

## PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATION — FINAL PROTOCOL.

## FINAL PROTOCOL TO THE DETAILED REGULATIONS.

At the moment of proceeding to sign the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agreement adopted by the Universal Postal Congress of Stockholm the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows:

*Article 1.*

As an exception to the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1 (*a*), of the Detailed Regulations, Egypt (Offices in the Sudan) and Norway have the right, in their relations with other countries, to regard as cumbersome parcels of which any one dimension exceeds one metre ten centimetres (3 ft. 7 ins.) or of which the combined length and greatest girth, measured in a direction other than that of the length, exceeds one metre eighty-five centimetres (6 ft. 1 in.).

In faith whereof the under-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Final Protocol which shall have the same force and validity as if its provisions were inserted in the actual text of the Regulations to which it relates, and they have signed it in one copy which shall remain in the Archives of the Government of Sweden, and of which one copy shall be delivered to each Party.

Done at Stockholm, 28th August, 1924.

*(Here follow the same signatures as are appended to the Agreement.)*

PARCEL POST — FORMS.

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

OFFICE DESPATCHING  
THE PRESENT TABLE :

A.

EXCHANGE OF POSTAL PARCELS  
BETWEEN NON-CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES.

Table showing the terms on which the Post Office of .....  
accepts *à découvert* postal parcels to countries for which it serves as an intermediate office.

Country of destination.  1	Routes of transmission.  2.	Intermediate countries and maritime service utilised.  3	Total expenses allowed by the Office ..... to the Office .....		Observations.  6
			Charge by weight  4	Insurance fee per 300 francs.  5	

(Dimensions 210 × 297 mm.)

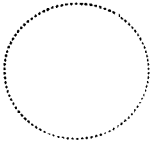
<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

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

PARCEL POST — FORMS.

B.

(Front of Form.)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COUNTERFOIL</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">May be detached by the Addressee.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>Stamp of Office of Origin</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Registration No.</p> <hr/> <p>Country of Origin.....</p> <p>Value declared .....</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DESPATCH NOTE</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">                 Number of                  { Parcels .....                  { Customs Declarations .....                  { Certificates or Invoices .....             </td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none; text-align: center;">                   Nature of Packing.....                    .....                    .....             </td> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">                 of                  Postage                  paid.             </td> </tr> </table> <p>Amount of Trade Charge .....</p> <p>To .....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(Destination).....</p> <p>(Street and Number) .....</p>	Number of { Parcels ..... { Customs Declarations ..... { Certificates or Invoices .....	Nature of Packing.....   .....   .....	of Postage paid.			
Number of { Parcels ..... { Customs Declarations ..... { Certificates or Invoices .....	Nature of Packing.....   .....   .....	of Postage paid.					
<p>Customs Stamp</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">Weight</td> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">Customs Duty (1)</td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none;">Route to be followed :</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Via .....</td> <td style="border: none;">Office of Exchange.....</td> <td style="border: none;">.....</td> </tr> </table>	Weight	Customs Duty (1)	Route to be followed :	Via .....	Office of Exchange.....	.....
Weight	Customs Duty (1)	Route to be followed :					
Via .....	Office of Exchange.....	.....					

(1) To be filled in by importation Office or by the Customs Service of the country of destination.

(Dimensions 125 × 176 or 148 × 210 mm.)

PARCEL POST — FORMS.

B.

(Back of Form.)

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE SENDER.

If the parcel described overleaf cannot be delivered as addressed, I desire it to be <sup>1</sup> .....

(Signature of Sender)

<sup>1</sup> The sender must state on the back of the despatch note and on the parcel itself how he wishes the parcel to be disposed of if it proves to be undeliverable. The following instructions only are admitted :

- (a) That the parcel be returned immediately ;
- (b) That the parcel be redirected to the same addressee in another locality ;
- (c) That the parcel be delivered to another addressee (if necessary without collection of the amount of the trade-charge or against payment of a sum less than that originally stated) ;
- (d) That the parcel be reported as undeliverable ;
- (e) That the parcel be sold at the entire risk of the sender or treated as abandoned.

If the sender gives no instructions, the parcel is returned *without notice* after the expiration of the period of 15 days fixed in the regulations.

If the sender does not wish the parcel to be redirected, or if he wishes it to be returned to him within a shorter period than that provided in the Regulations, he must give instructions to that effect on the front of the despatch note and on the parcel itself.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT BY ADDRESSEE.

The undersigned declares that he has received the parcel (s) described overleaf.

..... (Date) ..... 192..... (Signature)



PARCEL POST — FORMS.

C.

PLACE OF DEPARTURE : .....

PLACE OF DESTINATION : .....

Postal Administration of .....

or

Railway Administration of .....

CUSTOMS DECLARATION.

.....

Postal Parcels of Boxes of declared Value	Description of Contents	Value		Weight	
		Giving exact indication of the currency unit employed		Gross Grammes	Net Grammes
Number	Kind				

Country of origin or  
country where  
the merchandise was  
manufactured :

Sender : .....

(Dimensions 125 × 176 or 148 × 210 mm.)

PARCEL POST — FORMS.

D.

<p><b>475</b> <b>BARMEN I</b></p>	<p><b>475 Barmen I</b></p>
---------------------------------------	----------------------------

PARCEL POST — FORMS.

E.

(Front of Form.)

COUNTERFOIL

The sender of  $\frac{\text{parcel}^*}{\text{box}^*}$  No. ....

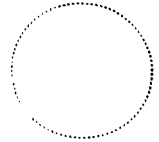
Declared value .....

Posted at .....

To .....

has paid the duty indicated overleaf.

Stamp of office of origin :



Country of origin .....

FRANKING NOTE

The  $\frac{\text{parcel}^*}{\text{box}^*}$  No. .... from ..... declared value

..... despatched by .....

..... to .....

..... at .....

address .....

Must be forwarded free of  $\frac{\text{all charges}^*}{\text{Custom's charges}^*}$

\* Strike out whichever does not apply.

To be returned to the office of .....

(State name of office of origin or, where necessary, name of office of exchange.)

(Dimensions 105 × 148 mm.)

PARCEL POST — FORMS.

E.

(Back of Form.)

(To be printed in the reverse direction to the front.)

<p><b>PARTICULARS OF DUTIES PAYABLE.</b> (In the currency of the country of destination.)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; border-bottom: 1px dotted black;">Customs duty.....</td> <td style="width: 10%; border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;">Re-packing charges ...</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;">Clearance dues .....</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;">Other charges.....</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;">.....</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"><i>Total</i> .....</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black;"></td> </tr> </table>	Customs duty.....			Re-packing charges ...			Clearance dues .....			Other charges.....			.....			<i>Total</i> .....			<p style="text-align: right;">Stamp of office which has paid charges in advance :</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px dotted black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TOTAL CHARGES DISBURSED.</b> (See details on counterfoil.)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>or</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">(In the currency of the country of destination.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(To be converted by the office of origin.)</p>
Customs duty.....																			
Re-packing charges ...																			
Clearance dues .....																			
Other charges.....																			
.....																			
<i>Total</i> .....																			
<p>or * .....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stamp of office of origin :</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px dotted black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">* Amount in the currency of the country of origin.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Date of advance</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Registration No.</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Office paying charges in advance</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Signature of official</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Register of Arrival No. ....</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Converted by (Name of official)</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Stamp of Recovering Office :</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px dotted black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; margin-top: 20px;"></div>	Date of advance	Registration No.	Office paying charges in advance	Signature of official	Register of Arrival No. ....		Converted by (Name of official)	Stamp of Recovering Office :										
Date of advance	Registration No.	Office paying charges in advance	Signature of official																
Register of Arrival No. ....		Converted by (Name of official)	Stamp of Recovering Office :																

(Dimensions 105 × 148 mm.)



PARCEL POST — FORMS.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN :

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION :

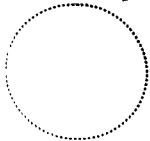
.....  
 Serial No. of Parcel Bill  
 Name of Ship :  
 .....

F.

PARCEL BILL

FOR POSTAL PARCELS DESPATCHED BY THE OFFICE OF EXCHANGE OF .....  
 TO THE BUREAU OF EXCHANGE OF .....

Date Stamp :



Departure (Consignment No....) on..... 192... at..... h.... m.<sup>1</sup>

Arrival..... on..... 192... at..... h.... m.

No.		Number of postal parcels	OFFICE		Weight of each parcel and value declared	Value declared	CREDITS DUE in respect of charges and duties				Amount of trade charges	Observations
Serial	Registration		of origin	of destination *			by the despatching office to the corresponding office		by the corresponding office to the despatching office			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10	11
						Gold francs	fr.	ct.	fr.	ct.		
Totals .....												
Official of despatching office :						Official of office of destination :						
.....						.....						

(\* ) Not to be filled in if the parcel is addressed to the same office as the parcel bill.

(Dimensions 148 × 210 or 210 × 297 or 297 × 420 mm.)

## PARCEL POST — FORMS.

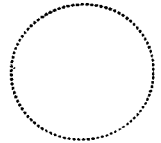
POSTAL  
ADMINISTRATION

Date Stamp :

of .....

G.

PARCEL POST SERVICE.



## VERIFICATION NOTE

for notification and correction of errors and irregularities of any kind found in the consignment of parcels from the office of exchange of .....  
by the office of exchange of .....  
Despatch ..... 192.....

PARCELS MISSING						
No.		Place of origin	ADDRESS (as exact as possible)	Amount of postage paid	Verification by the office of destination	Observations
Serial	Registration					

PARCELS DAMAGED								
No.		Place of origin	ADDRESS		Contents	Weight ascertained	Value declared	Description of container (basket, bag & c.)
Serial	Registration		of sender	of addressee				

Description and apparent cause of damage or other observations.

IRREGULARITIES (label missing, packing insufficient or parcel not properly secured, etc.)						
ERRORS						
No.		Place of origin	Name and address of addressee	Weight	Amount of postage paid	Correction by office of destination
Serial	Registration					
Total		Total verified				

(Date) ..... 192.....

Seen and approved

(Date) ..... 192.....

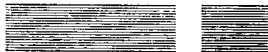

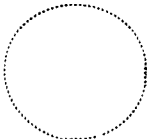
.....  
Official of office of destination......  
Head of despatching office.

(Dimensions 148 × 210 mm.)

PARCEL POST — FORMS.

H.

(Front of form.)

<p>COUNTERFOIL of trade charge money order for ..... (amount in figures) for parcel No..... posted ..... 192 at ..... by ..... to ..... at .....</p>	<p>POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF .....</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE CHARGE MONEY ORDER</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">for  (in arabic figures)</p> <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">(state amount in words, using Latin characters)</p> <p>For postal parcel No. .... despatched on .....</p> <p>Payable to .....</p> <p>Place of destination .....</p> <p>Address of payee .....</p> <p>Country of destination .....</p>
<b>SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS *</b>	
<p>Number of issue .....</p> <p>Date of issue .....</p> <p>Office of issue .....</p> <p>Country of issue .....</p> <p>Signature of official issuing the order :</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Sum paid</p>  <p>(Currency of country of destination)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Stamp of office of issue</p>  </div>
<p>* To be filled in by the Office of destination after the order has been cashed.</p>	



PARCEL POST — FORMS.

H.

(Back of Form)

(Space reserved for endorsements, if any)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT BY PAYEE.

Received the sum indicated herein

At .....

(Date) ..... 192.....

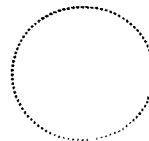
.....

Signature of payee.

Register  
of arrival.

No. ....

Stamp of paying  
office :



(Dimensions 105 × 148 mm.)

## PARCEL POST — FORMS.

J.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF .....

*(Parcel Post)*

## NOTICE OF NON-DELIVERY.

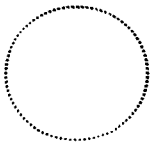
The parcel (s), the despatch note (s) of which, No (s) ..... is (are) attached hereto,  
 (place of origin) .....

is (are) now lying undelivered at my office for the following reason : (1)

- (a) The parcel (s) has (have) been refused by the addressee.
- (b) The parcel (s) No (s) ..... is (are) unclaimed.
- (c) The addressee is unknown, absent, has gone away, is deceased.
- (d) The parcel (s) is (are) insufficiently addressed.
- (e) The address on the parcel is not the same as that on the despatch note.
- (f) The addressee refuses to pay {
  - the Customs charges.
  - the trade charge.
  - the other charges payable on the parcel.
- (g) Customs or other charges amounting to ..... are payable on the parcel.  
 An additional charge for warehousing will be added amounting to .....
- (h) The addressee has no importation licence.

Please ask the sender for instructions and inform him that if such instructions do not reach me within ..... months the parcel (s) will be redirected to him at his expense.

Date Stamp :



Signature .....

(1) Strike out what does not apply.

*(continued on page 425)*



PARCEL POST — FORMS.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

K.

CORRESPONDENCE  
WITH THE OFFICE

of .....

MONTHLY STATEMENT

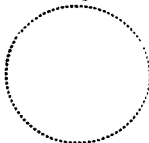
of .....

of the sums reciprocally due from the Postal Administration of .....  
and the Postal Administration of ..... for expenses in respect of postal parcels delivered  
by the offices of exchange of the former Administration to the office of exchange of .....  
Month ..... 192.....

Date of Parcel bill	I. Amount credited to office of destination (Column 8 of Form F)						II. Amount credited to despatching office (Column 9 of Form F)						Observations						
	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....	Consignment from office of .....							
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	fr.	c.	
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31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals for corresponding offices of exchange.																			
General Total for each credit.																			

Stamp of despatching office of exchange:

Head of receiving office of exchange :



(Dimensions 210 × 297 or 105 × 297 mm.)

PARCEL POSTS — FORMS.

ADMINISTRATION

D.....

L.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE OFFICE

of .....

of .....

GENERAL ACCOUNT

of the monthly statements of parcel bills for postal parcels addressed by the offices of exchange of ..... to the offices of exchange of .....

Month of.....192.....

Serial Number	Offices of exchange of destination.	Amount of sums due according to each monthly statement to the office of destination.	Amount of sums due according to each monthly statement to the despatching office. Taxes and dues.	Remarks
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
TOTALS				
Balance to the credit of Office				

(Dimensions : 210 × 297 mm.)



PARCEL POST — FORMS.

N.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION of .....

ENQUIRY CONCERNING A POSTAL PARCEL  
*or trade charge money order which has not reached its destination.*

To be filled in at the office of origin.	}	Office where posted : .....
		Date when posted : .....
		Full description of appearance : .....
		Registration No. : .....
		Address of addressee or payee (as full as possible) : .....
		Exact contents : .....
		Weight : .....
		Declaration of value : .....
		Trade charge : .....
		Request for advice of delivery : .....
		(If advice of delivery was required, add the letters A. R.)
To be filled in at the office of destination.	}	Name and address of sender : .....
		Route to be followed : .....
		Despatched : ..... 192..... by the office of exchange of ..... to the office of exchange of ..... as No. .... of Parcel Bill.
		Date ..... Signature .....
		Postal Administration of .....
To be filled in at the Intermediate Offices.	}	The parcel described above was delivered on ..... 192..... to .....
		Date ..... Signature .....
		The parcel described above .....
		.....
		Date ..... Signature .....
To be filled in at the office of destination.	}	Postal Administration of .....
		Forwarded on ..... 192..... by the office of exchange of .....
		to the office of exchange of ..... as No. .... of the Parcel Bill.
		Date ..... Signature .....
		Postal Administration of .....
		Forwarded on ..... 192..... by the office of exchange of .....
		to the office of exchange of ..... as No. .... of the Parcel Bill.
		Date ..... Signature .....
		Postal Administration of .....
Forwarded on ..... 192..... by the office of exchange of .....		
to the office of exchange of ..... as No. .... of the Parcel Bill.		
Date ..... Signature .....		

FINAL REPLY <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> From the office of destination or any intermediate office which cannot show that the article enquired for was duly forwarded to the next office.

(Dimensions 210 × 297 mm.)

PARCEL POST — FORMS.

O.

EQUIVALENTS OF CHARGES.

COUNTRY	90 centimes	50 centimes	45 centimes	35 centimes	30 centimes	25 centimes	20 centimes	15 centimes	10 centimes	5 centimes

(Dimensions 210 × 297 mm.)