ARRANGEMENT CONCERNANT LES COLIS-POSTAUX AVEC PROTOCOLE FINAL, RÈGLEMENT D'EXÉCUTION ET DISPOSITIONS CONCERNANT LE TRANSPORT DES COLIS POSTAUX PAR VOIE AÉRIENNE. SIGNÉS À LONDRES, LE 28 JUIN 1929.

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

# PARCEL POST AGREEMENT

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1 Traduction du Foreign Office de Sa Majesté britannique.  

1 Translation of His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office.

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No. 2370
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.


¹ DEPOSIT OF RATIFICATIONS IN LONDON:

The Netherlands ... ... January 3, 1930.  
Norway ... ... February 5, 1930.  
Iceland ... ... March 5, 1930.  
Denmark ... ... March 6, 1930.  
Sweden ... ... March 12, 1930.  
Switzerland ... ... April 21, 1930.  
Tunis ... ... June 2, 1930.  
Austria ... ... June 13, 1930.  
Spain ... ... June 16, 1930.  
Saar ... ... June 17, 1930.  
Finland ... ... June 23, 1930.  
Vatican City State ... June 26, 1930.  
Morocco (excluding Spanish Zone) ... ... July 4, 1930.  
India ... ... July 17, 1930.  
Hungary ... ... July 17, 1930.  
Estonia ... ... July 23, 1930.  
Siam ... ... July 25, 1930.  
Netherlands Indies and Netherlands Colonies in America ... ... ... ... January 3, 1930.  
Spanish Colonies ... ... ... ... June 16, 1930.  
Hejaz and Nejd ... ... ... ... July 7, 1930.  
Luxembourg ... ... ... ... August 6, 1930.  
Belgium and Belgian Congo ... ... ... August 25, 1930.  
Italy ... ... ... ... September 10, 1930.  
Italian Colonies ... ... ... ... September 10, 1930.  
China ... ... ... ... October 3, 1930.  
Germany ... ... ... ... October 21, 1930.  
Yugoslavia ... ... ... ... October 31, 1930.  
Japan, Chosen and the other Japanese Dependencies ... November 14, 1930.  
Roumania ... ... ... ... November 21, 1930.  
Egypt ... ... ... ... January 27, 1931.  
Persia ... ... ... ... February 11, 1931.  

ACCESSION:

Paraguay ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... June 29, 1930.
(EXCEPT THE SPANISH ZONE), MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE), NICARAGUA, NORWAY, THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, PARAGUAY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, THE DUTCHColonies in America, Peru, Persia, Poland, Portugal, the Portuguese Colonies in Africa, the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania, Roumania, the Republic of San Marino, the Republic of Salvador, the Territory of the Sarre, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, the State of the Vatican City, Yemen, and the United States of Venezuela. Signed at London, June 28, 1929.

French official text communicated by the Netherlands Minister at Berne, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, the Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia accredited to the League of Nations and the Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Agreement took place July 1st, 1930.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-named countries, have, in view of Article 3 of the Convention¹, 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 20 kg., with the following scale of weights:

   (1.) Not exceeding 1 kg.;
   (2.) Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 5 kg.;
   (3.) Exceeding 5 and not exceeding 10 kg.;
   (4.) Exceeding 10 and not exceeding 15 kg.;
   (5.) Exceeding 15 and not exceeding 20 kg.

2. The exchange of parcels exceeding 5 kg. is optional.

¹ Vol. CII, page 245, of this Series.
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.

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 kg.;
- 50 centimes per parcels exceeding 1 kg. and not exceeding 5 kg.;
- 100 centimes per parcel exceeding 5 kg. and not exceeding 10 kg.;
- 150 centimes per parcel exceeding 10 kg. and not exceeding 15 kg.;
- 200 centimes per parcel exceeding 15 kg. and not exceeding 20 kg.

For parcels exceeding 10 kg., the rates of 150 and 200 centimes apply only to the charges for transit by land. The rates accruing to the Offices of departure and of arrival respectively are fixed, for these parcels, by agreement between the said Offices.

Article 4.

Sea Rate.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale of Distances</th>
<th>On a parcel weighing</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not more than 1 kg.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fr. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not exceeding 500 nautical miles</td>
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<tr>
<td>From 501 to 1,000 nautical miles</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b 2,001 » 3,000 » » » » »</td>
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<td>b 3,001 » 4,000 » » » » »</td>
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<td>b 4,001 » 5,000 » » » » »</td>
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<td>b 5,001 » 6,000 » » » » »</td>
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<td>b 7,001 » 8,000 » » » » »</td>
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<tr>
<td>b 8,001 » 9,000 » » » » »</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b 9,001 » 10,000 » » » » »</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

And so on, adding for each 1,000 miles or fraction of 1,000 miles.
If necessary, the distances are determined according to the mean distance between the respective ports of the two countries concerned.

For sea conveyance between two ports of the same country the charge referred to in the first paragraph is not payable when the Administration of that country already receives, for the parcels conveyed, the payment applicable to conveyance by land.

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 July.

The reduction or increase shall hold good for at least one year.

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

Article 6.

Reduction or Increase of the Sea Rate.

The right of reducing or increasing within a maximum of 100 per cent. is allowed, under the conditions provided for in the preceding Article, in the case of the charge for sea conveyance laid down in Article 4.

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 are:

   (a) Parcels of which one dimension exceeds 1 m. 50 or of which the sum of the length and of the greatest circumference measured in a direction other than that of the length exceeds 3 metres;

   (b) Parcels which from their shape, their size or their fragility do not easily lend themselves to loading with other parcels or which require special precautions, such as plants or shrubs in baskets, cages empty or containing living animals, empty cigar boxes or other boxes in bundles, furniture, basket-work, flower-stands, baby-carriages, wheels, bicycles, etc.

2. Administrations which provide sea-services have the option of considering as cumbersome any parcel conveyed by those services whose volume exceeds 55 cubic decimetre of one of whose dimensions exceeds 1 m. 25.

3. Cumbersome parcels are admitted only in the services with those countries which undertake to convey them.

4. 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.

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.

Article 9.

Fee for Customs Clearance.

The Office of delivery may collect, either in respect of the Customs and clearance through the Customs, or in respect of delivery to the Customs only a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. In the absence of an arrangement to the contrary, this fee is collected on delivery.

Article 10.

Delivery to the Addressee. Fee for delivery at the Place of Address.

1. Parcels are delivered to the addressees as quickly as possible and in accordance with the conditions in force in the country of destination.

   This country may collect, in respect of delivery of parcels at the addressee’s residence, a fee equal to that fixed in its internal service, with a maximum of 50 centimes per parcel. The same fee may be charged, if the case arises, for each presentation after the first at the addressee’s residence.

2. When parcels are not delivered at the addressee’s residence, the addressee must be advised without delay of their arrival. Countries whose internal regulations oblige them to do so, may collect a special charge for the delivery of such an advice; this charge may not exceed that for an ordinary letter in its inland service.

Article 11.

Customs Charges and other non-postal Charges.

Administrations are authorized to collect from the addressees of parcels, in addition to the postal charges, the Customs charges and all other charges which may be due.

Article 12.

Parcels for Delivery free of charges.

In the services between countries which have declared themselves in agreement in this respect, the senders may, by making a declaration beforehand at the office of posting, undertake the payment of the total amount of the postal and non-postal charges due on the parcels on delivery.

In this 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 authorised to collect, for this service, a commission not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. This fee is distinct from that prescribed in Article 9.
Article 13.

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 14.

Express Parcels.

1. Parcels are, at the request of the senders, sent out for delivery by special messenger immediately after their arrival, in countries whose Administrations undertake this service.

2. 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.

3. When the addressee's house is situated outside the local delivery zone of the office of destination, delivery by express may give rise to the collection of a complementary charge up to the amount of the fee fixed for express delivery in the inland service.

Delivery by express is not, however, obligatory in this case.

4. When an express parcel is redirected or cannot be delivered, the additional charge is maintained in accordance with the provisions of Article 46, paragraph 2.

5. 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.

Prohibitions.

1. Postal parcels must not contain any letter, note or document which constitutes an actual and personal correspondence, nor correspondence of any kind bearing an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel or of persons living with him.

It is, however, permissible to enclose in a parcel an open invoice confined to its essential particulars.

2. In the absence of an arrangement to the contrary it is forbidden to enclose in postal parcels:

(a) Articles which, from their nature or packing, may be a source of danger to the officers of the Post Office or soil or damage other parcels;

(b) 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, non-explosive components of artillery fuses, and matches;

(c) Live animals, in so far as their conveyance is not authorized by the postal regulations of the countries concerned;

(d) Articles the admission of which is forbidden by law or by the Customs or other regulations;
(e) Opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics. This prohibition does not, however, apply to parcels of this kind forwarded for medical or scientific purposes to countries which admit them under these conditions;

(f) Obscene or immoral articles.

It is, moreover, forbidden to send coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver whether manufactured or unmanufactured, precious stones, jewels, or other precious articles in uninsured parcels addressed to countries which admit insurance.

3. Parcels falling within the prohibitions mentioned above and which have been wrongly admitted to the post must be treated as follows:

(a) The articles enumerated in paragraph 2 (a), (d) and (e) are treated as prescribed by the inland regulations of the Administration which discovers them. Nevertheless, parcels containing opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics are in no case either delivered to the addressees or returned to the senders;

(b) The articles enumerated in paragraph 2 (b) and (f) must be destroyed on the spot by the first Administration which discovers them;

(c) Parcels containing articles enumerated in paragraph 2 (c) and in the last section of paragraph 2 must be returned to the Office of origin, unless the Administration of the country of destination is prepared to deliver them exceptionally to the addressees.

4. The fact that a parcel contains a letter, note or document which constitutes an actual and personal correspondence may not, in any case, entail its return to the sender.

If parcels wrongly admitted to the post are neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the Office of despatch must be exactly informed of the treatment accorded to the parcels in order that it may take such steps as are necessary.

**Parcels wrongly accepted.**

Parcels of which the weight or dimensions appreciably exceed the limits allowed and which have been wrongly admitted to the post are treated in accordance with the provision of Article 15, paragraph 3 (c).

**Article 16.**

**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, 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.

No. 2370
Article 18.

Withdrawal. Alteration of Address.

The sender of a parcel can have it withdrawn from the post or have its address altered under the conditions prescribed for letters, etc., by Article 49 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.

If a telegraphic request for alteration of address relates to an insured parcel, the charge for the telegram is increased by the charge for a registered single-rate letter.

Article 19.

Advice of Delivery.

The sender may obtain an advice of delivery under the conditions laid down in Article 53 of the Convention.

Article 20.

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 re-directed 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 34. When a parcel has been re-directed 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 15 of the Agreement.

3. Parcels received out of course, or wrongly accepted, are retransmitted or returned in accordance with the provisions of Article 35, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Detailed Regulations.

Article 21.

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.

If this regulation is not complied with, undelivered parcels are returned to the office of origin immediately.

A parcel must be returned if possible by the same route by which it was received.

2. An undelivered parcel must also be returned immediately if the sender’s request furnished on the despatch note and on the parcel has not produced the desired result.

When, in reply to an advice of non-delivery, the sender (or the third party referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations) has furnished one or more of the requests provided
for in Article 37, paragraph 1, (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the Detailed Regulations and in spite of the execution of these instructions the desired result has not been obtained, the parcel is returned to the office of origin.

3. The Office of destination, so long as it has not received instructions from the sender, is authorised either to deliver the parcel, if necessary, to the first addressee or to an alternative addressee as indicated, or to redirect it to a new address.

4. A fee not exceeding double the postage applicable to a single-rate letter may be collected from the sender, or from the third party referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations, when he is called upon to fill up the notice of non-delivery mentioned in Article 36 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 distant countries.

5. Parcels of which the arrival has been notified to the addressees are kept at their disposal for 15 days or, at the longest, one month from the day after the despatch of the notice. After this period they are considered as undeliverable.

Parcels which are retained when it has not been possible to notify the addressees of their arrival, as well as parcels addressed "poste restante" are only 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, as a general rule, two months, save in the exceptional cases in which the Administration of the country of destination considers it necessary to extend it up to four months at most.

The parcel must 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 in a language understood in the country of destination.

6. Returned undelivered parcels are subject to the charges referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 20.

Article 22.

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 42, paragraph 3.

Article 23.

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 24.

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.
Article 25.

Recovery of the Charges from the Sender.

The senders are required to pay the transport or other charges incurred by the postal service 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.

When a parcel is addressed "poste restante" or to an hotel, the office of posting may collect a deposit from the sender to cover the charges which might result from the non-delivery of the parcel.

Article 26.

Applications.

1. A fixed fee not exceeding 1 franc may be charged for enquiry concerning every parcel or every 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 posting of the parcel. Each Office is, nevertheless, 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.

3. Each Office is bound to accept enquiries concerning parcels posted in the territory of other Offices. The entire enquiry fee is retained by the Office which accepts the enquiry.

4. When an enquiry is the outcome of an irregularity in the postal service, the enquiry fee is refunded.

CHAPTER III.

CASH ON DELIVERY PARCELS.

Charges and Conditions. Settlement.

Article 27.

1. Parcels marked for the collection of trade-charges may be exchanged between countries the Administrations of 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.

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 more than 50 centimes per parcel and a proportionate fee which may not exceed one-half per cent of the amount of the trade-charge.

   For the collection of the proportionate fee, each Administration has the right to adopt the scale which best suits its own service.

3. The amount collected from the addressee is remitted to the sender by means of a trade-charge money order, which is issued free of commission.

4. Administrations may agree upon another method of remitting the sums collected. They may, for example, undertake to pay them into a postal cheque account kept in the country to which the parcel is addressed.
In that case, in the absence of arrangement to the contrary, the amount of the trade charge must be indicated in the currency of the country of destination. In addition to the charges for an ordinary or for an insured parcel, as the case may be, a fixed charge not exceeding 25 centimes is collected from the sender. The office of destination pays the amount collected from the addressee into the postal cheque account, by means of an inland transfer note, after deduction of a fixed charge not exceeding 25 centimes and of the ordinary charge for payments applicable in its own inland service.

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

Article 28.

Cancellation or Reduction 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 provisions of Article 62 of the Convention.

Article 29.

Responsibility for Loss, Abstraction or Damage.

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

Article 30.

Compensation in case of failure to collect, or of insufficient or fraudulent Collection.

1. 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 26 and that the failure to collect the charge is not due to fault or negligence on his part, or that the contents of the parcel are not prohibited under the provisions of Article 15 paragraph 2, (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and the last section of that paragraph, or that the parcel has not been fraudulently insured.

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.

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

Article 31.

Fixing of Responsibility.

The payment of the Office of origin of the amounts duly collected, as well as the payment of compensation under Article 30, 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.

In the case of fraudulent collection following upon the disappearance in the postal service of a trade-charge parcel, the responsibility of the Offices concerned is fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 42. Nevertheless, the responsibility of an intermediate Office which does not participate in the cash-on-delivery service is limited to that prescribed by Articles 37 and 38 for ordinary parcels. The other Administrations bear in equal shares the amount not covered by that Office.

**Article 32.**

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

The provisions of Articles 64, 66, 67 and 69 of the Convention apply to trade-charge parcels.

**Article 33.**

*Trade-Charge Money Orders and Transfer Notes.*

1. The amount of a trade-charge money order which for any reason whatever has not been 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.

2. When, for any reason, a transfer note issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 4, cannot be carried to the credit of the beneficiary, indicated by the sender of the trade-charge parcel, the amount of the note must be placed, by the Office which has collected it, at the disposal of the Office of origin of the parcel to be paid to the sender of the latter.

If this payment cannot be effected, the procedure prescribed in paragraph 1 of the present Article is followed.

**CHAPTER IV.**

**INSURED PARCELS.**

**Article 34.**

*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.

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4. The Office of origin may, however, 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 authorised 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.

Article 35.

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 36.

Rates and Conditions.

1. In the services between countries which have declared themselves in agreement on this subject, 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.

2. For these parcels, called "urgent", the rates and increases fixed by Articles 3, 5, and 8 are tripled.

The rates and increases fixed by Articles 4, 6 and 34, the express delivery fee, when the case arises, and the other supplementary fees are applicable without increase.

For urgent parcels considered as cumbersome, the rates for conveyance including the additional charges are increased by fifty per cent.

CHAPTER VI.

Responsibility.

Article 37.

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 kg. in weight, 25 francs for a parcel weighing more
than 1 and not more than 5 kg., 40 francs for a parcel weighing more than 5 and not more than 10 kg. 55 francs for a parcel weighing more than 10 and not more than 15 kg. and 70 francs for a parcel weighing more than 15 and not more than 20 kg. For insured parcels the amount of compensation may not exceed the amount for which they were insured in gold francs.

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

3. Compensation is calculated on the current price, converted into gold francs, 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.

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 charges and fees which have been paid, except as provided in paragraph 5 of the present Article. 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.

When the loss or destruction or abstraction of the whole of the contents results from a cause beyond control (force majeure), not giving rise to the payment of compensation, the sender is entitled to the return of the portions of the charges for conveyance which have not been used or which relate to a service which has not been rendered.

5. In all cases the insurance fees and the despatch fee, if any, are retained by the Postal Administrations.

Article 38.

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" (Article 34, paragraph 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, paragraph 2, (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and the last section of that paragraph;
(e) For parcels which have been fraudulently insured for a sum exceeding the actual value of the contents;
(f) For parcels seized by the Customs because of false declaration of contents;
(g) When the sender has not made enquiry within the period prescribed by Article 26.

Article 39.

Termination of Responsibility.

Administrations cease to be responsible for parcels of which they have effected delivery in accordance with their internal regulations.

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


Payment of Compensation.

The payment of compensation must be undertaken by the Office to which the despatching office is subordinate, subject to its 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.

The despatching Office may exceptionally postpone the settlement of compensation beyond this period when a decision has not yet been reached upon the question whether the loss, abstraction or damage is due to a cause beyond control.

2. The Office of origin is authorised to settle with the sender on behalf of the Office whether an intermediate Office or the Office of destination, 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 distant countries.

Article 41.

Fixing of Responsibility.

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility rests with the Office which, having received the parcel without making any comment 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.

Nevertheless, an intermediate Office or an Office of destination is relieved of all responsibility when it can prove that it has only been informed of an application after the destruction of the official documents relating to the parcel enquired for, the period of retention prescribed by Article 51 of the Detailed Regulations having expired. This reservation does not affect the rights of the claimant.

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, the Offices concerned bear the loss in equal shares. This rule applies especially to the case of parcels advised collectively.

2. When a parcel has been lost, pilfered or damaged under conditions due to "force majeure", the Office on whose territory or in whose service the loss, abstraction or damage 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".

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

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

5. If a parcel which has been regarded as lost is subsequently found, 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 43.

Repayment of the Compensation to the Despatching Office.

1. The Office responsible or on whose account payment is made in accordance with Article 41 is bound to repay to the despatching Office within a period of three months after notification of payment, the amount of compensation actually paid to the sender.

This repayment is made free of cost to the creditor Office either by means of a money order, of a cheque 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 the first transit Office, which claims in 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 to the despatching Office bears interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, dating from the day of expiry of the said period.

2. The Office of origin can only claim repayment of the compensation from the Office responsible within the period of two years from the date of notification of the loss, abstraction or damage, or, if the case arises, from the day of the expiration of the period prescribed by Article 41, paragraph 2.

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

CHAPTER VII.

Apportionment of the Postage.

Article 44.

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 36;
(b) To each intermediate Office, if any, the rates fixed by Articles 3, 4, 6, 7 and 36.

Article 45.

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 Customs clearance mentioned in Article 9;
(b) The charge for the advice to the addressee mentioned in Article 10, paragraph 2;
(c) The commission mentioned in the third section of Article 12, when Customs clearance has been effected before the redirection or return of a parcel;
(d) The fee for delivery at the addressee’s residence mentioned in Article 10, paragraph 1;
(e) The warehousing charge mentioned in Article 13;
(f) The redirection charge mentioned in Article 20, paragraph 2;
(g) The non-postal charges which may be due to it.

Each intermediate Office follows the same procedure, as laid down in Article 35 of the Detailed Regulations.

Article 46.

Express Delivery Fees, special and additional.

1. The special charge for express delivery prescribed by Article 14, paragraph 2, 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 14, paragraphs 3 and 4, 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 47.

Charge for Redirection in the Country of Destination.

In case of further redirection or of return to origin, the redirection charge prescribed by Article 20, paragraph 2, is retained by the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

Article 48.

Miscellaneous Fees.

1. The following fees are retained in full by the Office which has collected them:
   
   (a) The fixed fee for advice of delivery (Article 19);
   (b) The fee prescribed for an undelivered parcel (Article 21, paragraph 4);
   (c) The enquiry fee (Article 26, paragraph 1);
   (d) The despatch fee for an insured parcel (Article 34, paragraph 6).

2. The fees for Customs clearance, for advice of arrival, for delivery at the addressee’s residence, and the warehousing charge (Articles 9, 10 and 13) are retained by the Office of destination. The same applies to the commission (Article 12) which is claimed by that Office from the despatching Office.

Article 49.

Division of the Cash on Delivery Charge and Fee.

The Administration of origin credits to the Administration of destination, in the conditions prescribed by the Detailed Regulations, a fixed share of 20 centimes for each trade charge parcel, plus 1/4 per cent. of the total amount of the trade charge money orders paid.

The fixed charges and the charge for payment prescribed by Article 27, paragraph 4, are wholly retained by the Office which has collected them.
Article 50.

Insurance Fee.

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 51.


The general regulations set forth in Parts I and II of the Convention are applicable to the exchange of parcels.

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.

For such parcels coming from countries which are signatories of the Agreement, the charges for conveyance are those fixed by Articles 3, 4 and 6, and, when applicable, 7, 34 and 36.

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 International Bureau submits the application for membership to all the Administrations taking part in the Agreement. If, within six months, more than one-third of these Administrations do not vote against the application it is regarded as accepted.

Article 52.

Approval of Proposals made between Meetings.

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

(a) Unanimity of votes if they involve the addition of new provisions or any modification of the provisions of Articles 1 to 21, 26 to 46, 48, 49, 50, 52 and 53 of the present Agreement and Article 53 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 53.

Entry into Force and Duration of the Agreement.

The present Agreement shall come into force on the 1st of July, 1930, and shall remain in operation for an indefinite period.
In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-named countries have signed the present Agreement in a single copy which shall remain in the Archives of the Government of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Party.

Done at London, 28th June, 1929.

(For Albania:
    M. Libohova.

For Germany:
    Dr. K. Sautter.
    Dr. W. Kusgen.
    K. Ziegler.

For the Argentine Republic:

For Austria:
    Walther Stoeckl.

For Belgium:
    O. Schockaert.
    Hub Krains.

For the Belgian Congo:
    Halewyck De Heusch.
    F. G. Tondeur.
    Jamar.

For Bolivia:
    Zac. Benavides.

For Brazil:
    Jm Eulatio.

For Bulgaria:
    M. Savoff.
    N. Boschnacoff.

For Chile:
    Antonio Huneeus.
    Miguel A. Parra.
    C. Verneuil.

For China:
    Liu Shu-fan.

For the Republic of Colombia:
    Jorge Garcés B.

For the Republic of Costa Rica:
    Percy G. Harrison.

For the Republic of Cuba:
    Guillermo Patterson.

For Denmark:
    V. Holmblad.

For the Free City of Danzig:
    Stanislaw Łoś.
    Victor Zander.
    Alfred Nordmann.

For the Dominican Republic:
    Dr. E. R. Lluberes.

For Egypt:
    H. Mazloum.
    R. Sidhom.

For Ecuador:
    E. Chacón Q.
    E. L. Andrade.

For Spain:
    A. Camacho.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies:
    A. Ramos Garcia.

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

No. 2370
For Estonia:
G. JALLAJAS.

For Abyssinia:
B. MARCOS.
A. BOUSSON.

For Finland:
G. E. F. ALBRECHT.

For France:
M. LEBON.
L. GENTHON.
BOUSQUIÉ.
MAINGUET.
GRANDSIMON.
DUSSEYRE.

For Algeria:
E. HUGUENIN.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China:
For M. REGISMANSET:
J. CASSAGNAC.

For the whole of the other French Colonies:
J. CASSAGNAC.

For Greece:
Th. PENTHÉROUDAKIS.
D. BERNARDOS.

For Guatemala:
José MATOS.

For the Republic of Haiti:
J. G. DALZELL.

For the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and Dependencies:
Cheik Hafiz WAHBA.

For the Republic of Honduras:
Humberto BLANCO-FOMBONA.

For Hungary:
G. Baron SZALAY.
Charles DE FORSTER.

For British India:
H. A. SAMS.
G. V. BEOOOR.
L. P. KULKARNI.
P. N. MUKERJI.

For Iceland:
V. HOLMBLAD.

For Italy:
Biagio BORRIELLO.
Pietro TOSTI.
Michele GALDI.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies:
Riccardo ASTUTO.

For Japan:
H. KAWAI.
Naotaro YAMAMOTO.
J. SHIMIDZU.

For Chosen:
Naotaro YAMAMOTO.
Jingoro HIRAC.
For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies:

H. Kawai.
Noboru Tomizu.

For Latvia:

A. Ausins.

For the Republic of Liberia:

C. W. Dresselhuys.

For Lithuania:

A. Sruoga.
G. Krolis.

For Luxemburg:

Jaaques.

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone):

Jacques Truelle.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):

A. Camacho.

For Nicaragua:

Eduardo Pérez-Triana.

For Norway:

Klaus Helsing.
Oskar Homme.

For the Republic of Panama:

Carlos A. López G.

For the Netherlands:

Damme.
Duynstee.

For the Dutch Indies:

J. van der Werf.
W. F. Gerdres Oosterbeek.
Dommisse.
Hoogewooning.

For the Dutch Colonies in America:

W. F. Gepdes Oosterbeek.
Hoogewooning.

For Peru:

M. de Freyre y S.
A. S. Salazar.

For Persia:

Hovhannès Khan Mossaied.
R. Ardjomende.

For Poland:

Loś.
Dr Marjan Blachier.

For Portugal:

Jose Vasco-de Carvalho.
Adalberto da Costa Veiga.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Africa:

Mario Corrêa Barata da Cruz.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania:

Luciano Botelho da Costa Martins.

For Roumania:

General Mihail.
I. Manea.

For the Republic of San Marino:

M. A. Jamieson.
Giovanni Sovrani.
PARCEL POST — AGREEMENT.

For the Republic of Salvador:
    Antonio REYES-GUERRA.

For the Saar Territory:
    P. COURTILET.
    A. AREND.

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:
    G. DIOURITCH.

For Siam:
    Phya PRAKIT KOLASAstra.
    Luang BAHIDHHA NUKARA.

For Sweden:
    Anders ÖRNE.
    Gunnar LAGER.
    Fr. SANDBERG.

For Switzerland:
    P. DUBOIS.
    C. ROCHEs.
    L. ROULET.

For Czechoslovakia:
    Dr. Otokar RŮŽIČKA.
    Josef ZÁBRODSKÝ.

For Tunis:
    Jacques DUMAINE.
    DUPONT.

For Turkey:
    Ali RAANA.
    Yusuf ARIFI.

For Uruguay:
    F. A COSTANZO.

For the State of the City of Vatican:
    W. A. S. Hewins.

For the United States of Venezuela:
    Luis ALEJANDRO AGUILAR.
    E. ARROYO LAMEDA.
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.

Air Services.

The provisions regarding the conveyance of postal parcels by air are annexed to the Parcel Post Agreement and are considered as forming an integral part of it and of its Detailed Regulations.

But, notwithstanding the general rules of the Agreement, the modification of these provisions may be considered from time to time by a Conference composed of the representatives of the Administrations directly concerned.

This Conference may be summoned by the intermediary of the International Bureau at the request of at least three of these Administrations.

The whole of the new provisions proposed by this Conference must be submitted, by the intermediary of the International Bureau, to the vote of the contracting Countries. The decision will be taken by a majority vote.

III.

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.

In so far as concerns the Belgian Congo, this clause is not applicable to parcels originating in or addressed to the French Colonies of Tchad, Oubanguí-Chari and the Middle Congo.

IV.

Transit Surcharges.

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;

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1 franc 25 centimes by China;
2 francs 50 centimes by Turkey-in-Asia; this surcharge may be raised to 4 francs for parcels from and for 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 kg., and to 4 francs 40 centimes for a parcel between 1 and 5 kg., the territorial rate applicable to parcels from and for the Belgian Congo in transit through the Sudan;
(e) The Belgian Congo has the right to raise to 60 centimes, 2 francs and 4 francs respectively, the rate for conveyance by land applicable to parcels of each of the first three divisions of the scale of weights originating in or addressed to the French Colonies of Tchad, Oubangui-Chari and the Middle Congo.
This rate is subject to modification by agreement between the two Offices concerned;
(f) A surcharge of 1 franc 25 centimes per parcel in respect of land transit may be levied by the Chilean Office on parcels which have to be conveyed by the Transandine Railway.

V.

Terminal Surcharges.

As an exceptional and provisional measure, the surcharge prescribed by Article 8 may be raised to:

40 centimes by the Dominican Republic;
50 centimes by Bulgaria, the Republic of Haiti, and Iceland;
75 centimes by each of the following Offices: Argentine Republic, Austria, Chile, China, Spain, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Indo-China (for certain remote offices), British India, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama Republic, Poland, Republic of 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 Morocco (except the Spanish Zone) with the exception of the offices of Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Oudjda, Safi and Tangier;
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 East Indies.

Bolivia has the right to levy provisionally three surcharges of: — 3, 7 and 14 francs respectively on parcels at each of the first three steps of the scale of weights, 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 each of the first three steps of the scale of weights.
The Colony of the Belgian Congo, Persia and the Portuguese Colonies of Angola and of Mozambique are authorised 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.
VI.

Special Surcharges.

I. For the conveyance of every parcel originating in or addressed to Corsica or Algeria, there is levied from the sender: (i) the rate applicable to conveyance by sea for a distance not exceeding 500 nautical miles; (ii) a supplementary rate for conveyance by land not exceeding one half of the rate conveyance by land applicable to parcels originating in or addressed to the mainland of France.

2. For conveyance between the mainland of Spain on the one hand, and the Balearic Islands, the Spanish possessions in North Africa and the offices in Morocco (Spanish Zone) 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.

For conveyance between the mainland of Spain on the one hand, and the Canary Islands on the other hand, there is levied a surcharge equal to the rate applicable to conveyance by sea for a distance not exceeding 1,000 nautical miles.

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 kg. 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.

VII.

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.

VIII.

Insured Parcels.

As exception to the provisions of Article 34:

(a) The Colony of the Belgian Congo is authorised to limit the maximum of insured value to 500 francs;

(b) The Argentine Office is authorised 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 authorised 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) Egypt is authorised to raise to 10 centimes for each 300 francs or fraction thereof the insurance rate on insured parcels from and for the Belgian Congo passing through the Soudan.

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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.

IX.

Exceptions to the Principle of Responsibility.

As an exception to the provisions of Article 37, the Belgian Congo and Egypt (for the Soudan) are authorized to pay no indemnity for the damage of parcels coming from any other country, addressed to the Belgian Congo or the Soudan, and containing liquids and substances which liquify easily, articles of glass and articles of a similar fragile nature.

X.

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 authorised for the sea services in the Detailed Regulations.

XI.

Cumbrous Parcels.

As an exception to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 1 (a) of the Agreement, Egypt (for offices in the Soudan) and Norway have the right, in their services with other countries, to consider as cumbrous, parcels of which one dimension exceeds 1 metre 10 centimetres or of which the sum of the length and of the greatest circumference measured in a direction other than that of the length, exceeds 1 metre 85 centimetres.

Parcels addressed to places in Columbia other than sea ports are considered as cumbrous when the dimensions exceed 1 metre 05 on one side or when the sum of the length and of the greatest circumference measured in a direction other than that of the length exceeds 1 m. 80.

In faith whereof the undermentioned 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 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of which a copy shall be delivered to each party.

Done at London, 28th June, 1929.

For Albania:
M. Libohova.

For Argentine Republic:

For Austria:
Walther Stoeckl.

For Belgium:
O. Schockaert.
Hub. Krains.

(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 the Belgian Congo:
  Halewyck de Heusch.
  F. G. Tondeur.
  Jamar.

For Bolivia:
  Zac. Benavides.

For Brazil:
  Jm Eulalio.

For Bulgaria:
  M. Savoff.
  N. Boschancoff.

For Chile:
  Antonio Huneeus.
  Miguel A. Parra.
  C. Verneuil.

For China:
  Liu Shu-fan.

For the Republic of Colombia:
  Jorge Garcès B.

For the Republic of Costa Rica:
  Percy G. Harrison.

For the Republic of Cuba:
  Guillerino Patterson.

For Denmark:
  V. Holmblad.

For the Free City of Danzig:
  Stanislaw Loś.
  Victor Zander.
  Alfred Nordmann

For the Dominican Republic:
  Dr. E. R. Lluberes.

For Egypt:
  H. Mazloum.
  R. Sidhom.

For Ecuador:
  E. Chacón Q.
  E. L. Andrade.

For Spain:
  A. Camacho.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies:
  A. Ramos Garcia.

For Estonia:
  G. Jallajas.

For Abyssinia:
  B. Marcos.
  A. Bousson.

For Finland:
  G. E. F. Albrecht.

For France:
  M. Lébon.
  L. Genthon.
  Bousquié.
  Mainguet.
  Grandsimon.
  Dusserre.

For Algeria:
  E. Huguenin.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China:
  For M. Régismansset:
    J. Cassagnac.

For the whole of the other French Colonies:
  J. Cassagnac.
For Greece:
    Th. Pentheroudakis.
    D. Bernardos.

For Guatemala:
    José Matos.

For the Republic of Haiti:
    J. G. Dalzell.

For the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and Dependencies:
    Cheik Hafiz Wahba.

For the Republic of Honduras:
    Humberto Blanco-Fombona.

For Hungary:
    G. Baron Szalay.
    Charles de Forster.

For British India:
    H. A. Sams.
    G. V. Bewoor.
    L. P. Kulkarni.
    P. N. Mukerji.

For Iceland:
    V. Holmblad.

For Italy:
    Biagio Borriello.
    Pietro Tosti.
    Michele Galdi.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies:
    Riccardo Astuto.

For Japan:
    H. Kawai.
    Naotaro Yamamoto.
    J. Shimizu.

For Chosen:
    Naotaro Yamamoto.
    Jingoro Hirao.

For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies:
    H. Kawai.
    Noboru Tomizu.

For Latvia:
    A. Auzins.

For the Republic of Liberia:
    C. W. Dresselhuys.

For Lithuania:
    A. Sruoga.
    G. Krolis.

For Luxemburg:
    Jaaques.

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone):
    Jacques Truele.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):
    A. Camacho.

For Nicaragua:
    Eduardo Pérez-Triana.

For Norway:
    Klaus Helsing.
    Oskar Homme.

For the Republic of Panama:
    Carlos A. López G.

For Paraguay:

For the Netherlands:
    Damme.
    Duynstee.
For the Dutch Indies:
J. van der Werf.
W. F. Gerdes Oosterbeek.
Dommisse.
Hoogewooning.

For the Dutch Colonies in America:
W. F. Gerdes Oosterbeek.
Hoogewooning.

For Peru:
M. de Freyre y S.
A. S. Salazar.

For Persia:
Hovhannès Khan-Mossaed.
R. Ardjomende.

For Poland:
Łoś.
Dr Marjan Blachier.

For Portugal:
José Vasco de Caralho.
Adalberto da Costa Veiga.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Africa:
Mario Corrêa Barata da Cruz.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania:
Luciano Botelho da Costa Martins.

For Roumania:
General Mihail.
I. Manea.

For the Republic of San Marino:
M. A. Jamieson.
Giovanni Sovrani.

For the Republic of Salvador:
Antonio Reyes-Guerra.

For the Saar Territory:
P. Courtilet.
A. Arend.

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:
G. Diouritch.

For Siam:
Phya Prakit Kolasastra.
Luang Bahiddha Nukara.

For Sweden:
Anders Örne.
Gunnar Lager.
Fr. Sandberg.

For Switzerland:
P. Dubois.
C. Roches.
L. Roulet.

For Czechoslovakia:
Dr. Otokar Růžička.
Josef Zábrodský.

For Tunis:
Jacques Dumaine.
Dupont.

For Turkey:
Ali Raana.
Ysuuf Arifi.

For Uruguay:
F. A. Costanzo.

For the State of the City of Vatican:
W. A. S. Hewins.

For the United States of Venezuela:
Luís Alejandro Aguilar.
E. Arroyo Lameda.
PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

DETAILED REGULATIONS
FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT.

The undersigned, having regard to Article 4 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at London on the 28th of June, 1929, 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.

If a service is interrupted, parcels intended for transmission by it are sent by the best service available.

2. Transmission must be effected under the conditions laid down by the Agreement and by the Detailed Regulations even if the Office of destination of the parcels has not adhered to the Agreement.

3. In the relations between countries separated by one or several intermediate territories parcels must follow the routes agreed upon by the Offices concerned.

4. 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 affected “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.

Receptacles must be very legibly marked with the name of the office or of the country of origin and, failing an agreement to the contrary, with a serial number. The weight may not exceed 50 kg. in the case of bags, and 70 kg. 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.

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.

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2. Administrations which maintain direct exchanges must communicate to each other by means of tables in the form of specimen C P r 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 C P r 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 affected.

CHAPTER II.

Provisions Applicable to All Parcels.

Article 5.

Check of Parcels.

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 6.

Make-up of Parcels.

In order to be accepted for transmission every parcel must:

(a) Bear the exact address of the addressee as well as that of the sender 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 and closed in a manner which is adequate for the length of the journey, and which protects the contents so effectively 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.

(d) Have sufficient space on it to take the necessary service indications as well as the stamps and labels.
Special Packing.

1. The packing of parcels which have to be conveyed over long distances or to undergo numerous transhipments and handlings must be specially strong and substantial; in particular when the contents consists 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 two receptacles. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, of stout wood, or of strong corrugated cardboard) is left, as far as possible, a space which should be filled with sawdust, bran, or some other absorbent or protective material.

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

Dry colouring powders such as aniline, etc., are admitted only if enclosed in strong 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 fuses 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.

Despatch Notes and Customs Declarations.

1. Each parcel must be accompanied by a despatch note of stout white card and by Customs declarations in the form of the annexed specimens C P 2 and C P 3; 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 should, moreover, indicate on the back of the despatch note, either in writing or by underlining the printed text 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 notice of non-delivery may be addressed to a third party in the country of destination of the parcel.
(f) 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 charge, 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.
PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

Article 9.

Parcels for Delivery free of Charge.

1. The despatch notes of parcels to be delivered to the addressees free of charge, must be clearly headed *Franc de droits* or the equivalent in the language of the Country of origin. The addresses of the parcels as well as the despatch notes must have a yellow label bearing in bold type the same indication *Franc de droits* (Free of charge).

2. Every parcel forwarded “free of charge” is accompanied by a Franking Note in the form of specimen C P 4 annexed, of stout yellow card the front of which is filled up by the despatching office. The Franking Note is securely attached to the despatch note.

Article 10.

Advice of Delivery.

1. Parcels of which the sender asks 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.

2. Such parcels are accompanied by a form exactly like or similar to specimen C 6 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, and 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 out the form C 6, 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 6 the words “Duplicata de l’avis de réception, etc.”

Article 11.

Advice of Delivery applied for after Posting.

When the sender applies for an advice of delivery of a parcel after posting, the office of origin fills up a form C 6 (specimen attached to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention). This form is attached to a form of enquiry specimen C. P. 5, to which a postage stamp representing the fee prescribed in Article 53 of the Convention has been affixed and which is treated according to the provisions of Article 41 of these Detailed Regulations, with the single exception that, in case of the due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination withdraws the form C.P.5 and returns to origin the form C 6, 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 C.P. 5 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 12.

Entries to be made on the Parcel and on the Despatch Note.

1. Trade-charge parcels and the relative despatch notes must bear the heading “Remboursement” written or printed boldly, and after it the statement of 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 enter on the parcel and on the front of the despatch note his name and address in Roman letters. When the sum collected is to be paid into a postal cheque account in the country of destination, the parcel and the despatch note must bear, in addition, on the address side, the following statement in French or in another language known in the country of destination:

"A porter au crédit du compte des chèques postaux No. ................ de M. ......................... d................. tenu par le bureau de chèques d..........

(To be credited to the postal cheque account No. ............... of Mr. ......................... of ................ kept by the Postal Cheque Office of .................).

Article 13.

Label.

Trade-charge parcels as well as their despatch notes must be furnished on the address side with an orange-coloured label in the form of specimen C 7, annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Article 14.

Trade-charge Money Order.

Except in the case provided for in Article 15 below, every trade-charge parcel is accompanied by a trade-charge money order form of stout white card, exactly like or similar to specimen C.P. 6 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 normally show the sender of the parcel as payee of the money order. Each Administration is free to have the money orders relating to parcels originating in its service addressed to the offices 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 15.

Payment into a Postal cheque Account.

Every parcel on which the amount collected has to be paid into a postal cheque account in the country of destination is accompanied, in the absence of an arrangement to the contrary, by a transfer note in conformity with the form prescribed in the internal service of that country. The note must show the holder of the account to be credited and contain all the other details required by the text of the form, except the amount to be credited which will be entered by the Office of destination after collection of the amount of the trade charge. If the transfer note is provided with a coupon the sender enters on it his name and address as well as the other details which he considers necessary. The transfer note is securely attached to the despatch note.

Article 16.

Conversion of the Amount of the Trade-charge.

Unless different arrangements are made, the amount of the trade-charges expressed in the currency of the country of origin of the parcel is 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.

Discrepancy between the indications of the Amount of the Trade Charge.

In case of discrepancy between the indications of the amount of the trade charge appearing on the parcel, on the Despatch Note and on the Money Order, the highest amount must be collected from the addressee.
If the latter refuses to pay this amount, the parcel may be delivered, except as provided hereafter, against payment of the lower amount, but subject to the condition that a supplementary payment will be made if necessary on receipt of the information which will be supplied by the despatching Office. If the addressee does not accept this condition, delivery of the parcel is suspended.

In any case, a request for information is immediately forwarded to the despatching Office, which must answer as soon as possible stating the exact amount of the trade charge.

When the addressee is travelling or has to go away, payment of the highest amount may be required. In case of refusal, the parcel is only delivered on receipt of the answer to the request for information.

**Article 18.**

**Period for Payment.**

1. 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 may be extended to a maximum of one month by the Administrations whose laws require so long a period.

   After the expiration of the period of retention the parcel is treated as undeliverable, in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Agreement. The sender may, however, ask that the instructions given by him under Article 8, paragraph 1, of the present Regulations may be carried out immediately if the addressee refuses to pay the amount of the trade-charge of the first presentation.

2. In the case where, in response to a notice of non-delivery, the sender has given instructions to the office of destination, the periods specified above are reckoned from the day after the arrival of those instructions.

**Article 19.**

**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 35 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. Except in the case provided for in Article 15 of the present Regulations, every request made through the postal service 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 20.**

**Redirect.**

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.

Parcels cannot be redirected if the amount to be collected is to be paid into a postal cheque account in the country of original destination.

**Article 21.**

**Issue of the Trade-charge Money Order or of the Transfer Note.**

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 without charge to the office at which the parcel was posted or to the office specially named by the Administration of origin on the form itself.

When a request for information as to the exact amount of the Trade-charge has been made of the Office of origin the despatch of the Money Order is postponed until a reply to the request has been received.
Trade-charge money orders are paid to the senders of the parcels under the conditions fixed by each Administration.
Transfer Notes of Trade-charge parcels of which the amount has to be credited to a postal cheque account in the country of destination are treated according to the inland postal cheque regulations of that country.

Article 22.
Cancellation or Replacement of Trade-charge Money Order Forms or of transfer Notes.

1. Trade-charge money order forms, which become unusable as a result of requests for cancellation or reduction of the amount of the Trade-charge as well as Transfer Note forms which have become unusable because of the cancellation of the amount of the Trade-charge, 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 the forms relating to trade-charge parcels are mislaid, lost or destroyed before the collection of the trade-charge, the office of destination prepares duplicates of them on form C P 6 or on a Transfer Note form as the case may be.

Article 23.
Trade-charge Money Orders mislaid, lost, destroyed, not claimed, or not delivered to the payees.

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.

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 39 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

CHAPTER IV.
Insured Parcels.

Article 24.
Statement of the Insured Value.

1. The insured value must be expressed in the currency of the country of origin and must be written by the sender on the parcel and the despatch note, both in Roman characters and in Arabic figures without erasure or correction, even if certified.

2. The amount of the insured value be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the Office of origin. The result of the conversion must be shown by new figures, placed beside or below those representing the amount of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin.

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

Article 25.
Labels and Postage Stamps.

Insured parcels as well as their despatch notes must bear a small red label in conformity with specimen C P 7 annexed with an indication in Roman characters of the letter V, the name of the office of origin and the serial number under which the parcel is recorded at that office.
Nevertheless, offices may place on insured parcels and their despatch notes the label C P 8 provided for in Article 31 of the present Regulations and a small red label bearing in large letters the words \textit{Valeur déclarée}.

When parcels contain coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver manufactured or unmanufactured, precious stones, jewels, 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 that they cannot 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. Address labels, if any, may not be pasted on the cover itself.

\textit{Article 26.}

\textbf{Seal impression.}

Besides the statement of the insured value prescribed by Article 24 of the present Regulations, 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 6, letter (c), of the Regulations.

\textit{Article 27.}

\textbf{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.

\textit{Article 28.}

\textbf{Fraudulent Declaration.}

When circumstances of any kind or the enquiries made by the persons concerned disclose that a fraudulent insurance has been effected for a sum greater than the actual value of the contents of a parcel, information is given, as soon as possible, to the Office of origin, and is supported by the documents, if any, relating to the investigation.

\textbf{CHAPTER V.}

\textbf{Urgent Parcels.}

\textit{Article 29.}

\textbf{Label.}

\textit{Urgent} parcels and the relative despatch notes must bear a label with the word \textit{Urgent} prominently shown.

\textit{Article 30.}

\textbf{Transmission and Accounting Arrangements.}

Offices which exchange \textit{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.

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CHAPTER VI.

PROCEDURE AT DESPATCH AND ON ARRIVAL.

**Article 31.**

Serial Number and Place of Posting.

Each parcel, as well as the despatch note relating to it, must bear a small label in the form of specimen C P 8 hereto annexed, showing clearly the serial number and the name of the Office of posting. This requirement does not apply to insured parcels bearing the label C P 7 provided for in Article 25, 1st paragraph, of the present Regulations. 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 32.**

Date-stamp Impression and Indication of Weight.

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

2. The weight in kilogrammes of each parcel must be shown on the despatch note in the place provided for the purpose. Fractions of a kilogramme are rounded up to the next kilogramme above by the office of origin.

**Express Parcels.**

Express parcels as well as the relative despatch notes, are provided as near as possible to the indication of the place of destination with a printed label of a deep red colour bearing in bold type the word *Express*.

**Article 33.**

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 *Franco de droit* 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, and to indicate as far as possible the date of the posting of the parcel. 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 and of which Customs clearance has not been effected by the Office of destination must be cancelled by that Office 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 supported 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 35.**

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 accepted for despatch 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 15 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 following for redirected parcels.

3. Parcels redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressees or of an error on the part of the sender are subjected by the delivering Office to a charge, to be paid by the addressees, 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 or the new office of destination. When the redirecting country and that of 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 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.

The charges claimed must be given in detail (charges for conveyance, storage charges, Customs charges, etc.) on the despatch note or, if this is not possible, on a slip attached to it.

4. The provisions of the preceding clause, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 are applicable equally to parcels in transit which an intermediate Administration has to forward by a more expensive route because of interruption of the ordinary route for which credits have been give.

5. 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 and if possible the date of posting at that Office appear both on the parcel and on the despatch note.

**Article 36.**

*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
under registered cover to the Office of despatch, after completion, a notice of non-delivery in the form of specimen C P 9 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 C P 9) must be employed to report to the Office of origin parcels officially retained in course of transit, whether by the Post Office or by the Customs, or lying undelivered in consequence of damage, abstraction of contents or for any other similar reason. Nevertheless this procedure is not obligatory in cases of "force majeure."

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 re-directed before the receipt of the sender's instructions, the sender must be so informed through the office of origin. If the advice has been sent to a third party indicated on the back of the despatch note this information must be addressed to the third party. In the case of a Cash on Delivery parcel, and if the money order C P 6 has already been transmitted to the sender the latter need not be advised.

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 outward and return charges for conveyance and any other charges which have not been cancelled.

Article 37.

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 C P 6 must be prepared as prescribed by Article 19 of the present Regulations;
(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 9 of the present Regulations;
(f) That the parcel be returned to him at once;
(g) That the parcel be sold at his own risk, or treated as abandoned.

The third party to whom the advice of non-delivery has been addressed in accordance with the request of the sender (Article 8, paragraph 1, letter (e), of the present Regulations) can make the same request as the sender. He can besides request that the parcel may be at once returned to the sender.
No request other than those set forth above is admitted.

2. After the receipt of the sender's instructions or of the instructions of the third party to whom the advice of non-delivery has been addressed in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 1, letter (e), of the present Regulations, these instructions only are valid and to be acted on.
Article 38.

Return of undelivered Parcels.

1. If the sender or the third party to whom the advice of non-delivery has been addressed has made a request not provided for by Article 37 of the present Regulations, 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 or the third party refuses to pay the fee prescribed by paragraph 4 of Article 21 of the Agreement. If the sender or the third party does not reply to the notice of non-delivery, the parcel is returned to the sender at the end of the period fixed by that paragraph.

2. The office which returns a parcel to the sender must state on the parcel and on the despatch note 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. The original despatch notes belonging to the returned parcels must be sent back to origin with the parcels.

3. Parcels for return to the sender are entered on the parcel bill with the word Rebus in the Observations column. They are dealt with and charged like articles redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressers.

Article 39.

Sale. Destruction.

1. When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 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.

Withdrawal, Alteration of Address.

The provisions of Articles 48 and 49 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention are applicable to withdrawals or alterations of address.

If an alteration of address of an insured parcel is asked for by telegraph, the request must be confirmed by the first mail by a postal request accompanied by the facsimile required by Article 48, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, and bearing a heading, to be underlined by coloured pencil, as follows: — "Confirmation of the telegraphic request of the ................." In this case the office of destination confines itself to holding up the parcel on the receipt of the telegram, and awaits the confirmation by post for justification of the request. Nevertheless the office of destination may on its own responsibility give effect to a telegraphic request for alteration of address without waiting for the confirmation.

Article 41.

Applications concerning Parcels or Trade-charge Money Orders.

1. Every enquiry concerning a parcel or a trade-charge money order is made on a form in conformity with or similar to specimen C P 5 hereto annexed, and is transmitted as a general rule by the Office of origin directly to the Office of destination.

A single form C P 5 may be used for two or three parcels which are covered by a collective despatch note.

2. In relations with countries which have expressed a wish to that effect, however, the forms of enquiry concerning parcels are forwarded from office of exchange to office of exchange, following the same circulation as the parcel.

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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, completes the form and returns it to the Office of origin.

When the disposal of the parcel or the trade-charge money order cannot be established immediately by the Office of destination, that Office states the fact on the form and returns it to the Office of origin accompanied, if necessary, by a declaration from the addressee certifying that he has not received the parcel. In that case the Office of origin completes the form by entering thereto details of the transfer of the parcel to the first intermediate Office. It 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 parcel 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 the delivery or of the due despatch of the parcel 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 the particulars of despatch to the next Office and then sends it to that Office.

5. The form C P 5 must show the full address of the addressee and be accompanied, as far as possible, by a facsimile of the address of the parcel. It is forwarded on service without covering letter in a closed envelope.

6. Each Office 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, if it is concerned only as an intermediary, to the office of exchange to which the parcel was sent.

The form C P 5 and the documents annexed to it must in all cases be returned to the office of origin of the parcel enquired for, within a period of six months from the date of the application. This period is extended to nine months in relations with distant countries.

7. Whenever an intermediate Office forwards a form C P 5 to the next Office, the former must notify the fact to the Office of origin on a form similar to specimen C P 10 annexed hereto.

Article 42.

Applications concerning parcels posted in another Country.

In the case provided for in Article 26, paragraph 3 of the Agreement the application is transmitted to the Administration of origin. The form C P 5 should be accompanied if necessary by the certificate of posting.

The Office of origin must receive the form within the period provided for by Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.

CHAPTER VII.

EXCHANGE OF PARCELS.

Parcel Bill.

Article 43.

1. The parcels are entered by the despatching office of exchange on a parcel bill in the form of specimen C P 11 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. The last number of the year must be shown on the first parcel bill of the following year. The same procedure is followed in exchanges between one territory and another which are not made at fixed intervals. In exchanges overseas the name of the ship conveying the mail is specified, so far as possible, below the number.

**Article 44.**

*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.

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 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 C P 12 annexed is in addition prepared by the office of destination and sent without delay, under registered cover, to the despatching office of exchange.

3. Irregularities which obviously do not involve the responsibility of the respective Administrations, are notified by means of a verification note.

4. Offices to which verification notes have been addressed return them as promptly as possible after having examined them and furnished their observations, if any. The verification notes are then annexed to the parcel bills to which they relate. Corrections made on a parcel bill and unsupported documentary evidence are not considered valid.

However, if the verification notes are not sent back to the Office of origin within a period of two months reckoning from the date of their despatch they are considered, until the contrary is proved as duly accepted by the offices to which they were addressed. This period is extended to four months in relations with distant countries.

**Article 45.**

*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 registered to the central Administration of the country to which the office of exchange of origin belongs. This statement is 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 the telegram.

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
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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.

5. When the addressee has made reservations in taking delivery of the parcel a report certifying discrepancies is made out immediately by the office of destination.

This report made out in duplicate and countersigned so far as possible by the addressee must indicate:

(a) The exterior condition of the parcel;
(b) The gross weight;
(c) An exact list of the contents.

One copy of the report is delivered to the addressee; the other is retained by the office of destination for connexion with the relative form C P 5.

CHAPTER VIII.

ACCOUNTING. SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Accounting for Credits.

Article 46.

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 C P 13 hereto annexed, of the total amounts entered on the parcel bills:

(a) To its credit, for its own share and, if necessary, for the share of each of the Administrations concerned, in the charges collected by the despatching Office;
(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 C P 13 are afterwards summarised in an account C P 14, a specimen of which is also hereto annexed.

3. The account C P 14, accompanied by the statements C P 13, the parcel bills, and the verification notes, if any, relating thereto, is sent to the Office concerned for examination 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 C P 14 are sent to the Office concerned at the latest by the expiration of the second month after the period to which they relate. This period is extended to four months in relations with distant countries. The accounts C P 14 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.

Settlement of Accounts.

Article 47.

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 72 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 distant countries.
3. Any Office which regularly has owing to it from another Office a sum greater than 30,000 gold francs a month, is entitled to demand a monthly payment on account up to three-quarters of the amount of the debt. This demand must be met within a period of eight days. If payment is not made within this period the provisions of Article 72 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention are applicable.

Article 48.

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 to the monthly Money Order accounts (Specimen C P 15 annexed.)

In the absence of notice to the contrary, the monthly accounts of Trade-charge money orders prepared for the letter post service (Article 40 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention) may serve also for accounting for Trade-charge money orders for parcels.

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 the amount of the charges due to the Office concerned in accordance with Article 49, paragraph 1 of the Agreement.

3. The balance of the account C P 15 is added, as far as possible, to that of the monthly 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 49.

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 C P 16 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.

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 Parcel Post accounts C P 14 or C P 15.

Miscellaneous provisions.

Article 50.

Forms for the use of the public.

In regard to the application of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 30 of the Conventions forms C P 2 (despatch note), C P 3 (Customs declaration), C P 5 (Enquiry), C P 6 (Trade-charge money order) and C P 9 (Advice of non-delivery) are considered as forms for the use of the public.

Article 51.

Period of retention of documents.

Parcel post documents must be kept for a minimum period of two years.
Article 52.

Communications to be addressed to the International Bureau.

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:
(i) The limit of weight;
(ii) Insurance;
(iii) Cumbersome parcels;
(iv) Trade-charges;
(v) Express and urgent parcels;
(vi) The number of parcels which may be accompanied by a single Customs declaration;
(vii) The dimensions and volume of parcels conveyed by sea;
(viii) The number of Customs declarations required for parcels addressed to their own country and for parcels in transit as well as the languages in which the declarations may be made out;

(b) All useful information concerning Customs or other requirements as well as the prohibitions or restrictions upon the importation and the transit of parcels in their respective services;

(c) The list of living animals of which the conveyance by post is allowed by their internal regulations;

(d) All the constituent rates and charges applicable in their services;

(e) 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;

(f) 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 alterations of the decisions above-mentioned must be notified without delay and in the same manner.

Final Provisions.

Article 53.

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 London, 28th June, 1920

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

For Albania:
M. Libohova.

For Germany:
Dr. K. Sautter.
Dr. W. Küsgen.
K. Ziegler.

For the Argentine Republic:

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

For Austria:
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For Algeria :
E. Huguenin.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China :
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For the Republic of Haiti :
J. G. Dalzell.

For the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and Dependencies :
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Oskar Homme.

For the Republic of Panama:
Carlos A. López G.

For Paraguay:

For the Netherlands:
DAMME.
DUYNSTEE.

For the Dutch Indies:
J. van der Werf.
W. F. Gerdes Oosterbeek.
Dommisse.
Hooogwooning.

For the Dutch Colonies in America:
W. F. Geedes Oosterbeek.
Hooogwooning.

For Peru:
M. de Freyre y S.
A. S. Salazar.

For Persia:
Hovhannes Khan Mossaedd.
R. Ardjomende.

For Poland:
Dr. Marjan Blachier.

For Portugal:
Jose Vasco de Carvalho.
Adalberto da Costa Veiga.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Africa:
Mario Corrêa Barata da Cruz.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania:
Luciano Botelho da Costa Martins.
PARCEL POST — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

For Roumania:
   General Mihail.
   I. Manea.

For the Republic of San Marino:
   M. A. Jamieson.
   Giovanni Sovrani.

For the Republic of Salvador:
   Antonio Reves-Guerra.

For the Saar Territory:
   P. Courtilet.
   A. Arend.

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:
   G. Diouritch.

For Siam:
   Phya Prakit Kolasastra.
   Luang Bahiddha Nukara.

For Sweden:
   Anders Örne.
   Gunnar Lager.
   Fr. Sandberg.

For Switzerland:
   P. Dubois.
   C. Roches.
   L. Roulet.

For Czechoslovakia:
   Dr. Otokar Růžička.
   Josef Zábrodský.

For Tunis:
   Jacques Dumaine.
   Dupont.

For Turkey:
   Ali Raana.
   Yussuf A refinery.

For Uruguay:
   F. A. Costanzo.

For the State of the City of Vatican:
   W. A. S. Hewins.

For the United States of Venezuela:
   Luis Alejandro Aguilera.
   E. Arroyo Lameda.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Country of destination</th>
<th>Routes of transmission</th>
<th>Intermediate countries and maritime service utilised</th>
<th>Maximum amount of insurance</th>
<th>Charge by weight to be allowed to the office of...</th>
<th>Insurance fee per 300 francs allowed to the office of...</th>
<th>Analysis of figures given in column 7</th>
<th>Number of Customs declarations</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>c.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Dimensions: 210 x 297 mm.)

1 Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

1 Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d’information.
### DESPATCH NOTE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Nature of Packing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parcels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Declarations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates or Invoices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade Charge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**(Figures in words)**

**(In Arabic figures)**

**To:** .................................................................

**(Place of destination)**

**(Country of destination)**

**(Street and Number)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Seal impression or reproduction of its facsimile in case of insured parcel.</th>
<th>Route to be followed :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Customs Stamp**

---

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

(Dimensions: 125 x 176 or 148 x 210 mm. in white.)
INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE SENDER

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: they may be given in writing, by underlining or by completing the printed text.

If the sender gives no instructions, the parcel is returned without notice.

If the parcel described overleaf cannot be delivered as addressed, I desire:

(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 1
(d) That the parcel be reported as undeliverable;
(e) That a notice of non-delivery be addressed to 2
(f) That the parcel be sold at my entire risk or treated as abandoned.

(Signature of Sender)

1 Give the name of the new addressee, stating if necessary whether the parcel is to be delivered without collection of the amount of the trade-charge or against payment of a sum less than that originally stated:
2 Give the name and address of a third party in the country of destination.

RECEIPT OF ADDRESSEE

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

............................... (Date) ......................... 19...

(Signature)
PARCEL POST — FORMS.

PLACE OF DESPATCH

Postal Administration of

or

Railway Administration of

PLACE OF DESTINATION

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

(Name and address of addressee)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parcels</th>
<th>Description of Contents</th>
<th>Value Giving exact indication of the currency unit employed</th>
<th>Weight Gross Grammes</th>
<th>Weight Net Grammes</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number 1</td>
<td>Kind 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of origin or country where the merchandise was manufactured:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date ..................................................

Sender:

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

No. 2370
CP 4 (Front of Form)
(Detailed Regns Art. 9, § 2)

COUNTERFOIL
Stamp of Office of Origin.

The sender of ¹ No. ................................
declared value ................................
posted at ...........................................
to .................................................
at ..............................................
has paid the duty indicated overleaf. .....................

FRANKING NOTE

The ..................... ¹ No. ............. from ............. declared value
Fr. .............................., despatched by ..............................
to ........................................ at ...........................................

address .......................................................... ...........................................
(Place of destination) (Street and number)

must be forwarded free of all charges.

........................................................ (Signature of sender)

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

(State name of office responsible for the recovery of charges
or, where necessary, name of office of exchange.)
¹ State nature of article.

(Dimensions: 105 x 148 mm. in yellow.)
**PARTICULARS OF DUTIES PAYABLE**
(In the currency of the country of destination)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs duty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearance dues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other charges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL CHARGES DISBURSED**
(See details on counterfoil.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of advance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office paying charges in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature of official</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of Arrival</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Name of official)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp of Recovering Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Amount in the currency of the country of origin.

Dimensions: 105 × 148 mm.
PARCEL POST — FORMS.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

ENQUIRY CONCERNING A POSTAL
PARCEL
OR TRADE-CHARGE MONEY ORDER WHICH
HAS NOT REACHED ITS DESTINATION

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:

To be filled in by the service of origin

Name and address of sender
Route to be followed: despatched
as No. of Parcel Bill.

Date
Signature:

To be filled in by the service of destination

Postal Administration of

The parcel described above was delivered on
to
Date

The parcel described above

The amount of the trade-charge was accounted for on
Date

To be filled in by the Intermediate services

Postal Administration of

Forwarded on
Date

Postal Administration of

Forwarded on
Date

Postal Administration of

Forwarded on
Date

FINAL REPLY

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 x 297 mm.)

No. 2370
### INTERNATIONAL TRADE CHARGE MONEY ORDER

**Country of destination of the parcel**

**Parcel post service**

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE CHARGE MONEY ORDER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(in Arabic figures)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(State amount in words, using Roman characters)

For postal parcel No. ............ despatched on ............... 19......
Payable to ........................................
Place of destination ........................................
Street and number........................................
Country of destination ........................................

### SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

1. To be filled in by the Office of destination after the order has been cashed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Signature of official issuing the order:

(Currency of country of destination)

Sum paid

Stamp of office of issue

---

(Dimensions of the money orders [114 x 162] or despatch notes [125 x 176 or 148 x 210], in white.)
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT BY PAYEE

Received the sum indicated herein

At ..............................................

Date ........................................ 19........

Signature of payee

..............................................................

Register of arrival

No. ...................

Stamp of paying Office

(Dimensions of the money orders [114 x 162] or despatch notes [125 x 176 or 148 x 210], in white.)
PARCEL POST — FORMS.

CP 7
(Detailed Regns. Art. 25, para. 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V 475</th>
<th>V 475</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BARMEN 1</td>
<td>BARMEN 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colour Red.

CP 8
(Detailed Regns. Art. 31)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>475</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BARMEN 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

475 BARMEN 1
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of ........................................

OFFICE of ................................

NOTICE OF NON-DELIVERY

The parcel(s), the despatch note(s) of which, No.(s) ............... is (are) attached hereto, from
(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(s) 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(s).
(g) Customs or other charges amounting to ............... are payable on the parcel(s):
    An additional charge for warehousing will be added amounting to ............... .
(h) The addressee has no importation licence.

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

Note. Pending receipt of the instructions, the office is authorised either to deliver the parcel
to the original addressee or to any other addressee indicated on the back of the despatch note
or to redirect it to a new address.

Stamp of Office

Name and address of the person to be asked for instructions:

.............................................................. ..............................................................

.............................................................. ..............................................................

.............................................................. ..............................................................

¹ Strike out what does not apply.

(Dimensions: 148 x 210 mm.)
REPLY

The parcel(s) is (are) to be: ¹

(a) Re-delivered to the original addressee.

(b) Delivered to ...................... at (name of street and No. of house) .................
( the original addressee or some other person)
without | payment of the trade charge ..............................
on ² |

(c) Delivered to ...................... at (name of street and No. of house) .................
( the original addressee or some other person)
without collection of Customs or other charges payable on the parcel ³.

(d) Re-directed to the original addressee at (name of street and No. of house) ..............

..............................................................

(e) Returned immediately to the office of origin.

(f) Sold at the entire risk of the sender.

(g) Treated as abandoned.

As the sender has not replied to the request for instructions sent to him, the parcel(s) must be returned to the office of origin on the expiration of the period provided in the regulations.

Stamp of Office

Signature:

..............................................................

¹ Strike out what does not apply.

² The Office of origin must add to the reply a new trade charge money order (issued in accordance with the provisions of article 19 of the Detailed Regulations), if the amount of the trade charge is reduced.

³ The Office of origin must add to the reply a franking note issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Detailed Regulations.
NOTICE OF REDIRECTION

OF FORM CP 5 (ART. 41, § 7, OF THE DETAILED REGULATIONS OF THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT)

Enquiry No. ???????, concerning the parcel(s) hereinafter described:
posted on ?????????????, at ?????????????, by ?????????????
to ?????????????, at ?????????????, Registration No. ?????????
declared value ?????????, amount of trade-charge ?????????
has to-day been redirected to ???????, at ?????????, with the following particulars:
The parcel(s) was (were) forwarded on ?????????????, under No ????????? of Parcel Bill No. ??????? to the office of exchange at ?????????, which has received it (them)
???????????????????????? without making any observation.

Note. If the enquiry does not elicit any reply within a reasonable period, kindly address a duplicate to the service at ?????????????, giving therein the above-mentioned particulars. In so far as our service is concerned, the transaction is held to be completed.

Signature:

????????????????????????

(The form will be folded in two in order that it may be sent à découvert.)

(Dimensions: 148 × 210 mm.)
PARCEL BILL

for postal parcels despatched by the office of exchange of ........................
to the office of exchange of ........................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Registration</th>
<th>Number of postal parcels</th>
<th>OFFICE of origin</th>
<th>OFFICE of destination</th>
<th>Weight of each insured parcel</th>
<th>Value declared</th>
<th>CREDITS DUE in respect of charges and duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>by the despatching office to the corresponding office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>by the corresponding office to the despatching office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of trade charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Observations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|    | Total:       |                          |                  |                      |                               |                |                     |

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 x 210 or 210 x 297 x 420 mm.)
PARCEL POST — FORMS.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of ........................................

OFFICE of ..............................

Stamp of despatching Office

PARCEL POST SERVICE

Stamp of Office of destination

VERIFICATION NOTE.

for notification and correction of errors and irregularities of any kind found in the consignment of parcel designated on Parcels Bill No. ........... from the office of exchange of ..................... by the office of exchange of ..................... Despatch No. ........... of (date) ......................................................... at ...... h. ....... m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Registration</th>
<th>Place of origin</th>
<th>ADDRESS (as exact as possible)</th>
<th>Amount of postage paid</th>
<th>Verification by the office of destination</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description and apparent cause of damage or other observations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Registration</th>
<th>Place of origin</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Weight ascertained</th>
<th>Value declared</th>
<th>Description of container (basket, bag, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IRREGULARITIES
(label missing, packing insufficient, parcel not properly secured, etc.)

ERRORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Registration</th>
<th>Place of origin</th>
<th>Name and address of addressee</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Amount of postage paid</th>
<th>Correction by office of destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Seen and approved:

Officials of office of destination.

Head of despatching office.

(Dimensions: 148 × 210 mm.)

No. 2370
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of ..............................................

Office of ...................................

of the sums reciprocally due from the Office of .............................................. for expenses in respect of postal parcels delivered by the offices of exchange of the former office to the office of exchange of ..............................................

Month ........................................ 192.....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Parcel bill</th>
<th>I. Amount credited to office of destination (Column 8 of Form C P 11)</th>
<th>II. Amount credited to despatching office (Column 9 of Form C P 11)</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consignment from office of ........................................</td>
<td>Consignment from office of ........................................</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Fr. c.</td>
<td>2. Fr. c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Fr. c.</td>
<td>3. Fr. c.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Fr. c.</td>
<td>4. Fr. c.</td>
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<td>4. Fr. c.</td>
<td>5. Fr. c.</td>
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<td>5. Fr. c.</td>
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<td>6. Fr. c.</td>
<td>7. Fr. c.</td>
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<td>7. Fr. c.</td>
<td>8. Fr. c.</td>
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<td>8. Fr. c.</td>
<td>9. Fr. c.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>9. Fr. c.</td>
<td>10. Fr. c.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10. Fr. c.</td>
<td>11. Fr. c.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11. Fr. c.</td>
<td>12. Fr. c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Fr. c.</td>
<td>13. Fr. c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 x 297 or 105 x 297 mm.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Offices of exchange of destination</th>
<th>Amount of sums due according to each monthly statement to the office of destination</th>
<th>Amount of sums due according to each monthly statement to the despatching office</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance to the credit of Office of ..................................</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)
PARCEL POST — FORMS.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

of ..................................

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

for trade charge money orders paid by the Office of ..........................................
to the account of the Office of ................................................................. during the month of ........................................... 19........

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>No. of issue</th>
<th>Date of issue</th>
<th>Office of issue</th>
<th>Amount of Order</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deduct

$\frac{1}{4}$ % of the total ...........

Proportion of the fixed charge (............. per money order) ...........

Balance due to the Office of .................

Total

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)

No. 2370
CP 16
(Detailed Regns. Art. 49, § 1)

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of ....................................

ACCOUNT

for charges paid by the Office of .................................................................
on account of the Office of ...........................................................................

Month of ..................................... 19........

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Order</th>
<th>Date of Advance</th>
<th>Note No.</th>
<th>Office paying charge in advance</th>
<th>Amount of each note</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)
PROVISIONS
regarding the Conveyance of Postal Parcels by Air.

Article 1.

Parcels admitted in the Air Mail.

1. In the relations between countries of which the postal Administrations have declared themselves in agreement on this subject, ordinary parcels and insured parcels, whether marked for the collection of trade charges or not, are admitted to air conveyance if the whole or a part of their journey is served by an air line used for the conveyance of postal parcels. In that case the parcels are called Colis postaux-avion (Air mail parcels).

2. Administrations may also admit air mail parcels which, at the sender's request, are to be conveyed by air only for a part of an existing air route.

Article 2.

Freedom of Transit of Air Mail Parcels.

1. Freedom of transit for air mail parcels is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

2. Nevertheless, the Postal Administrations undertake no responsibility in respect of the transport capacity of the air lines open to the air mail parcel traffic. Further, an Administration which does not participate in the ordinary parcel post service cannot be required to participate in the conveyance of air mail parcels by ordinary routes.

Article 3.

Transmission of Air Mail Parcels.

In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary, the transmission of air mail parcels is effected à découvert. The Offices concerned may arrange to have the parcels exchanged in closed bags, baskets or receptacles with direct parcel bills. It is obligatory to make use of closed receptacles if, according to the statement of an intermediate Administration, transmission à découvert hampers its work.

Article 4.

Routing of Air Mail Parcels.

Subject to the reservation made in Article 2, paragraph 2, every Administration which carries out the air mail parcel service is obliged to forward by the air routes which it uses for its own air parcels, the air parcels which are handed over to it by another Administration. If for any reason whatever, conveyance by another route offers, in a particular case, advantages over the existing air route, air mail parcels must be conveyed by that route and treated in that event as urgent parcels.

When, for any reason whatever, it is not possible to use the international air service throughout, an Administration which profits by the international air mail fee provided for in Article 8 is bound to convey air mail parcels, on the part of the journey where that service is not available, by the most rapid means which it employs for the conveyance of its postal parcels and to treat them if need be as urgent parcels.

Apart from this case, Administrations convey air mail parcels by the ordinary routes, if the parcels do not bear the marking Urgent and if the Administration concerned does not undertake the service of urgent parcels and has not received the credit appropriate to this service. Administrations which do not carry out the air mail parcel service also convey by ordinary routes the parcels of this nature which reach them. In case of partial or total interruption of an internal air service, the procedure laid down in the preceding paragraph must also be applied.

No. 2370
Article 5.

External make-up of air mail parcels, and relative despatch notes.

1. Air mail parcels and the relative despatch notes have affixed on despatch a special blue label bearing the words Par avion (By Air Mail) with a translation in the language of the country of origin. The sender may add to it the route to be followed.

2. When the sender requests that a parcel may be conveyed by air for part of the air route only, he must indicate this fact on the parcel and on the relative despatch note. At the end of the air transmission the instructions and the air mail labels Par avion as well as the special annotations must be cancelled officially by means of two thick transverse strokes.

Article 6.

Dimensions of air mail parcels.

As a general rule, air mail parcels may not exceed 100 centimetres in length and 50 centimetres in each of the two other dimensions.

The Administrations communicate to each other the dimensions which are allowed, after coming to an understanding with their air transport organizations.

Article 7.

Land Rates, Sea Rates, etc.

1. Air mail parcels are subject to the land rates of the countries of origin and of destination; the land and sea rates of intermediate countries or services are not applicable unless the parcels are conveyed by an intermediate land or sea service during their journey. The Administrations of the countries flown over have no right to payment for air mail parcels conveyed by air over their territory.

2. The additional rates for cumbersome parcels and for urgent parcels are collected only on the amount of the ordinary rates; the air mail fee is not subject to any increase on this account.

Article 8.

Air mail fee.

Air mail parcels are subject to an air mail fee consisting of the rates due to each Office taking part in their conveyance by air.

Article 9.

Rates due to countries participating in air mail conveyance.

1. Administrations agree to take the measures necessary to ensure the establishment of uniform tariffs for conveyance, on the basis of weight and distance.

2. If two countries are connected by several air lines, the charges for conveyance as based on the mean distance of the routes between the respective aerodromes and their importance for international traffic.

3. The country of origin which undertakes the conveyance of air mail parcels in the interior of its territory by air for the whole or for a part of the route between the place of origin and one of its aerodromes on the line connecting it with abroad may collect a special rate in respect of this route. The country of destination which undertakes the conveyance of air mail parcels in the interior of its territory by air for the whole or for a part of the route between one of its aerodromes on the line connecting it with abroad and the place of destination is entitled to a special credit in respect of this route.
4. The rates and credits above-mentioned must be uniform for all the routes of the internal system of the same country and are calculated according to the mean distance of these routes adopted for the letter post.

These rates and credits are not due:

(a) When the place of origin or of destination of the parcel is the same as one of the aerodromes of the line connecting the country with abroad, by which the parcel has been forwarded;

(a) When the conveyance of the air mail parcels is, over the whole of the route mentioned in the preceding paragraph, by the ordinary means of the country of origin or of destination.

5. The rates and credits above mentioned are also due in respect of those parcels which are exempt from all charges in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Parcel Post Agreement.

Article 10.

Insurance Fees.

1. In respect of insured air mail parcels an insurance fee of 10 centimes for each fraction of 300 francs of insured value may be charged for each air service employed, in addition to the insurance fees applicable in the event of the partial land or sea conveyance of these parcels.

When the case arises, this fee is included in the 50 centimes per 300 francs of the insured value which the Office of origin may collect as an inclusive insurance fee.

2. Exceptionally, the insurance fee for certain services involving exceptional risks is fixed in each particular case by the Office concerned; in this case the inclusive fee may be increased accordingly.

Article 11.

Express Delivery.

The senders have the right to request delivery by special messenger, immediately after arrival, on prepayment of the special fee prescribed in Article 14 of the Parcel Post Agreement and provided that the Office of destination has declared that it is in a position to execute this service.

Any Office of destination, however, may request that the express fee may be fixed at a lower rate.

Article 12.

Redirection and return of air mail parcels.

1. The redirection of an air mail parcel to a new destination, at the request of the sender or of the addressee and in so far as it is permitted by the general provisions of the Parcel Post Agreement, may take place by air if payment of the charges for air conveyance due for the fresh transmission is guaranteed. The same applies when the sender has requested the return of an air mail parcel to origin.

The charge is, in this event, claimed from the Office which has formulated the request for redirection or for return.

2. If redirection or return take places through ordinary postal channels, the air mail label Par Avion and all annotations relative to transmission by air mail must be cancelled officially by means of two thick transverse strokes. Missent air mail parcels must be forwarded to their destination by the shortest air route; if the credits allowed to the re-forwarding Office are not sufficient to cover the charges for the fresh transmission by air, the difference is claimed from the Office responsible for the missending.

3. In case of forced landing or of failure of connexion the Offices which arrange for the re-forwarding claim their share from the despatching Office.
Article 13.

Parcels Bill.

1. Air mail parcels are entered by the despatching office of exchange on a special parcel bill in accordance with form C P 17 annexed, with all the details which this form requires. The parcel bill must bear in the heading the air mail label Par avion.

2. In the absence of arrangement to the contrary, the despatching offices of exchange must number the special parcel bills in the top left hand corner in an annual series for each office of origin and for each office of destination, entering below the number the air service by which the despatch has been made. The last number of the preceding year must be shown on the first parcel bill of the following year.

3. If air mail parcels are transmitted from one country to another by ordinary routes and together with ordinary postal parcels, the presence in the mail of air mail parcels with a special parcel bill must be indicated by an appropriate annotation in the principal parcel bill.

Article 14.

Closed Receptacles.

If the despatch of air mail parcels is made in closed receptacles, the labels or addresses of these receptacles must bear the air mail label Par avion.

Article 15.

Customs clearance of air mail parcels.

Administrations take steps to accelerate as much as possible the clearance through the Customs of air mail parcels.

Article 16.

Responsibility.

In the absence of notification to the contrary, the Postal Administrations accept, for the transport of postal parcels by air mail, the same responsibility as for the transport by the ordinary route.

Article 17.

Credit in respect of land, sea and air mail transit rates.

For each air mail parcel the despatching Office credits to the Office of destination and to the intermediary Offices the rates which accrue to them by virtue of the preceding provisions and according to the notifications in the table C P 18 mentioned in Article 21.

Article 18.

Credit in respect of insurance rates.

In respect of insured air mail parcels, the Office of origin must pay to each intermediary Administration which undertakes their conveyance by air beyond the frontiers of its country, a proportionate insurance fee fixed, except for services involving exceptional risks, at 10 centimes for each 300 francs or fraction of 300 francs. The same fee is due to the Administration of destination which performs the conveyance of insured air mail parcels by air within the territory of its own country.
PARCEL POST — AIR MAIL.

Article 19.

Transfer.

In the absence of agreement to the contrary between the postal Administrations concerned, the transfer in the same aerodrome, in course of transmission, of air mail parcels conveyed successively by several distinct air services must be performed by the postal Administration of the country in which the transfer takes place. This rule is not applicable when the transfer takes place between machines performing successive stages of the same service.

Article 20.

Accounting for credits.

The accounting for the credits due in respect of the conveyance of air mail parcels by air and otherwise is effected in accordance with the regulations in respect of accounting for the credits due for ordinary parcels.

Article 21.

Information to be furnished to Administrations.

1. Administrations must communicate to each other through the medium of the International Bureau:

   (a) Information whether or not they undertake the re-transmission of air mail parcels within their country by air for the whole or a part of their route, and, if need be, to what places, specifying whether air mail parcels for other destinations may be forwarded to those places at the request of the senders;
   (b) Information whether or not they accept insured air mail parcels.

2. Those Administrations which have at their disposal air lines for the conveyance of air mail parcels communicate to each other by means of tables in the form of specimen C P 18 annexed:

   (a) The credits which they claim for conveyance by air or otherwise within their territory and the dimensions which they allow for air mail parcels addressed to their country;
   (b) The names of the countries for which air mail parcels may be sent to them for transmission by air for the whole or for a part of the further distance;
   (c) The air services connecting it with abroad by which air mail parcels can be despatched, with particulars of the routes followed and the distances in kilometres;
   (d) The rates for conveyance by air and otherwise which must be credited to them for conveyance to the country of destination and, if applicable, in the interior of that country;
   (e) The fee for express delivery, when it is reduced in conformity with the 2nd paragraph of Article 11.

3. Any later alteration in the information provided for by paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present Article must be notified without delay in the prescribed manner.

4. Each Administration must, moreover, make known directly to the Offices with which it is in direct relation the countries for which it intends to hand over air mail parcels to that Office.

Article 22.

Application of the provisions of the Parcel Post Agreement.

The provisions of the Parcel Post Agreement and of its Detailed Regulations are applicable in everything which is not expressly provided for in the preceding Articles.

No. 2370
Entry into force and duration.

The present Provisions shall come into force on the day on which the Parcel Post Agreement comes into force. They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless they are renewed by common consent between the parties interested.

Done at London, the 28th of June, 1929.

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

For Albania:
M. Libohova.

For Germany:
Dr. K. Sautter.
Dr. W. Küsgen.
K. Ziegler.

For the Argentine Republic:

For Austria:
Walther Stoeckl.

For Belgium:
O. Schockaert.
Hub. Krains.

For the Belgian Congo:
Halewyck de Heusch.
F. G. Tondeur.
Jamar.

For Bolivia:
Zac. Benavides.

For Brazil:
Júi Eulalio.

For Bulgaria:
M. Savoff.
N. Boschnaoff.

For Chile:
Antonio Huneeus.
Miguel A. Parra.
C. Verneuil.

For China:
Liu Shu-fan.

For the Republic of Colombia:
Jorge Garcés B.

For the Republic of Costa Rica:
Percy G. Harrison.

For the Republic of Cuba:
Guillermo Patterson.

For Denmark:
V. Holmblad.

For the Free City of Danzig:
Stanislaw Łós.
Victor Zander.
Alfred Nordmann.

For the Dominican Republic:
Dr. E. R. Lluberes.

For Egypt:
H. Mazloum.
R. Sidhom.

For Ecuador:
E. Chacón Q.
E. L. Andrade.

For Spain:
A. Camacho.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies:
A. Ramos Garcia.

For Estonia:
G. Jallajas.

For Abyssinia:
B. Marcos.
A. Bousson.
For Finland:
   G. E. F. Albrecht.

For France:
   M. Lébon.
   L. Genthon.
   Bousqué.
   Mainguet.
   Grandsimon.
   Dusserre.

For Algeria:
   E. Huguenin.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China:
   For M. Régismanset:
      J. Cassagnac.

For the whole of the other French Colonies:
   J. Cassagnac.

For Greece:
   Th. Pentheroudakis.
   D. Bernardos.

For Guatemala:
   José Matos.

For the Republic of Haiti:
   J. G. Dalzell.

For the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and Dependencies:
   Cheik Hafiz Wahba.

For the Republic of Honduras:
   Humberto Blanco-Fombona.

For Hungary:
   G. Baron Szalay.
   Charles de Forster.

For British India:
   H. A. Sams.
   G. V. Bewoor.
   L. P. Kulkarni.
   P. N. Mukerji.

For Iceland:
   V. Holmblad.

For Italy:
   Biagio Borriello.
   Pietro Tosti.
   Michele Galdi.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies:
   Riccardo Astuto.

For Japan:
   H. Kawai.
   Naotaro Yamamoto.
   J. Shimizu.

For Chosen:
   Naotaro Yamamoto.
   Jingoro Hirao.

For the whole of other Japanese Dependencies:
   H. Kawai.
   Noboru Tomizu.

For Latvia:
   A. Auzins.

For the Republic of Liberia:
   C. W. Dresselhuys.

For Lithuania:
   A. Sruoga.
   G. Krolis.

For Luxembourg:
   Jaques.

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone):
   Jacques Truelle.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):
   A. Camacho.

For Nicaragua:
   Eduardo Pérez-Triana.

For Norway:
   Klaus Helsing.
   Oskar Homme.
For the Republic of Panama:
Carlos A. López G.

For Paraguay:

For the Netherlands:
DAMME.
DUYNSTEE.

For the Dutch Indies:
J. VAN DER WERF.
W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK.
DOMMISSE.
HOOGEWOONING.

For the Dutch Colonies in America:
W. F. GEEDES OOSTERBEEK.
HOOGEWOONING.

For Peru:
M. DE FREYRE Y S.
A. S. SALAZAR.

For Persia:
Hovhannès Khan MOSSAED.
R. ARDJOMENDE.

For Poland:
LÓS.
Dr. Marjan BLACHIER.

For Portugal:
JOSE VASCO DE CARVALHO.
Adalberto DA COSTA VEIGA.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Africa:
MARIO CORRÉA BARATA DA CRUZ.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania:
Luciano BOTELHO DA COSTA MARTINS.

For Roumania:
General MIHAIL.
I. MANEA.

For the Republic of San Marino:
M. A. JAMIESON.
Giovanni SOVRANI.

For the Republic of Salvador:
Antonio REYES-GUERRA.

For the Saar Territory:
P. COURTILET.
A. AREND.

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:
G. DIOURITCH.

For Siam:
Phya PRAKIT KOLASAstra.
Luang BAHIddha NUKARA.

For Sweden:
Anders ÖRNE.
Gunnar LAGER.
Fr. SANDBREG.

For Switzerland:
P. DUBOIS.
C. ROCHEs.
L. ROULET.

For Czechoslovakia:
Dr. OTOKAR RŮŽIČKA.
Josef ZÁBRODský.

For Tunis:
Jacques DUMainE.
DUPONT.

For Turkey:
Ali RAANA.
YUSUF ARIFI.

For Uruguay:
F. A. COSTANZo.

For the State of the City of Vatican:
W. A. S. Hewins.

For the United States of Venezuela:
Luis Alejandro AGUILAR.
E. ARROYO LAMEDA.
**PARCEL BILL**

for air mail postal parcels despatched by the office of exchange of .................... to the bureau of exchange of .................................

Stamp of Office

Departure (Consignment No. ...) on .............. 19...... at ............ h. ........ m.

Arrival ...................................... on .............. 19...... at ............ h. ........ m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Registration</th>
<th>Number of postal parcels</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Weight of each insured parcel</th>
<th>Value declared</th>
<th>Credits due</th>
<th>Amount of trade charges</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>in respect of ordinary charges and dues (land and sea)</td>
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<td>by the despatching office to the corresponding office</td>
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<td>by the corresponding office to the despatching office</td>
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<td></td>
<td>in respect of air transport</td>
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<td></td>
<td>by the despatching office to the corresponding office</td>
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<th>1</th>
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<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Official of despatching office: .................................................................

Official of office of destination: .................................................................

1 Not to be filled in if the parcel is addressed to the same office as the parcel bill.

(Dimensions: 148 x 210 or 210 x 297 mm.)

16 No. 2370
OFFICE DESPATCHING THE PRESENT TABLE

TABLE
SHOWING THE TERMS ON WHICH THE POST OFFICE OF ...................... ACCEPTS AIR MAIL POSTAL PARCELS FOR ITS OWN TERRITORY AND TO COUNTRIES FOR WHICH IT SERVES AS AN INTERMEDIATE OFFICE

(Dimensions: 210 x 297 mm.)
EXPENSES OF LAND AND MARITIME TRANSPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of destination</th>
<th>Routes of transmission</th>
<th>Intermediate countries and maritime services utilised</th>
<th>Total expenses allowed by the Office of ............... to the Office of ...............</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Service in interior of .........................
   (Name of country)

2. Service to other countries.
## EXPENSES OF AIR TRANSPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of destination</th>
<th>Route of transmission</th>
<th>Air Services utilised</th>
<th>Distance in Km.</th>
<th>Total expenses for air transport allowed to country of destination</th>
<th>Charge by weight</th>
<th>Insurance fee per 300 francs</th>
<th>Charge by weight</th>
<th>Insurance fee per 300 francs</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Service in interior of ................................
   (Name of country)

2. Service to other countries.