

N° 2161.

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**BOLIVIE  
ET GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORD**

Accord relatif à l'échange des colis postaux, signé à Londres, le 7 décembre 1928, et à La Paz, le 18 janvier 1929, et règlement d'exécution y annexé.

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**BOLIVIA  
AND GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

Agreement regarding the Exchange of Postal Parcels, signed at London, December 7, 1928, and at La Paz, January 18, 1929, and Detailed Regulations relating thereto.

No. 2161. — AGREEMENT REGARDING THE EXCHANGE OF POSTAL PARCELS BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. SIGNED AT LONDON, DECEMBER 7, 1928, AND AT LA PAZ, JANUARY 18, 1929.

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*Texte officiel anglais communiqué par le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté en Grande-Bretagne. L'enregistrement de cet accord a eu lieu le 4 octobre 1929.*

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THE POST OFFICES OF BOLIVIA and THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND agree to effect a regular direct exchange of parcels between Bolivia and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In this Agreement and the Detailed Regulations appended the expression the United Kingdom means Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

AGREEMENT.

*Article 1.*

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE.

(1) A parcel for Bolivia posted in the United Kingdom shall not exceed 22 pounds in weight 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in length and girth combined; and a parcel for the United Kingdom posted in Bolivia shall not exceed 10 kg. in weight, 1.05 metres in length and 55 cubic decimetres in volume.

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

*Article 2.*

TRANSIT OF PARCELS.

The two Postal Administrations guarantee the right of transit for parcels over their territory to or from any country with which they respectively have Parcel Post communication. Transit parcels shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to the Detailed Regulations so far as these are applicable.

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

N<sup>o</sup> 2161. — ACCORD RELATIF A L'ÉCHANGE DES COLIS POSTAUX ENTRE LA BOLIVIE ET LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET L'IRLANDE DU NORD. SIGNÉ A LONDRES, LE 7 DÉCEMBRE 1928, ET A LA PAZ, LE 18 JANVIER 1929.

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*English official text communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain. The registration of this Agreement took place October 4, 1929.*

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L'ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DE LA BOLIVIE et L'ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD, conviennent d'instituer un service régulier d'échange direct de colis entre la Bolivie, d'une part, et la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, d'autre part.

Dans le présent accord et dans le règlement détaillé qui y est annexé, l'expression « Royaume-Uni » comprend la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, les Iles anglo-normandes et l'Île de Man.

## ACCORD.

*Article premier.*

## LIMITES DE POIDS ET DE DIMENSIONS.

1. Les colis postaux expédiés du Royaume-Uni à destination de la Bolivie ne devront pas peser plus de 22 livres (anglaises), ni mesurer plus de 3 pieds 6 pouces en longueur, ou plus de 6 pieds en longueur et pourtour réunis ; et les colis expédiés de Bolivie à destination du Royaume-Uni ne devront pas peser plus de 10 kg., ni mesurer plus de 1 m. 05 en longueur ou plus de 55 décimètres cubes en volume.

2. Pour ce qui concerne le calcul exact du poids et des dimensions d'un colis, l'opinion de l'administration expéditrice sera acceptée, sauf dans les cas d'erreur évidente.

*Article 2.*

## TRANSIT DES COLIS.

Les deux administrations postales garantissent sur leur territoire la liberté de transit des colis en provenance ou à destination de tous les pays avec lesquels elles échangent respectivement des colis postaux. Les colis en transit seront assujettis aux dispositions du présent accord et du règlement détaillé, dans la mesure où celles-ci seront applicables.

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<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

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

*Article 3.*

## PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—RATES.

(1) The prepayment of the postage on parcels shall be compulsory, except in the case of redirected or returned parcels.

(2) The postage shall be made up of the sums accruing under Articles 4 and 6 to each Postal Administration taking part in the conveyance by land or sea.

*Article 4.*

## TERRITORIAL RATE.

For parcels despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the British territorial rate shall be 1 fr. 00 c., 1 fr. 50 c., 2 fr. 00 c. and 3 fr. 15 c. for parcels not exceeding 3, 7, 11 and 22 pounds in weight respectively; and the Bolivian territorial rate shall be 1 fr. 00 c., 1 fr. 50 c., 2 fr. 00 c. and 3 fr. 15 c. for parcels not exceeding 1 kg., 3 kg., 5 kg. and 10 kg. respectively.

*Article 5.*

## ADDITIONAL RATE.

The Postal Administration of Bolivia shall have the right to impose on parcels originating in or addressed to places other than La Paz and Oruro additional rates of 3 fr. 00 c., 7 fr. 00 c. and 14 fr. 00 c. on parcels not exceeding 1 kg., 5 kg. and 10 kg. respectively.

*Article 6.*

## SEA RATE.

Each of the two Postal Administrations shall be entitled to fix the rate for any sea service which it provides.

*Article 7.*

## FEE FOR DELIVERY AND FOR CLEARANCE THROUGH THE CUSTOMS.

The postal Administration of Bolivia may collect, in respect of delivery and clearance through the Customs, a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. The Postal Administration of the United Kingdom may collect for similar services a fee not exceeding one shilling.

*Article 8.*

## {PAYEMENT OF CUSTOMS AND OTHER {CHARGES.

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

## Article 9.

## WAREHOUSING CHARGE.

Each of the two Postal Administrations may collect any warehousing charge fixed by its legislation for a parcel which is addressed "Poste restante" or which is not claimed within the prescribed period.

This charge shall in no case exceed 5 francs.

## Article 10.

## PROHIBITIONS.

(1) It is forbidden to enclose in a parcel :

(a) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances (including loaded metal caps, live cartridges and matches).

(b) Articles of an obscene or immoral nature.

(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 or personal correspondence, as well as correspondence or packets 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.)

(e) Live animals (except bees, which must be enclosed in boxes so as to avoid all danger to postal officers and to allow the contents to be ascertained).

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

(3) A parcel which has been wrongly admitted to the post shall be returned to the country of origin, unless the Postal Administration of the country of destination is authorized by its legislation to dispose of it otherwise. In the latter case the Administration of the country of origin shall be informed in a precise manner of the treatment accorded to the parcel.

Nevertheless, the fact that a parcel contains a letter or communications which constitute an actual or personal correspondence shall not, in any case, entail its return to the country of origin.

(4) Explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances and articles of an obscene or immoral nature shall not be returned to the country of origin ; they shall be disposed of by the Administration which has found them in the mails in accordance with its own internal regulations.

## Article 11.

## REDIRECTION.

(1) A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination. The Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect the redirection charge prescribed by its internal regulations. Similarly a parcel may be redirected from one of the two countries which are parties to this Agreement to another country provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance and provided

that if the extra postage is not prepaid at the time of redirection, the Postal Administration allowing the redirection shall take responsibility for the amount of the redirection charges incurred, if ultimately it be found impossible to recover these charges from either the addressee or the sender.

(2) Additional charges levied in respect of redirection and not paid by the addressee or his representative shall not be cancelled in case of further redirection or of return to origin, but shall be collected from the addressee or from the sender as the case may be, without prejudice to the payment of any special charges incurred which the Administration of the country of destination does not agree to cancel.

*Article 12.*

MISSENT PARCELS.

Parcels received out of course, or wrongly allowed to be despatched shall be transmitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Detailed Regulations.

*Article 13.*

NON-DELIVERY.

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

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

“If not deliverable as addressed, abandon.”

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

The same request must also be written on the cover of the parcel.

(3) The charges due on returned undelivered parcels shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Article 26.

*Article 14.*

CANCELLATION OF CUSTOMS CHARGES.

Both parties to this Agreement undertake to urge their respective Customs Administrations to cancel Customs charges on parcels which are returned to the country of origin, abandoned by the senders, destroyed, or redirected to a third country.

*Article 15.*

SALE. DESTRUCTION.

Articles in danger of 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. If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or putrid articles shall be destroyed.

*Article 16.*

## ABANDONED PARCELS.

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

*Article 17.*

## ENQUIRIES.

- (1) A fee not exceeding 1 franc may be charged for every enquiry concerning a parcel.
- (2) Enquiries shall be admitted only within the period of one year from the day following the date of posting.
- (3) When an enquiry is the outcome of an irregularity in the postal service, the enquiry fee shall be refunded.

*Article 18.*

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE.

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

The sender is entitled under this head to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, abstraction or damage. The amount of compensation shall not exceed 25 francs for a parcel not exceeding five kg. (11 lb.) and 40 francs for a parcel exceeding five kg. but not exceeding ten kg. (22 lb.) in weight.

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

(2) In calculating the amount of compensation indirect loss or loss of profits shall not be taken into consideration.

(3) Compensation shall be calculated on the current price of goods of the same nature at the place and time at which the goods were accepted for transmission.

(4) Where compensation is due for the loss, destruction or complete damage of a parcel or for the abstraction of the whole of the contents, the sender is entitled to the return of the postage also.

*Article 19.*

## EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The two Postal Administrations shall be relieved of all responsibility :

- (a) In cases beyond control (*force majeure*).
- (b) When they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a cause beyond control (*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 the ban of one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article 10.

(e) In respect of parcels regarding which enquiry has not been made within the period prescribed by Article 17.

#### *Article 20.*

#### TERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

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

#### *Article 21.*

#### PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Postal Administration of the country of origin except in the cases indicated in Article 18, Section 1, where payment is made by the Postal Administration of the country of destination. The Administration of the country of origin may, however, after obtaining the sender's consent, authorize the Administration of the country of destination to settle with the addressee. The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

#### *Article 22.*

#### PERIOD FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

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

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

(3) The Administration of the country of origin may exceptionally postpone the settlement of compensation beyond the period of one year, when the question of responsibility cannot be settled owing to circumstances over which the Administrations concerned have no control.

#### *Article 23.*

#### INCIDENCE OF COST OF COMPENSATION.

(1) Until the contrary is proved, responsibility shall rest with the Postal Administration which, having received the parcel from the other Administration without making any reservation and having been furnished with all the particulars for investigation prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish either proper delivery to the addressee or his agent or regular transfer to the following Postal Administration as the case may be.

(2) If in the case of a parcel despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other the loss, abstraction or damage has occurred in course of conveyance without its being possible



to prove in the service of which country the irregularity took place, the two Administrations shall bear in equal shares the amount of compensation.

(3) The same principle shall, as far as possible, be applied when other Administrations are concerned in the conveyance of a parcel. Nevertheless, in the case of parcels sent in transit from one of the two countries through the other, neither of the two Administrations shall be held responsible when the loss, abstraction or damage has taken place in a service in which responsibility is not accepted.

(4) Customs and other charges which it has not been possible to cancel shall be borne by the Administration 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 shall be informed that he is at liberty to take possession of the parcel against repayment of the amount paid as compensation.

#### *Article 24.*

#### REPAYMENT OF THE COMPENSATION TO THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

The Administration responsible or on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article 22 is bound to repay the amount of the compensation within a period of three months after notification of payment. The amount shall be recovered from the Administration responsible through the Accounts provided for in Article 16, Section 2, of the Detailed Regulations.

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

#### *Article 25.*

#### CREDITS FOR CONVEYANCE.

For each parcel despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the despatching office shall allow to the office of destination the rates which accrue to it by virtue of the provisions of Articles 4 and 6.

For each parcel despatched from one of the two countries in transit through the other, the despatching office shall allow to the other office the amounts required for the conveyance of the parcel according to the Table provided for in Article 3, Section 1, of the Detailed Regulations.

#### *Article 26.*

#### CLAIMS IN CASE OF REDIRECTION OR RETURN.

In case of the redirection or of the return of a parcel from one country to the other, the retransmitting Administration shall claim from the other Administration the charges due to it and to any other Administration taking part in the redirection or return.

*Article 27.*

## CHARGE FOR REDIRECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.

In case of further redirection or of return to the country of origin, the redirection charge prescribed by Article 11, Section 2, shall accrue to the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

*Article 28.*

## MISCELLANEOUS FEES.

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

- (a) The enquiry fee referred to in Article 17, Section 1.
- (b) The fee for delivery and for Customs clearance referred to in Article 7.

*Article 29.*

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(1) The francs and centimes mentioned in this Agreement are gold francs and centimes as defined in the Postal Union Convention of Stockholm<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

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

(5) The internal legislation of Bolivia and the United Kingdom shall remain applicable as regards everything not provided for by the stipulations contained in the present Agreement and in the Detailed Regulations for its execution.

*Article 30.*

## ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

This Agreement shall come into force on a date to be fixed by mutual agreement between the two Administrations and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which it may be denounced by either of the two Administrations.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have signed the present Agreement, and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate at London the 7 day of December, 1928, and at La Paz the 18 day of January, 1929.

Napoleon ROCA.

W. MITCHELL THOMSON.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. XL, page 19 ; vol. L, page 166 ; vol. LXXII, page 454 ; et vol. XCII, page 372, de ce recueil.

## DETAILED REGULATIONS

FOR CARRYING OUT THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
DATED LONDON : 7 DECEMBER, 1928. LA PAZ : 18 JANUARY, 1929.

*Article 1.*

## CIRCULATION.

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

(2) Missent parcels shall be retransmitted to their proper destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the office retransmitting them.

*Article 2.*

## METHOD OF TRANSMISSION.—PROVISION OF BAGS.

(1) The exchange of parcels between the two countries shall be effected by the offices appointed by agreement between the two Postal Administrations.

(2) Parcels shall be exchanged between the two countries in bags duly fastened and sealed. In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary, the transmission of parcels despatched by one of the two contracting countries in transit through the other shall be effected "*à découvert*".

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

(4) The bag containing the Parcel Bills and other documents shall be distinctively labelled.

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

(6) The bags necessary for the transmission of the parcels shall be supplied by each Administration for the despatches from its own Offices of Exchange.

(7) The bags shall be returned empty to the Administration to which they belong, made up in bundles of ten (nine bags enclosed in one) and shall be despatched as a separate Mail, addressed to such Office of Exchange as the respective Postal Administration shall appoint. The number of bags so forwarded shall be advised on a Parcel Bill which shall be separate from that used for advising the parcels themselves and shall be numbered in a separate annual series.

(8) Each Administration shall be required to make good the value of any bags which it fails to return. Responsibility for the loss of empty bags shall be determined on the principles prescribed for the loss of parcels in Article 23 of the Agreement.

*Article 3.*

## INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED.

(1) Each Postal Administration shall communicate to the other by means of a Table :

(a) The names of the countries to which it can forward parcels handed over to it.

(b) The routes available for the transmission of the said parcels from the point of entry into its territory or into its service.

(c) The total amount to be credited to it by the other Administration for each destination.

(d) The number of Customs Declarations which must accompany each parcel, and any other necessary information.

(2) Each Administration shall make known to the other the names of the countries to which it intends to send parcels in transit through the other, unless in any particular case the number of parcels concerned is insignificant.

#### *Article 4.*

##### FIXING OF EQUIVALENTS.

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

#### *Article 5.*

##### MAKE-UP OF PARCELS.

Every parcel shall :

(a) Bear the exact address of the addressee in Roman characters. Addressees in pencil shall not be allowed, provided that parcels bearing addresses written with copying-ink pencil on a surface previously damped shall be accepted. The address shall be written on the parcel itself or on a label so firmly attached to it that it cannot become detached. The sender of a parcel shall be advised to enclose in a parcel a copy of the address together with a note of his own address.

(b) Be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents.

Articles liable to injure officers of the Post Office or to damage other parcels shall be so packed as to prevent any risk.

#### *Article 6.*

##### SPECIAL PACKING.

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

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

*Article 7.*

## DESPATCH NOTES AND CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

(1) Each parcel shall be accompanied by a Despatch Note and by a set of Customs Declarations according to the regulations of the country of destination and the Customs Declaration shall be firmly attached to the Despatch Note.

(2) Nevertheless a single Despatch Note and a single set of Customs Declarations may suffice for two or three (but not more) ordinary parcels posted at the same time by one sender to one addressee.

(3) The two Postal Administrations accept no responsibility in respect of the accuracy of Customs Declarations.

*Article 8.*

## SERIAL NUMBER AND PLACE OF POSTING.

Each parcel and the relative Despatch Note as well shall bear the name of the office of posting and a label indicating the serial number. An office of posting shall not use two or more series of labels at the same time, unless each series is provided with a distinctive mark.

*Article 9.*

## DATE-STAMP IMPRESSION.

The Despatch Note shall be impressed by the office of posting, on the address side, with a stamp showing the place and date of posting.

*Article 10.*

## RE-TRANSMISSION.

(1) The Administration re-transmitting a missent parcel shall not levy Customs or other non-postal charges upon it.

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

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

(2) When a parcel has been wrongly allowed to be 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 Administration which sends the parcel back shall allow to the Administration from which it was received the sums credited in respect of it.

(3) The charges on a parcel redirected, in consequence of the removal of the addressee or of an error on the part of the sender, to a country with which the United Kingdom or Bolivia has Parcel Post communication shall be claimed from the Administration to which the parcel is for-

warded, unless the charge for conveyance is paid at the time of redirection, in which case the parcel shall be dealt with as if it had been addressed directly from the retransmitting country to the new country of destination.

(4) A parcel which is redirected unpaid shall be retransmitted in its original packing and shall be accompanied by the original Despatch Note. 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, the name of the office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number shall be entered both on the parcel and on the Despatch Note.

#### *Article 11.*

##### RETURN OF UNDELIVERED PARCELS.

(1) If the sender of an undeliverable parcel has made a request not provided for by Article 13, Section 2, of the Agreement, the Administration of the country of destination need not comply with it but may return the parcel to the country of origin, after retention for the period prescribed by the regulations of the country of destination.

(2) The Administration which returns a parcel to the sender shall indicate clearly and concisely thereon the cause of non-delivery. This information may be furnished in manuscript or by means of a stamped impression or a label.

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

#### *Article 12.*

##### SALE. DESTRUCTION.

(1) When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Agreement, a report of the sale or destruction shall be prepared.

(2) The proceeds of the sale shall be used in the first place to defray the charges upon the parcel. Any balance which there may be shall be forwarded to the Administration of the country of origin for payment to the sender, on whom the cost of forwarding it shall fall.

#### *Article 13.*

##### ENQUIRIES CONCERNING PARCELS.

For enquiries concerning parcels, a form shall be used similar to the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agreement of the Universal Postal Union. These forms shall be forwarded to the offices appointed by the two Postal Administrations to deal with them and they shall be dealt with in the manner mutually arranged between the two Administrations.

#### *Article 14.*

##### PARCEL BILL.

(1) All parcels shall be entered individually by the despatching Office of Exchange on a Parcel Bill similar to the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agree-

ment of the Universal Postal Union. The Despatch Notes and Customs Declarations shall be forwarded with the Parcel Bill.

(2) Each despatching Office of Exchange shall number the Parcel Bills in the top-left-hand corner in an annual series for each Office of Exchange of destination, and as far as possible shall enter below the number, the name of the ship conveying the Mail. A note of the last number of the year shall be made on the first Parcel Bill of the following year.

*Article 15.*

CHECK BY OFFICES OF EXCHANGE ; NOTIFICATION OF IRREGULARITIES.

(1) On the receipt of a Mail, whether of parcels or of empty bags, the Office of Exchange shall check the parcels and the various documents which accompany them, or the empty bags as the case may be, against the particulars entered on the relative Bill, and, if necessary, shall report missing articles or other irregularities by means of a Verification Note.

(2) Any discrepancies in the credits and accounting shall be notified to the despatching Office of Exchange by Verification Note. The accepted Verification Notes shall be attached to the Parcel Bills to which they relate. Corrections made on Parcel Bills not supported by vouchers shall not be considered valid.

*Article 16.*

ACCOUNTING FOR CREDITS.

(1) Each Postal Administration shall cause each of its Offices of Exchange to prepare quarterly for all the Parcel Mails received from the Offices of Exchanges of the other Administration, a statement of the total amounts entered on the Parcel Bills whether to its credit or to its debit.

(2) These statements shall be afterwards summarized by the same Administration in an account, which accompanied by the quarterly statements, the Parcel Bills and the Verification Notes, if any, relating thereto, shall be forwarded to the corresponding Administration in the course of the quarter following that to which it relates.

(3) The quarterly accounts, after having been checked and accepted on both sides, shall be summarized in an annual account prepared by the Administration to which the balance is due.

*Article 17.*

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

(1) Payment of the balance of the account shall be made by the debtor to the creditor Postal Administration in the manner prescribed by the Convention of the Postal Union for the liquidation of the balances of the Transit Accounts.

(2) The preparation and transmission of a general account and the payment of the balance of that account shall be effected as early as possible and, at the latest, within a period of six months from the end of the period to which the account relates. After the expiration of this term the sums due from one Administration to the other shall bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to be reckoned from the date of expiration of the said term.

*Article 18.*

## COMMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

Each Postal Administration shall furnish to the other Administration all necessary information on points of detail in connexion with the working of the service.

*Article 19.*

## ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE DETAILED REGULATIONS.

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

Done in duplicate at London the 7 day of December, 1928, and at La Paz the 18 day of January, 1929.

Napoleon ROCA.

W. MITCHELL THOMSON.