

N° 3769.

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

Arrangement entre l'Administration des postes du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord et l'Administration des postes de la Suisse relatif à l'échange des colis postaux, et règlement d'exécution y annexé. Signés à Londres, le 23 avril 1935, et à Berne, le 25 mai 1935.

**GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND
AND SWITZERLAND**

Agreement between the Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Post Office of Switzerland for the Exchange of Parcels by Parcel Post, and Detailed Regulations annexed thereto. Signed at London, April 23rd, 1935, and at Berne, May 25th, 1935.

No. 3769. — AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE POST OFFICE OF SWITZERLAND FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PARCELS BY PARCEL POST. SIGNED AT LONDON, APRIL 23RD, 1935, AND AT BERNE, MAY 25TH, 1935.

English and French official texts communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain. The registration of this Agreement took place November 20th, 1935.

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

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

AGREEMENT.

Article 1.

LIMITS BY WEIGHT AND SIZE.

1. A parcel for Switzerland posted in the United Kingdom shall not exceed 22 pounds in weight, 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in length and girth combined ; and a parcel for the United Kingdom posted in Switzerland shall not exceed 10 kilogrammes in weight, 1.05 metres in length or 54 cubic decimetres in volume.

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

Article 2.

TRANSIT OF PARCELS.

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

¹ Came into force June 1st, 1935.

Article 3.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE. RATES.

1. The prepayment of the postage on parcels shall be compulsory, except in the case of redirected or returned parcels.
2. The postage shall be made up of the sums accruing by virtue of their respective scale of charges to each Postal Administration taking part in the conveyance by land or sea.

Article 4.

TERRITORIAL RATE.

For parcels despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the territorial rates of the United Kingdom shall be 1 fr., 1.50 fr., 2 fr., and 3.15 fr. for parcels not exceeding 1 kg. (2 lb.), 3 kg. (7 lb.), 5 kg. (11 lb.), and 10 kg. (22 lb.) in weight, respectively; and the territorial rates of Switzerland shall be 0.40 fr., 0.90 fr., and 1.50 fr. for parcels not exceeding 1 kg. (2 lb.), 5 kg. (11 lb.) and 10 kg. (22 lb.) in weight respectively.

Article 5.

SEA RATE.

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

Article 6.

FEE FOR CLEARANCE THROUGH THE CUSTOMS.

The Postal Administration of Switzerland may collect in respect of delivery to the Customs and clearance through the Customs, or in respect of delivery to the Customs only, a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. The Postal Administration of the United Kingdom may collect such fee as it may from time to time fix for similar services in its parcel post relations with other countries generally.

Article 7.

DELIVERY TO THE ADDRESSEE. FEE FOR DELIVERY AT THE PLACE OF ADDRESS.

1. Parcels shall be 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. A country of which the internal regulations oblige it to do so may collect a special charge for the delivery of such an advice; this charge may not exceed that for an inland ordinary letter.

Article 8.

CUSTOMS AND OTHER NON-POSTAL CHARGES.

Customs charges and all other non-postal charges shall be paid by the addressees of parcels, except as provided otherwise in this Agreement.

Article 9.

PARCELS FOR DELIVERY FREE OF CHARGE.

By making a declaration beforehand at the office of posting, the sender may undertake the payment of all charges due on a parcel on delivery.

In such cases the sender must undertake to pay the sum which may be claimed by the Administration of the country of destination, and, if necessary, to make adequate deposits.

The Administration of destination is authorised to collect a commission not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. This fee is distinct from that prescribed in Article 6.

On a parcel sent under this arrangement and originating in the United Kingdom the Postal Administration of the United Kingdom shall be authorised to collect from the sender a special fee, not exceeding one shilling.

Article 10.

WAREHOUSING CHARGE.

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

This charge shall in no case exceed 5 francs.

Article 11.

EXPRESS PARCELS.

1. At the request of the senders parcels shall be sent out for delivery by special messenger immediately after their arrival, or if the office of destination is not in a position to deliver parcels at the addressee's residence notices of arrival shall be sent out immediately by special messenger.

2. Such parcels, which shall be called "Express" parcels, shall be subject, in addition to the ordinary postage, to a special charge of 80 centimes. This charge which must be fully prepaid by the sender is payable whether the parcel is delivered to the addressee or merely a notice of its arrival is sent out by special messenger.

3. When the addressee's residence is situated outside the local delivery zone of the office of destination, the Postal Administration to which that office is subordinate may collect an additional charge up to the amount of the fee fixed for express delivery by its inland regulations. Express delivery is not, however, compulsory in such a case.

4. This additional charge shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions of Article 37, § 2, if the parcel is redirected or cannot be delivered.

5. Only one attempt shall be made to deliver by express to the addressee either the parcel itself or the notice of its arrival. After an unsuccessful attempt, the parcel shall cease to be considered as an express parcel, and it shall be delivered under the conditions which apply to ordinary parcels.

Article 12.

PROHIBITIONS.

1. Postal parcels must not contain any letter, note or document having the character of an actual and personal correspondence or packets of any kind bearing an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel or of persons dwelling with him.

It is, however, permissible to enclose in a parcel an open invoice confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice.

2. It is also forbidden to enclose in a parcel :

- (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 (including loaded metal caps, live cartridges and matches) ;
- (c) Live animals ;
- (d) Articles the admission of which is forbidden by law or by the Customs or other regulations ;
- (e) Articles of an obscene or immoral nature.

It is moreover forbidden to send coin, bank notes, currency notes or bearer bonds, 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. A parcel which has been wrongly admitted to the post shall be returned to the country of origin, unless the Postal Administration of the country of destination is authorised by its legislation to dispose of it otherwise.

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

4. Explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances and articles of an obscene or immoral nature shall not be returned to the country of origin ; they shall be disposed of by the Administration which has found them in the mails, in accordance with its own internal regulations. The same treatment shall be applied to parcels containing opium, morphine, cocaine or other narcotics not accompanied by an importation permit.

5. If a parcel wrongly admitted to the post is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the Administration of the country of origin shall be informed in a precise manner of the treatment accorded to the parcel in order that it may take such steps as are necessary.

Article 13.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

The sender may obtain an advice of delivery for an insured parcel under the conditions prescribed for postal packets by the Convention of the Postal Union. An advice of delivery cannot be obtained for an uninsured parcel.

Article 14.

REDIRECTION.

1. A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination.

The Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect the redirection charge prescribed by its internal regulations. Similarly, a parcel may be redirected from one of the two countries which are Parties to this Agreement to another country, provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance.

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

Article 15.

MISSENT PARCELS.

Parcels received out of course, or wrongly allowed to be despatched, shall be retransmitted or returned in accordance with the provisions of Article 29, §§ 1 and 2, of the Detailed Regulations.

Article 16.

NON-DELIVERY.

1. At the time of posting the sender should indicate (on the back of the despatch note and on the parcel) how he wishes the parcel disposed of in the event of non-delivery. Only the instructions indicated at (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Article 7, § 1, of the Detailed Regulations are admitted.

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

Nevertheless, a parcel which is definitely refused by the addressee shall be returned immediately.

3. The charges due on returned undeliverable parcels shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Article 36.

Article 17.

CANCELLATION OF CUSTOMS CHARGES.

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

Article 18.

SALE. DESTRUCTION.

Articles in danger of deterioration or corruption, and those 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 shall be destroyed.

Article 19.

ABANDONED PARCELS.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the addressees and which the senders have abandoned shall not be returned by the Postal Administration of the country of destination, but shall be treated in accordance with its legislation. No claim shall be made by the Administration of the country of destination against the Administration of the country of origin in respect of such parcels.

Article 20.

ENQUIRIES.

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

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

2. Enquiries shall be admitted only within the period of one year from the day following the date of posting of the parcel.

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

Article 21.

CASH ON DELIVERY PARCELS. CHARGES AND CONDITIONS. SETTLEMENT.

1. Parcels subject to the collection of trade-charges may be exchanged between the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

The amount of the trade-charge shall be expressed in the currency of the country in which the parcel originates.

The maximum amount of a trade-charge in the case of a parcel for delivery in the United Kingdom shall be fixed at the equivalent of £40 in Swiss currency and in the case of a parcel for delivery in Switzerland at £40. In calculating the amount of a trade-charge a fraction of a penny or of 10 centimes shall be ignored.

The two Postal Administrations undertake to admit Cash on Delivery parcels in transit through their services. Nevertheless, the accounts relative to the trade-charges collected shall be drawn up and settled directly between the Administrations of the countries of origin and of destination of the Cash on Delivery parcels.

2. Cash on Delivery parcels shall be subject to the formalities and to the charges prescribed for ordinary or for insured parcels, as the case may be. In addition, the sender shall pay a special fee, which shall be fixed by the Administration of the country of origin and shall not exceed :

(a) $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for each £1 or fraction of £1 of the trade-charge in the case of a parcel posted in the United Kingdom ;

(b) Thirty centimes, with the addition of a proportionate fee on a diminishing scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the trade-charge, in the case of a parcel posted in Switzerland.

3. The amount of a trade-charge collected shall be remitted by means of a trade-charge money order, issued free of all charges.

4. In addition to the special fee fixed by virtue of § 2, the Postal Administration of the United Kingdom shall be entitled to collect from the sender of a Cash on Delivery parcel posted in the United Kingdom a supplementary fee not exceeding $2d.$ for each parcel and from the addressee of a Cash on Delivery parcel delivered in the United Kingdom a supplementary fee not exceeding $4d.$ for each parcel.

Article 22.

CASH ON DELIVERY PARCELS. RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS, ABSTRACTION OR DAMAGE.

The two Postal Administrations shall be responsible under the conditions fixed by Articles 28 to 34 hereafter for the loss of a Cash on Delivery parcel and for the abstraction of or damage to its contents.

Article 23.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF FAILURE TO COLLECT,
OR OF INSUFFICIENT OR FRAUDULENT COLLECTION OF TRADE-CHARGE.

If the parcel has been delivered to the addressee without the collection of the trade-charge the sender shall be entitled to compensation provided that an enquiry has been made within the period prescribed by Article 20 and that the failure to collect the charge is not due to fault or negligence on his part. The same rule shall apply if the amount collected from the addressee is less than the amount of the trade-charge or if the collection of the amount has been made fraudulently.

The compensation shall not, in any case, exceed the amount of the trade-charge.

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

Article 24.

FIXING OF RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT OF TRADE-CHARGES.

The payment by the Postal Administration of the country of origin of the amounts duly collected shall be made on behalf of the Administration of the country of destination. Similarly, payment of the compensation prescribed in Article 23 shall be made on behalf of the Postal Administration of the country of destination if the latter is responsible.

After the delivery of a parcel the Administration of the country of destination is responsible for the amount of the trade-charge unless it can prove that the fault is due to a breach of the regulations by the Administration of the country 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 Cash on Delivery parcels.

The Administration of the country of destination shall be bound to repay under the conditions prescribed by Article 34 the sum which has been advanced by the Administration of the country of origin.

Article 25.

TRADE-CHARGE MONEY ORDERS.

The amount of a trade-charge money order which for any reason whatever cannot be paid to the payee shall not be repaid to the Postal Administration to which the office issuing the money order is subordinate. It shall be held at the disposal of the payee by the Administration of the country of origin of the Cash on Delivery parcel and shall accrue definitely to that Administration 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 shall be subject to the rules of the special Money Order Agreement between the two Administrations.

Article 26.

INSURED PARCELS. RATES AND CONDITIONS.

1. Parcels may be insured up to a limit of 10,000 francs subject to any lower limit which may be in force in the intermediate countries through which the parcels are forwarded.

2. An insurance fee, to be fixed by the Postal Administration of the country of origin, shall be charged for each 300 francs or part thereof of the insured value.

3. The Administration of the country of origin shall be entitled also to collect from the sender of an insured parcel a despatch fee not exceeding 50 centimes.

4. The sender of an insured parcel shall receive without charge, at the time of posting, a receipt for his parcel.

Article 27.

FRAUDULENT INSURANCE.

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

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

Article 28.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS, ABSTRACTION OR DAMAGE.

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

The sender is entitled under this head to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, abstraction or damage. For uninsured parcels the amount of compensation shall not exceed 25 francs for a parcel not exceeding 5 kilogrammes (11 lb.) and 40 francs for a parcel exceeding 5 kilogrammes in weight.

For an insured parcel the amount of compensation shall not exceed the amount for which it was insured.

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

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

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

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

5. In all cases insurance fees and, if the case arises, the despatch fee shall be retained by the Postal Administration concerned.

Article 29.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The two Postal Administrations shall be relieved of all responsibility :

- (a) In cases beyond control (*force majeure*) ;
- (b) When they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a cause beyond control (*force majeure*) ;
- (c) When the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or when it arises from the nature of the article ;
- (d) For parcels of which the contents fall under the ban of one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article 12 ;
- (e) For parcels which have been fraudulently insured for a sum exceeding the actual value of the contents and packing ;
- (f) When the sender has not made enquiry within the period prescribed by Article 20 ;
- (g) In respect of any parcels containing precious stones, jewellery or any article of gold, silver or platinum exceeding £100 sterling (2,500 francs) in value not packed in a box of the size prescribed by Article 6, § 3, of the Detailed Regulations.

Article 30.

TERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

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

Article 31.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Postal Administration of the country of origin except in the case indicated in Article 28, § 1, where payment is made by the Postal Administration of the country of destination. The Administration of the country of origin may, however, after obtaining the sender's consent, authorize the Administration of the country of destination to settle with the addressee. The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

Article 32.

PERIOD FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

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

2. The Administration of the country of origin may, exceptionally, postpone the settlement of compensation beyond the period of one year when a decision has not yet been reached upon the question whether the loss, abstraction or damage is due to a cause beyond control.

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

Article 33.

INCIDENCE OF COST OF COMPENSATION.

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

2. If in the case of a parcel despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other the loss, abstraction or damage has occurred in course of conveyance without it being possible to prove in the service of which country the irregularity took place the two Administrations shall bear in equal shares the amount of compensation.

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

4. Customs and other charges which it has not been possible to cancel shall be borne by the Administration responsible for the loss, abstraction or damage. If it is not possible to determine which Administration is responsible, the two Administrations shall bear equally these Customs and other charges as provided by § 2.

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

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

*Article 34.*REPAYMENT OF THE COMPENSATION
TO THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

The Administration responsible or on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article 31 is bound to repay the amount of the compensation within a period of three months after notification of payment. The amount shall be recovered from the Administration responsible through the accounts provided for in Article 35 of the Detailed Regulations.

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

Article 35.

CREDITS FOR CONVEYANCE.

For each parcel despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other the despatching Administration shall allow to the Administration of destination the rates which accrue to it by virtue of the provisions of Articles 4 and 5.

For each parcel despatched from one of the two countries in transit through the other the despatching Administration shall allow to the other Administration the amounts required for the conveyance and insurance of the parcel according to the table provided for in Article 3 of the Detailed Regulations.

Article 36.

CLAIMS IN CASE OF REDIRECTION OR RETURN.

In case of the redirection or of the return of a parcel from one country to the other, the retransmitting Administration shall claim from the other Administration the charges due to it and to any other Administration taking part in the redirection or return. The claim shall be made on the parcel bill relating to the mail in which the parcel is forwarded.

Article 37.

EXPRESS DELIVERY FEES, SPECIAL AND ADDITIONAL.

1. The special charge for express delivery prescribed by Article 11, § 2, shall be included in the sums credited to the Administration of the country of destination.

When an express parcel is redirected to another country before an attempt has been made to deliver it, this charge shall be credited to the Postal Administration of the new country of destination. If the latter does not undertake express delivery, the credit is retained by the Administration 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 the country of origin of an express parcel, the additional charge prescribed by Article 11, § 3, shall be claimed from the Administration of the country in which the new destination is situated or from the Administration of the country of origin, as the case may be, by the Administration which has attempted delivery in the manner indicated in Article 36, unless this charge was paid when the parcel was presented at the addressee's residence.

Article 38.

CHARGE FOR REDIRECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.

In case of further redirection or of return to the country of origin, the redirection charge prescribed by Article 14, § 2, shall accrue to the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

Article 39.

MISCELLANEOUS FEES.

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

- (a) The special fee referred to in Article 9, fourth paragraph ;
- (b) The fee for advice of delivery referred to in Article 13 ;
- (c) The enquiry fee referred to in Article 20, § 1 ;
- (d) The supplementary fee for a Cash on Delivery parcel referred to in Article 21, § 4 ;

(e) The despatch fee for an insured parcel referred to in Article 26, § 3.

2. The fee for Customs clearance referred to in Article 6, the fee for the delivery at the place of address mentioned in Article 7 and the warehousing charge mentioned in Article 10 are retained by the Administration of the country of destination. The commission referred to in Article 9, third paragraph, is claimed by the same Administration from the despatching Administration.

Article 40.

TRADE-CHARGE FEE.

The fee mentioned in Article 21, § 2, shall be shared between the Postal Administration of the country of origin and that of the country of destination, as provided in Article 37, § 2, of the Detailed Regulations.

Article 41.

INSURANCE FEE.

In respect of insured parcels the Postal Administration of the country of origin shall allow to the Postal Administration of the country of destination for territorial service a rate of 5 centimes for each 300 francs of insured value or fraction thereof. When the Administration of the United Kingdom provides the sea service between the Continent of Europe and England the Swiss Administration shall allow an additional rate of 10 centimes for each 300 francs of insured value or fraction thereof.

Article 42.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

1. The francs and centimes mentioned in this Agreement are gold francs and centimes as defined in the Postal Union Convention.

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

The Direction General of Posts and Telegraphs of Switzerland is authorized to vary its charges and fees specified in the present Agreement in accordance with any modifications which may be introduced in the matter by International Conventions subsequent to the Cairo Agreement of 1934 or by its internal legislation.

The Postal Administration of the United Kingdom reserves the right to vary its territorial charges in accordance with any alterations of these charges which may be decided upon in connection with its parcel post relations with other countries generally.

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

4. The two Administrations have drawn up the following Detailed Regulations for ensuring the execution of the present Agreement. Further matters of detail, not inconsistent with the

general provisions of this Agreement and not provided for in the Detailed Regulations, may be arranged from time to time by mutual consent.

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

Article 43.

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

This Agreement shall replace and cancel the Parcel Post Agreement¹ signed at London on the 12th of July, 1896, and at Berne on the 20th of July, 1896, and the three supplemental Agreements signed (1) at London on the 24th of June, 1897, and at Berne on the 5th of July, 1897,² (2) at Berne on the 24th of November, 1897, and at London on the 22nd of December, 1897,³ and (3) at London on the 4th of February, 1920, and at Berne on the 28th of February, 1920.⁴

It shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1935, and shall cease to be effective twelve months after the date on which it shall have been denounced by either of the two Administrations.

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

Done in duplicate at London the 23rd day of April, 1935, and at Berne the 25th day of May, 1935.

Howard Kingsley Wood.

Dr. Reinhold FURRER.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

FOR CARRYING OUT THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE POST OFFICE OF SWITZERLAND.

Article 1.

CIRCULATION.

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

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

Article 2.

METHOD OF TRANSMISSION. PROVISION OF BAGS.

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

2. Parcels shall be exchanged between the two countries in bags duly fastened and sealed. When the number of parcels for a third country is such as to hamper the work of one of the two Administrations that Administration can require the other Administration to make up closed mails for the said third country.

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 88, page 125.

² *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 89, page 216.

³ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 89, page 217.

⁴ Vol. VI, page 9, of this Series.

3. A label showing the office of exchange of origin and the office of exchange of destination shall be attached to the neck of each bag, the number of parcels contained in the bag being indicated on the label.

4. The express parcels forwarded in a mail shall, as far as practicable, be enclosed in the same bag. The bag or bags in which they are forwarded shall be indicated by a distinctive label.

5. The parcel bill and other documents relating to the mail shall be forwarded by registered letter post by the despatching office of exchange to the receiving office of exchange.

6. Insured parcels shall be forwarded in separate bags ; the labels of these bags shall be marked with any distinctive symbol that may from time to time be agreed upon by the two Administrations. The number of bags forming a mail shall be advised on the parcel bill.

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

8. The bags shall be supplied by the Post Office of the United Kingdom. The cost of provision and of repair shall be borne by the two Administrations proportionately to the number of parcels sent by each of them.

Each bag shall be stencilled on all four sides " Great Britain and Switzerland ".

The bags shall be used exclusively for the exchange of parcels between the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

9. The bags not required by the Post Office of Switzerland for the despatch of parcels to the United Kingdom shall be returned empty, made up in bundles of ten (nine bags enclosed in one) and despatched as a separate mail addressed to such office of exchange as the Postal Administration of the United Kingdom shall appoint.

Article 3.

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED.

Each Postal Administration shall communicate to the other by means of a table :

- (a) The names of the countries to which it can forward parcels handed over to it ;
- (b) The routes available for the transmission of the said parcels from the point of entry into its territory or into its service ;
- (c) The total amount to be credited to it by the other Administration for each destination ;
- (d) The number of Customs declarations which must accompany each parcel ;
- (e) Any other necessary information.

Article 4.

FIXING OF EQUIVALENTS.

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

Article 5.

MAKE-UP OF PARCELS.

Every parcel shall :

- (a) Bear the exact address of the addressee in Roman characters. Addresses in pencil shall not be allowed, provided that parcels bearing addresses written with copying-ink pencil on a surface previously damped shall be accepted. The address shall

be written on the parcel itself or on a label so firmly attached to it that it cannot become detached. The sender of a parcel shall be advised to enclose in the parcel a copy of the address together with a note of his own address ;

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

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

Article 6.

SPECIAL PACKING.

1. Liquids and substances which easily liquefy shall be packed in 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) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran or some other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

2. Dry colouring powders such as aniline blue, etc., shall be admitted only if enclosed in stout metal boxes placed inside wooden boxes with sawdust between the two receptacles.

3. Every parcel containing precious stones, jewellery or any article of gold, silver or platinum exceeding £100 sterling (2,500 francs) in value shall be packed in a box measuring not less than 3 feet 6 inches (1.05 metres) in length and girth combined.

Article 7.

DESPATCH NOTES AND CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

1. Each parcel shall be accompanied by a despatch note and by a set of Customs declarations according to the regulations of the country of destination, and the Customs declarations shall be firmly attached to the despatch note.

The sender should indicate on the back of the despatch note, either in writing or by underlining the printed text, how he wishes the parcel disposed of in the event of non-delivery. This instruction 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.
- (d) That the parcel be treated as abandoned.

2. Nevertheless a single despatch note and a single set of Customs declarations may suffice for two or three (but not more) ordinary parcels posted at the same time by one sender to one addressee in the United Kingdom. This provision shall not apply to Cash on Delivery parcels, insured parcels, express parcels, or parcels intended for delivery to the addressees free of charge.

3. The two Postal Administrations accept no responsibility in respect of the accuracy of Customs declarations.

Article 8.

PARCELS FOR DELIVERY FREE OF CHARGE.

1. If the sender requests in writing, whether on the despatch note or elsewhere, the delivery of a parcel free of charge, the parcel and the despatch note should bear on the address side a yellow label bearing in bold type the words " Franc de droits ".

2. Every parcel forwarded " free of charge " shall be accompanied by a separate franking note, which shall be firmly attached to the despatch note.

Article 9.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

1. Insured parcels of which the senders ask for an advice of delivery shall be very prominently marked " Advice of Delivery " or " A.R. ". The despatch notes shall be marked in the same way.

2. Such parcels shall be accompanied by a form similar to that annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention of the Postal Union. This advice of delivery form shall be prepared by the office of origin or by any other office appointed by the Administration of the country of origin and shall be attached to the despatch note of the parcel to which it relates. If it does not reach the office of destination, that office shall make out officially a new advice of delivery form.

3. The office of destination, after having duly filled up the form, shall return 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 shall be taken in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 10 following. In that case a second fee shall not be charged, and the office of origin shall enter at the top of the form the words " Duplicata de l'avis de réception ".

Article 10.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY APPLIED FOR AFTER POSTING.

When the sender applies for an advice of delivery after an insured parcel has been posted, the office of origin, or any other office appointed by the Administration of the country of origin, shall fill up an advice of delivery form and shall attach it to a form of enquiry to which postage stamps representing the fee prescribed by the Convention of the Postal Union have been affixed.

The form of enquiry accompanied by the advice of delivery form shall be treated according to the provisions of Article 32 below, with the single exception that, in case of the due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination shall withdraw the form of enquiry and shall return the advice of delivery form in the manner prescribed in § 3 of the preceding Article.

Article 11.

INDICATION OF TRADE CHARGE.

1. Cash on Delivery parcels and the relative despatch notes shall bear on the address side the indication " Remboursement " or " C.O.D. " written or printed boldly and, after it, the amount of the trade-charge fully written in Roman letters and Arabic figures without erasure or correction, even if certified.

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

Article 12.

CASH ON DELIVERY LABEL.

Cash on Delivery parcels and the relative despatch notes shall be furnished on the address side with an orange coloured label in the form of the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention of the Postal Union.

Article 13.

TRADE-CHARGE MONEY ORDER.

1. Every Cash on Delivery parcel shall be accompanied by a trade-charge money order form. This form shall be attached to the despatch note and shall bear a statement of the amount of the trade-charge in the currency of the country of origin and should show, as a general rule, the sender of the parcel as the payee of the money order. Each Postal Administration is free to have the money orders relating to parcels originating in its service addressed to the offices of origin of the parcels or to other offices. The counterfoil of the order shall show the name and address of the addressee of the parcel as well as the place and date of posting.

2. Entries in pencil shall not be allowed on trade-charge money order forms.

Article 14.

CONVERSION OF THE AMOUNT OF THE TRADE-CHARGE.

The amounts of the trade-charges shall be converted into the currency of the country of destination by the Postal Administration of that country, which shall use for this purpose the rate of conversion which it uses for the conversion of money orders drawn on the country of origin of the parcels.

Article 15.

PERIOD FOR PAYMENT OF TRADE-CHARGE.

The amount of the trade-charge shall be paid by the addressee within the period prescribed by the regulations of the country of destination.

After the expiration of this period, the parcel shall be treated as undeliverable in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the Agreement.

Article 16.

REDIRECTION OF CASH ON DELIVERY PARCELS.

1. Cash on Delivery parcels may be redirected if the new country of destination maintains with the country of origin an exchange of Cash on Delivery parcels. In this case, the parcels shall be accompanied by the trade-charge money order forms prepared by the Administration of the country of origin. The new Administration of destination shall act in the settlement of the trade-charge as if the parcel had been directly consigned to it in the first instance.

2. In the case of an application for redirection to a country which does not maintain an exchange of Cash on Delivery parcels with the country of origin, the parcels shall be treated as undeliverable.

Article 17.

ISSUE OF TRADE-CHARGE MONEY ORDER.

Immediately after collecting the amount of the trade-charge, the office of destination, or any other office appointed by the Postal Administration of the country of destination, shall fill in the portion of the trade-charge money order form headed "Indications de service", and, after date-stamping it, shall return it without charge to the office at which the parcel was posted or to the office specially named by the Administration of the country of origin on the form itself.

Trade-charge money orders shall be paid to the senders under the conditions fixed by the Administration of the country of payment.

Article 18.

CANCELLATION OR REPLACEMENT OF TRADE-CHARGE MONEY ORDER FORMS.

1. A trade-charge money order form relating to a parcel which, for any reason whatsoever, is returned to the sender shall be cancelled by the office which returns the parcel and shall be returned 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.

Article 19.

TRADE-CHARGE MONEY ORDERS MISLAID, LOST, DESTROYED, UNCLAIMED, OR NOT DELIVERED TO THE PAYEES.

1. A trade-charge money order mislaid, lost or destroyed after the collection of the trade-charge shall be replaced by a duplicate, or by an authority to pay, after proof by the two Postal Administrations that the order has not been paid.
2. Trade-charge money orders which it has not been possible to deliver to the payees within the period of 12 months after the end of the month of issue shall be receipted by the Administration of the country of payment and claimed from the Administration which issued them.
3. Trade-charge money orders which have been delivered to the payees, and of which the payees have not claimed payment within the period of 12 months after the end of the month of issue, shall be replaced by authorities to pay. These authorities to pay shall be drawn up by the Administration which collected the trade-charges as soon as it has been able to ascertain that the original orders have not been paid within the period of validity and shall be receipted by the other Administration, which shall claim the amounts due in the first account rendered after their receipt.
4. The Administration issuing a trade-charge money order shall notify the other Administration if the order is not claimed within the period of validity.
5. Trade-charge money orders of which payment cannot be effected in consequence of any irregularity in completion by the office of destination of the parcel shall be returned as soon as possible to that office for correction.

Article 20.

INDICATION OF INSURED VALUE.

1. Every insured parcel and the relative despatch note shall bear an indication of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin written in full and in Arabic figures. This indication shall be made without erasure or correction even if certified.
2. The amount of the insurance shall be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the Postal Administration of the country of origin. The result of the conversion shall be indicated distinctly by new figures placed beside or below those representing the amount of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin.

Article 21.

INSURANCE LABELS, ETC.

Insured parcels posted in the United Kingdom and their despatch notes as well shall bear a small red label with the indication " Insured " in Roman characters. Those posted in Switzerland

shall bear a label with the letter " V ", the name of the office of origin and the serial number under which the parcel is recorded at that office.

When the parcel contains coin, bank notes, currency notes or bearer bonds, platinum, gold or silver manufactured or unmanufactured, precious stones, jewels and other precious objects, the wax or other seals, the labels of whatever kind and any postage stamps affixed to it shall be so spaced that they cannot conceal injuries to the cover. Moreover, the labels and postage stamps, if any, shall not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge. Address labels, if any, may not be stuck on the cover itself.

Article 22.

SEALING OF INSURED PARCELS.

Every insured parcel shall be sealed by means of wax or by lead or other seals, with some special uniform design or mark of the sender, the seals being sufficient in number to render it impossible to tamper with the contents without leaving an obvious trace of violation.

Article 23.

FRAUDULENT INSURANCE.

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 Administration of origin, and is supported by the documents, if any, relating to the investigation.

Article 24.

INDICATION OF WEIGHT OF INSURED PARCELS.

The exact weight in grammes of each insured parcel shall be entered by the Postal Administration of the country of origin :

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

Article 25.

SERIAL NUMBER AND PLACE OF POSTING.

Each parcel posted in the United Kingdom and the relative despatch note as well shall bear the name of the office of posting and a label indicating the serial number. Each parcel posted in Switzerland shall be provided with a label bearing the name of the office of origin and the number under which the parcel is entered in the records of that office.

The same office of posting shall not use two or more series of labels at the same time, unless each series is provided with a distinctive mark.

Article 26.

DATE-STAMP IMPRESSION.

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

Article 27.

EXPRESS PARCELS.

Every express parcel and the relative despatch note as well shall be provided near to the address with a printed label of a deep red colour bearing in bold type the word "Express" or "Expres".

Article 28.

RETURN OF FRANKING NOTES. RECOVERY OF THE CHARGES ADVANCED.

1. The office which advances the Customs and other charges on behalf of the sender of a "free of charge" parcel shall fill up, so far as it is concerned, the back of the franking note, and return the latter, accompanied by the relative vouchers, if any, in a sealed envelope, without any indication of the contents, to the office specified on the front of the franking note.

2. When a parcel which bears the label "Franc de droits" and is advised accordingly reaches the service of the country of destination without a franking note, the office which undertakes the Customs clearance shall prepare a duplicate franking note, taking care to substitute the name of the country of origin of the parcel for that shown on the franking note and to indicate if possible the date of posting of the parcel. When the franking note is lost after the delivery of the parcel a duplicate shall be prepared under the same conditions.

3. Franking notes relating to parcels which, for any reason whatsoever, are returned to the country of origin and of which Customs clearance has not been effected by the Administration of the country of destination, must be cancelled by the office which returns the parcels.

4. On receipt of a franking note showing the charges disbursed by the Administration of the country of destination, the Administration of the country of origin shall convert 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 shall be shown in the body of the form and in Switzerland on the counterfoil and shall be supported by the signature of the officer who made the conversion.

After recovering the amount of the charges the office of origin in Switzerland delivers to the sender the counterfoil of the franking note and, if necessary, the relative vouchers.

Article 29.

[RETRANSMISSION.

1. The Postal Administration retransmitting a missent parcel shall not levy Customs or other non-postal charges upon it.

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

In other cases, and if the amount credited to it is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, the retransmitting Administration shall allow to the Administration to which it forwards the parcel the credits due for onward conveyance; it shall then amend the parcel bill of the office of exchange from which the missent parcel was directly received. The reason for this amendment shall be notified to the latter by means of a verification note.

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

3. The charges on a parcel redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressee or of an error on the part of the sender to a country with which the United Kingdom or Switzerland has

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

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

4. A retransmitted parcel shall be retransmitted in its original packing and shall be accompanied by the original despatch note. If the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked, or if the original despatch note has to be replaced by a substitute note, 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 30.

RETURN OF UNDELIVERABLE PARCELS.

1. If the sender of an undeliverable parcel has made a request not provided for by Article 16, § 1, of the Agreement, the Postal Administration of the country of destination need not comply with it, but may return the parcel to the country of origin after retention for the period prescribed by the regulations of the country of destination.

2. The Administration which returns a parcel to the sender shall indicate clearly and concisely on the parcel and on the relative despatch note the cause of non-delivery. This information may be furnished in manuscript or by means of a stamped impression or a label. The original despatch note belonging to the returned parcel must be sent back to the country of origin with the parcel.

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

Article 31.

SALE. DESTRUCTION.

1. When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Agreement, a report of the sale or destruction shall be prepared. A copy of the report, accompanied by the despatch note, shall be forwarded to the office of origin.

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

Article 32.

ENQUIRIES CONCERNING PARCELS OR TRADE-CHARGE MONEY ORDERS.

For enquiries concerning parcels or trade-charge money orders which have not been returned, a form shall be used similar to the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agreement of the Universal Postal Union. These forms shall be forwarded to the offices appointed by the two Postal Administrations to deal with them and they shall be dealt with in the manner mutually arranged between the two Administrations.

Article 33.

PARCEL BILL.

1. Insured parcels and also returned and redirected parcels shall be entered individually by the despatching office of exchange on a parcel bill similar to the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agreement of the Universal Postal Union. All other parcels shall be entered on the parcel bills in bulk by the indication of the number of parcels at each step of the weight scale, with a note of the number of express parcels, Cash on Delivery parcels and parcels to be delivered free of charge. Ordinary transit parcels at the same step of the weight scale and for the same country of destination shall also be entered in bulk with a summary of the credits for each category of parcels. The despatch notes, Customs declarations, franking notes, advices of delivery, trade-charge money order forms, etc., shall be forwarded with the parcel bill.

2. In the case of mails made up as required, each despatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the top left-hand corner in an annual series for each office of exchange of destination. A note of the last number of the year shall be made on the first parcel bill of the following year.

Regular mails from Great Britain shall be similarly numbered.

Article 34.

CHECK BY OFFICES OF EXCHANGE. NOTIFICATION OF IRREGULARITIES.

On the receipt of a mail the office of exchange shall check the parcels and the relative documents against the particulars entered on the relative parcel bills. It shall report to the despatching office of exchange by means of a verification note missing articles, errors in credits or carrying into account and other irregularities.

Article 35.

ACCOUNTING FOR CREDITS.

1. Each Administration shall prepare monthly for all mails despatched to it by offices of exchange of the other Administration a statement of the total amounts entered on the parcel bills, whether to its credit or to its debit.

These statements shall be afterwards summarized in an account which, accompanied by the statements, shall be forwarded to the despatching Administration for examination in the course of the month following that to which it relates.

The totals may not be altered. The errors which may be discovered must form the subject of statements of difference.

2. The monthly accounts, after having been checked and accepted by the Administration concerned, shall be summarized in a general quarterly account prepared by the Administration to which the balance is due.

Article 36.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

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

2. The preparation and transmission of a general account and the payment of the balance of that account shall be effected as early as possible and, at the latest, within a period of three months from the end of the period to which the account relates. After the expiration of this term the sums due from one Administration to the other shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to be reckoned from the date of expiration of the said term.

Article 37.

ACCOUNTING FOR TRADE-CHARGE MONEY ORDERS.

1. The accounting relating to trade-charge money orders paid by each Postal Administration on behalf of the other Administration shall be effected by means of detailed accounts.

2. In these accounts, which shall be accompanied by the paid and receipted trade-charge money orders, the orders shall be entered in alphabetical sequence of the offices of issue and in numerical sequence of their entry in the registers of these offices. Each Administration shall deduct from the total sum of its credit one-half of 1 per cent. ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) of this total, representing the allowance to the other Administration specified in Article 40 of the Agreement.

The verification of these accounts shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the special Money Order Agreement between the two Administrations.

3. When the monthly detailed accounts have been mutually accepted, the Swiss Post Office shall forward to the British Post Office a general monthly account in which the smaller credit is converted into the currency of the larger credit at the average rate of exchange current in the debtor country during the period to which the general account relates.

When the balance of the account falls to be paid by the Swiss Post Office the amount shall be paid at the time of forwarding the account, and when the balance falls to be paid by the British Post Office the amount shall be paid at the time of returning to the Swiss Post Office the duplicate of the account accepted. In the absence of other arrangements, settlement of the balance is effected by means of drafts drawn on a place in the creditor country and in the currency of that country.

Article 38.

FRANKING NOTES. ACCOUNTING FOR CUSTOMS CHARGES, ETC.

1. The accounting relative to the Customs charges, etc., disbursed by each Postal Administration on behalf of the other shall be effected by means of special monthly accounts which shall be prepared by the debtor Administration in the currency of the creditor country. The franking notes shall be entered in the accounts in alphabetical order of the offices which have advanced the charges and follow the numerical order which these offices have given to them.

2. The special account accompanied by the franking notes shall be forwarded to the creditor Administration not later than the end of the month following that to which it relates. A " Nil " account shall not be prepared.

3. These accounts shall be checked in accordance with the rules fixed by the special Money Order Agreement between the two Administrations.

4. These accounts shall be settled either by a money order or by a draft in the currency of the creditor country or in any other manner mutually agreed upon.

Article 39.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

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

Article 40.

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE DETAILED REGULATIONS.

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

Done in duplicate at London the 23rd day of April, 1935, and at Berne the 25th day of May, 1935.

Howard Kingsley WOOD.

Dr. Reinhold FURRER.