

N° 3058.

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GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORD  
ET FRANCE

Arrangement relatif à l'échange des colis postaux grevés de remboursements entre l'Office postal des Seychelles et l'Administration des Postes de France avec règlement d'exécution y annexé. Signés à Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles, le 7 novembre 1931, et à Paris, le 28 décembre 1931.

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GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
AND FRANCE

Arrangement between the Post Office of Seychelles and the Post Office of France for the Exchange of Parcels subject to the Collection of Trade Charges, with Detailed Regulations annexed thereto. Signed at Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles, November 7, 1931, and at Paris, December 28, 1931.

No. 3058. — ARRANGEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF SEYCHELLES AND THE POST OFFICE OF FRANCE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PARCELS SUBJECT TO THE COLLECTION OF TRADE CHARGES. SIGNED AT VICTORIA, MAHÉ, SEYCHELLES, NOVEMBER 7, 1931, AND AT PARIS, DECEMBER 28, 1931.

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*French and English official texts communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain. The registration of this Arrangement took place October 6, 1932.*

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*Article 1.*

1. Parcels subject to the collection of Trade Charges may be exchanged between Seychelles on one part and France (Continental), Corsica and Algeria on the other part.
2. Except as is provided otherwise in this arrangement and in the Detailed Regulations appended thereto, Trade Charge Parcels shall be subject to the conditions and charges applying to ordinary parcels or to insured parcels as the case may be ; and they shall also be subject to the special formalities and fees hereinafter described.

*Article 2.*

1. The amount of the Trade Charges shall be expressed in the currency of the country of origin of the parcels.
2. The maximum amount of Trade Charges in the case of parcels for delivery in Seychelles is fixed at Forty Pounds Sterling per parcel, and in the case of parcels for delivery in France, Corsica or in Algeria at Five thousand Francs per parcel.
3. In calculating the amount of Trade Charge, fractions of a penny or of a demi decime are ignored.

*Article 3.*

1. Each Administration fixes the special fee to be levied from the sender of a Trade Charge Parcel. This fee must not exceed :
  - (a) Fifteen cents of a rupee for each fifteen rupees or fraction of fifteen rupees to be collected, in the case of a parcel posted in Seychelles.
  - (b) Twenty centimes for each twenty francs or fraction of twenty francs to be collected, in the case of a parcel posted in France.
2. Each Administration shall communicate to the other the special fee fixed in its service by virtue of the preceding paragraph as well as any alteration subsequently made in it.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force February 1st, 1932.

3. This fee is shared between the Administration of the country of origin and that of the country of destination in the manner prescribed in the Detailed Regulations (Article X paragraph 2).

*Article 4.*

1. In addition to the special fee fixed by the preceding Article, the Post Office of Seychelles may collect additional fees which must not exceed :

- (a) In the case of a parcel posted in Seychelles, twelve cents of a rupee per parcel.
- (b) In the case of a parcel delivered in Seychelles, twenty five cents of a rupee per parcel.

In the first case the fee is collected from the sender of the parcel and in the second case from the addressee of the parcel.

*Article 5.*

The amount of Trade Charge collected shall be liquidated by means of Trade Charge Money Orders, issued free of all charges. The amount of a Trade Charge Money Order which cannot be delivered remains at the disposal of the Administration of the country of origin of the parcel on which the Trade Charge is payable.

*Article 6.*

1. The loss of a Trade Charge Parcel entails responsibility upon the postal service in the conditions applying to parcels not subject to Trade Charges.

2. After the delivery of a parcel, the Post Office of the country of destination is responsible for the amount of the Trade Charge, unless it can prove that the parcel or the relative Despatch Note did not when transmitted to its service bear the indication prescribed in Article 1 of the appended Detailed Regulations, and that the parcel was not specially advised as subject to the collection of a Trade Charge on the Parcel Bill relating to the Mail in which the parcel was received. Nevertheless, an application as to the disposal of the amount of a Trade Charge is entertained only if made within a year counting from the day after the posting of the parcel.

*Article 7.*

The sender of a parcel posted under this arrangement may not have the amount of the Trade Charge cancelled or altered after posting.

*Article 8.*

The two Administrations undertake to admit Trade Charge parcels in transit through their services. Nevertheless the accounts relative to the Trade Charges must be drawn up and settled directly between the Post Offices of origin and destination of the parcels.

*Article 9.*

The two Administrations are authorized to fix by common consent the measures of detail necessary for ensuring the performance of the present Arrangement and to modify them from time to time in accordance with the needs of the service.

*Article 10.*

This Arrangement shall come into force on the date to be agreed upon between the two Administrations. It will remain in force until the expiry of one year from the date on which either Administration shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate it.

Done in duplicate at Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles on the 7th day of November in the Year One thousand nine hundred and thirty one, and at Paris on the 28th day of December, in the Year One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

*Le Ministre des Postes, Télégraphes  
et Téléphones de France.*

*Postmaster,  
Central Post Office, Seychelles.*

## DETAILED REGULATIONS

FOR CARRYING OUT THE ARRANGEMENT CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF POSTAL PARCELS SUBJECT TO TRADE CHARGES CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF SEYCHELLES AND THE POST OFFICE OF FRANCE.

*Article I.*

1. On a Trade Charge Parcel and on the Despatch Note relating to it, the word " Remboursement " must be written or printed boldly besides the address, and after it the amount of the Trade Charge must be shown in the money of the country of origin, without erasure or alteration, even if certified.

2. Each Trade Charge parcel must be accompanied by a separate Despatch Note.

3. Each Trade Charge parcel and the relative Despatch Note must bear an orange coloured label with the word " Remboursement " in Latin characters.

4. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary a Trade Charge parcel which is undeliverable at the expiration of fifteen days from its arrival at the place of destination shall be returned to the sender without previous notification and at his expense.

The sender may request at the time of posting that if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it may either be

(a) Treated as abandoned, or

(b) Tendered for a delivery at a second address in the country of destination.

No other alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of this facility his request must appear on the Despatch Note and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms :

" If not deliverable as addressed, abandon ".

" If not deliverable as addressed, deliver to..... ".

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

*Article II.*

Each Trade Charge parcel shall be entered separately as such on the parcel bill.

*Article III.*

1. Every Trade Charge parcel shall be accompanied by a Trade Charge Money Order form in conformity with, or analogous to, the specimen annexed to the present Arrangement. This Money Order form, which shall be attached to the Despatch Note, must bear a statement of the amount of the Trade Charge in the correny of the country of origin of the parcel and should show, as a general rule, the sender of the parcel as payee of the Order. It is free to each Administration, however, to have the orders relating to the parcels originating in its service addressed to the offices of origin of the parcels or to other offices.

2. Entries in pencil will not be allowed on Trade Charge Money Orders.

*Article IV.*

Except by contrary agreement between the Administrations of origin and of destination, the amounts of the Trade Charge Money Orders are converted into the currency of the country of destination by the Post Office of that country which uses for this purpose a rate of conversion approximating to the market rate of exchange. The rate of conversion may be modified from time to time, on condition that the charges are notified immediately to the corresponding Administration.

*Article V.*

1. Immediately after collecting the Trade Charge, the Office of destination of the parcel, or any other Office designated for the purpose by the Administration of the country of destination, fills in the part "Indication de Service" of the Trade Charge Money Order form and, after impressing it with its date-stamp returns it free of postage to the office of origin of the parcel or to the office specially named by the Administration of the country of origin on the form itself.

2. Trade Charge Money Orders are paid under the conditions determined by the Administration of the country of payment.

*Article VI.*

1. A Trade Charge parcel may be redirected if the new country of destination maintains with that of origin an exchange of Trade Charge parcels. The re-directed parcel is accompanied by the Trade Charge Money Order form made out by the service of origin and the country from which it is re-directed shall not be concerned with the settlement of the Trade Charge.

2. In the case of an application for re-direction to a country which does not maintain with that of origin an exchange of Trade Charge parcels, the parcel is treated as one which cannot be delivered.

*Article VII.*

1. A Trade Charge Money Order form relating to a parcel which, for any reason whatever, is returned to origin should be cancelled by the office which returns the parcel, and should be annexed to the Despatch Note.

2. When a Trade Charge Money Order form is mislaid, lost or destroyed before the collection of the Trade Charge, the office of destination or any other office appointed by the Postal Administration of the country of destination shall prepare a duplicate Trade Charge Money Order form.

3. A Trade Charge Money Order mislaid, lost, or destroyed after the collection of the Trade Charge is likewise replaced by a duplicate or by an authority to pay, after proof by the two Post Offices that the Order has not been paid.

*Article VIII.*

1. A Trade Charge Money Order which it has not been possible to deliver to the payee within the period of validity applicable to International Money Orders is, at the expiration of the period of validity, received by the Administration of the country of payment, and claimed from the Administration which issued it.

2. A Trade Charge Money Order which has been delivered to the payee, and of which the payee has not claimed payment within the period of validity applicable to International Money Orders, is replaced by an authority to pay. This authority to pay shall be drawn up by the Administration which collected the Trade Charge as soon as it has been able to ascertain that the original Order has not been paid within the period of validity, and shall be received by the other Administration which shall claim the amount due in the first account rendered after its receipt.

*Article IX.*

1. A Trade Charge Money Order of which payment cannot be effected for one of the following reasons :

- (i) Incorrect, insufficient, or doubtful description of the name or address of the payee ;
- (ii) Difference or omission of name or amount ;
- (iii) Erasure of, or addition to, an entry ;
- (iv) Omission of stamp, signature or other service indications ;
- (v) Use of irregular form ;

shall be corrected by the Administration which has issued it.

2. For this purpose, the Order shall be returned as soon as possible, officially registered, to the Office of issue by the office of payment.

*Article X.*

1. The Trade Charges paid by each Post Office on behalf of the other Post Office form the subject of quarterly Trade Charge Accounts (specimen A. annexed).

2. In the Trade Charge Accounts, which are accompanied by the paid and receipted Trade Charge Orders, the orders are entered in alphabetical sequence of the Offices of issue and in numerical sequence of their issue at those Offices. At the end of each account the Office which has drawn it up deducts from the total sum of its credit one-half of one percent ( $\frac{1}{2}$  %) of this total representing the share of the other Office in the Trade Charge fees, as specified at Article 3 paragraph 3 of the Arrangement.

3. The verification and acceptance of Trade Charge Accounts shall be effected directly between the two Postal Administrations concerned.

4. The amounts of the Trade Charge Accounts shall be liquidated directly between the two Administrations by means of drafts drawn on the creditor country and in the currency of that country.

*Article XI.*

The present Regulations shall be brought into operation on the day on which the Arrangement comes into force. They have the same duration as the Arrangement.

Done in duplicate at Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles, the 7th day of November in the Year One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and at Paris on the 28th day of December in the Year One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

*Le Ministre des Postes, Télégraphes  
et Téléphones de France.*

*Postmaster,  
Central Post Office, Seychelles.*