N° 4048.

UNION SUD-AFRICAINE, ALBANIE, ALLEMAGNE, ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE, etc.
(Union postale universelle.)

Convention postale universelle, avec protocole final, règlement d'exécution et dispositions concernant le transport de la poste aux lettres par voie aérienne, avec protocole final. Signés au Caire, le 20 mars 1934.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, ALBANIA, GERMANY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, etc.
(Universal Postal Union).

CONVENTION.

1 Traduction. — Translation.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

No. 4048. — UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION. SIGNED AT CAIRO, MARCH 20TH, 1934.

French official text communicated by the Egyptian and the Netherlands Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Convention took place February 5th, 1937.

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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.
CONVENTION.

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UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Universal Postal Convention concluded between Afghanistan, the Union of South Africa, Albania, Germany, United States of America, the Whole of the Island Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands, the Philippine Islands, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Argentine Republic, the Commonwealth of Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Colony of the Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Spain, the Whole of the Spanish Colonies, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China, the Whole of the Other French Colonies, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Hungary, British India, Iraq, the Irish Free State, Iceland, Italy, the Whole of the Italian Colonies, Japan, Chosen, the Whole of the Other Japanese Dependencies, Latvia, Levant States under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon), Republic of Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Morocco (except the Spanish Zone), Morocco (Spanish Zone), Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Republic of Panama, Paraguay, Netherlands, Curaçao and Surinam, Netherlands Indies, Peru, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies in West Africa, Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia and Oceania, Roumania, Republic of San Marino, Republic of El Salvador, Territory of the Saar, Siam, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Czechoslovakia,

1 Ratifications deposited at Cairo:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>October 21, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)</td>
<td>October 23, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America (including Samoa and the Panama Canal Zone)</td>
<td>November 14, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Whole of the Island Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands</td>
<td>November 14, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>November 20, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>December 3, 1934</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>December 3, 1934</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>December 18, 1934</td>
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<td>State of the City of the Vatican</td>
<td>December 26, 1934</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
<td>December 30, 1934</td>
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<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>December 31, 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>January 30, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan, Chosen and the Whole of the Other Japanese Dependencies</td>
<td>February 10, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>February 16, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>February 18, 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>February 27, 1935</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>March 8, 1935</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>March 26, 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (including the Colonies, Overseas Territories, Protectorates or Territories under suzerainty or under mandate enumerated in the Appendix to the Convention)</td>
<td>March 30, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy (including Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Erythrea and Somaliland)</td>
<td>April 6, 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain (including the whole of the Spanish Colonies and Morocco (Spanish Zone))</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
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<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
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<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>May 10, 1935</td>
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<td>Belgian Congo</td>
<td>May 23, 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>June 2, 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>July 4, 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>September 17, 1935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONVENTION.


The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-named countries, being assembled in congress at Cairo, by virtue of Article 12 of the Universal Postal Convention\(^1\) concluded at London on the 28th of June, 1929, have, by mutual consent and subject to ratification, revised the said Convention to read as follows:

PART I.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANISATION AND EXTENT OF THE UNION.

Article 1.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION.

The countries between which the present Convention is concluded form, under the title of the Universal Postal Union, a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence.

It is also the object of the Postal Union to secure the organisation and improvement of the various international postal services.

**Ratifications (continued):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td>September 17, 1935.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>September 17, 1935.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHIOPIA</td>
<td>September 22, 1935.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUMANIA</td>
<td>November 5, 1935.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>December 31, 1935.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>January 11, 1936.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>January 29, 1936.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
<td>May 21, 1936.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTONIA</td>
<td>July 4, 1936.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRAQ</td>
<td>August 5, 1936.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</td>
<td>November 14, 1936.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>November 16, 1936.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
<td>June 26, 1937.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRANCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALGERIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOROCCO (except the Spanish Zone)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TUNIS</strong></td>
<td>August 9, 1937.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRENCH COLONIES AND PROCTORATES OF INDO-CHINA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER FRENCH COLONIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATES OF THE LEVANT UNDER FRENCH MANDATE (Syria and Lebanon)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accessions:**

Notified to the Egyptian Government in accordance with Article XIV of the Final Protocol of the Convention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>LUXEMBURG</td>
<td>August 18, 1934.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEMEN</td>
<td>August 20, 1934.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAITI</strong></td>
<td>December 19, 1934.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SALVADOR</strong></td>
<td>December 30, 1934.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accession:**

Notified to the Government of the Swiss Confederation in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIBERIA</td>
<td>June 10, 1936.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


No. 4048
CONVENTION.

Article 2.

New Accessions. Procedure.

Any country shall be allowed at any time to accede to the Convention. Accession must be notified through diplomatic channels to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to the Governments of all the countries of the Union.

Article 3.

Convention and Agreements of the Union.

The letter post shall be governed by the provisions of the Convention. Other services, such as those relating to insured letters and boxes, postal parcels, money orders, transfers to and from postal cheque accounts, collection of bills, drafts, etc., and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, shall form the subject of Agreements between countries of the Union. These Agreements shall be binding only upon the countries which have acceded to them. Accession to one or more of these Agreements shall be subject to the provisions of Article 2.

Article 4.

Detailed Regulations.

The Postal Administrations of the Union countries shall draw up, by mutual agreement, in the form of Detailed Regulations, the detailed rules necessary for the carrying out of the Convention and the Agreements.

Article 5.

Special Treaties and Agreements. Restricted Unions.

1. Countries of the Union shall have the right to maintain and to conclude treaties, as well as to maintain and to establish restricted unions, with a view to the reduction of postage rates or to any other improvement of postal relations.

2. In countries where the internal legislation does not forbid, Administrations shall be authorised to make with one another any necessary agreements on the subject of questions which do not concern the Union generally, provided that conditions less favourable than those laid down by the Acts of the Union are not introduced. In the letter post, for example, they may conclude mutual arrangements for the adoption of lower rates of postage.

Article 6.

Internal Laws.

The provisions of the Convention and of the Agreements of the Union shall not override the legislation of any country as regards anything which is not expressly covered by these Acts.

Article 7.

Exceptional Relations.

Administrations which provide a service with certain territories not included in the Union shall be required to be the intermediaries of the other Administrations. The provisions of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations shall apply to these exceptional relations.
CONVENTION.

Article 8.

Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

The following shall be considered as forming a single country or Administration of the Union, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Convention or of the Agreements so far as concerns, in particular, their right to vote at a congress or conference, and in the interval between meetings, as well as their contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union:

1. The whole of the island possessions of the United States of America, except the Philippine Islands, and comprising Hawaii, Porto-Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of America;
2. The Philippine Islands;
3. The Colony of the Belgian Congo;
4. The whole of the Spanish Colonies;
5. Algeria;
6. The French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China;
7. The whole of the other French Colonies;
8. The whole of the Italian Colonies;
9. Chosen;
10. The whole of the other Japanese Dependencies;
11. Curaçao and Surinam;
12. The Netherlands Indies;
13. The Portuguese Colonies in West Africa;
14. The Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia and Oceania.

Article 9.

Application of the Convention to Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

1. Any Contracting Party may declare, either at the time of signing, of ratifying, of acceding, or later, that its acceptance of the present Convention includes all its colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or under mandate, or certain of them only. The said declaration, unless made at the time of signing the Convention, must be addressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

2. The Convention shall apply only to the colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or under mandate in the name of which declarations have been made in virtue of § 1.

3. Any Contracting Party may, at any time, forward to the Government of the Swiss Confederation a notification of the withdrawal from the Convention of any colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or under mandate in the name of which it has made a declaration in virtue of § 1. This notification shall take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

4. The Government of the Swiss Confederation shall forward to all the Contracting Parties a copy of each declaration or notification received in virtue of §§ 1 to 3.

5. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to any colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or under mandate which is mentioned in the preamble of the Convention.

No. 4048
CONVENTION.

Article 10.

EXTENT OF THE UNION.

The following shall be considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union:

(a) Post offices established by Union countries in territories not included in the Union;
(b) The Principality of Liechtenstein, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Switzerland;
(c) The Faroe Islands and Greenland, as forming part of Denmark;
(d) The Spanish possessions on the North Coast of Africa, as forming part of Spain;
(e) The Valleys of Andorra, as served by the Postal Administrations of Spain and France;
(f) The Principality of Monaco, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of France;
(g) Walfisch Bay, as forming part of the Union of South Africa; Basutoland, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of the Union of South Africa.

Article 11.

ARBITRATION.

1. In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the Convention and the Agreements, or as to the responsibility imposed on an Administration by the application of these Acts, the question in dispute shall be decided by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned shall choose another member of the Union not directly interested in the matter.

If one of the Administrations in disagreement does not take any action on a proposal for arbitration within a period of six months, or of nine months in the case of distant countries, the International Bureau, on a request to that effect, shall call on the defaulting Administration to appoint an arbitrator, or appoint one officially.

2. The decision of the arbitrators shall be given on an absolute majority of votes.

3. In case of an equality of votes, the arbitrators shall choose, with the view of settling the difference, another Administration with no interest in the question in dispute.

Failing an agreement in the choice, this Administration shall be appointed by the International Bureau from among the members of the Union not proposed by the arbitrators.

4. If the disagreement concerns one of the Agreements, the arbitrators may not be appointed from among Administrations which do not participate in that Agreement.

Article 12.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE UNION. CESSATION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE AGREEMENTS.

Each Contracting Party shall be free to withdraw from the Union or to cease to participate in the Agreements by notice given one year in advance through diplomatic channels to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by that Government to the Governments of the contracting countries.

No. 4048
CHAPTER II.

CONGRESSES. CONFERENCES. COMMITTEES.

Article 13.

CONGRESSES.

1. Delegates of the countries of the Union shall meet in congress not later than five years after the date of the entry into force of the Acts of the preceding congress with a view to revising these Acts or of completing them as necessary.

Each country shall be represented at the congress by one or several plenipotentiary delegates furnished by their Government with the necessary powers. It may, if it so desires, be represented by the delegation of another country. But it shall be understood that one delegation can undertake the representation of two countries only, including the country it primarily represents.

In the deliberations each country shall have one vote only.

2. Each congress shall settle the place of meeting of the next congress. The Government of the country in which it is to take place shall be responsible, in consultation with the International Bureau, for convening the congress, and also for notifying to all the Governments of the countries of the Union the decisions taken by the congress.

Article 14.

RATIFICATIONS. ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESSES.

The Acts of congresses shall be ratified as soon as possible and the ratification shall be communicated to the Government of the country in which the congress was held, and by that Government to the Governments of the contracting countries.

If one or more of the Contracting Parties do not ratify one or other of the Acts signed by them, these Acts shall be not less binding on the States which have ratified them.

These Acts shall come into force simultaneously and have the same duration.

From the date fixed for the entry into force of the Acts adopted by a congress, all the Acts of the preceding congress shall be repealed.

Article 15.

EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESSES.

When a request to that effect is made or approved by at least two-thirds of the contracting countries, an extraordinary congress shall be held, after arrangement with the International Bureau.

The regulations laid down by Articles 13 and 14 shall apply equally to the delegations, to the deliberations and to the Acts of extraordinary congresses.

Article 16.

STANDING ORDERS OF CONGRESSES.

Each congress shall draw up the standing orders for its work and deliberations.
CONVENTION.

Article 17.
Conferences.

Conferences for the consideration of purely administrative questions may be held at the request or with the assent of at least two-thirds of the Administrations of the Union. They shall be convened after arrangement with the International Bureau. Each conference shall draw up its own standing orders.

Article 18.
Committees.

Committees charged by a congress or a conference with the examination of one or more particular questions shall be convened by the International Bureau after arrangement, if necessary, with the Administration of the country where these committees are to sit.

CHAPTER III.
Proposals made between Meetings.

Article 19.
Introduction of Proposals.

In the interval between meetings, any Administration shall have the right to address to the other Administrations, through the medium of the International Bureau, proposals concerning the Convention, its Final Protocol and its Detailed Regulations.

The same right shall be accorded to the Administrations of the countries participating in the Agreements so far as these Agreements, their Detailed Regulations and the Final Protocols are concerned.

In order to be considered, every proposal introduced by an Administration in the interval between meetings must be supported by at least two other Administrations. A proposal shall lapse when the International Bureau does not receive, at the same time, the necessary number of declarations of support.

Article 20.
Examination of Proposals.

Every proposal shall be subject to the following procedure:

A period of six months shall be allowed to Administrations to examine the proposal and to communicate their observations, if any, to the International Bureau. Amendments are not admitted. The answers shall be collected by the International Bureau, and communicated to the Administrations, with an invitation to declare themselves for or against. Administrations which have not notified their vote within a period of six months shall be considered as abstaining. The periods quoted above shall be calculated from the date of the circulars from the International Bureau.

If the proposal concerns an Agreement, its Detailed Regulations or the Final Protocol of either, only the Administrations which have acceded to that Agreement may take part in the procedure indicated above.

No. 4048
CONVENTION.

Article 21.
Conditions of Approval.

1. In order to become binding, the proposals must obtain:

(a) A unanimous vote if they involve the addition of new provisions or the modification of the provisions of Parts I and II, or of Articles 33 to 37, 54 to 59, 6x to 63, 65 to 68, 70 to 82 of the Convention, of any of the Articles of its Final Protocol and of Articles 101, 105, 116, 161, 171 and 192 of its Detailed Regulations;

(b) A two-thirds vote 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 Convention, of its Final Protocol and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of disagreement to be submitted to arbitration as provided for by Article 11.

2. The conditions to be fulfilled for the approval of proposals concerning the Agreements shall be fixed by the Agreements themselves.

Article 22.
Notification of Decisions.

Additions to and modifications of the Convention, the Agreements and the Final Protocols of these Acts shall be sanctioned by a diplomatic declaration, which the Government of the Swiss Confederation undertakes to prepare and forward at the request of the International Bureau to the Governments of the contracting countries.

Additions to and modifications of the Detailed Regulations and their Final Protocols shall be drawn up and notified to the Administrations by the International Bureau. The same shall apply to the interpretations referred to under Article 21, § 1 (c).

Article 23.
Execution of Decisions.

No addition or modification adopted shall come into force until at least three months after its notification.

CHAPTER IV.
International Bureau.

Article 24.
General Functions.

1. A central office, situated at Berne, known as the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, and placed under the supervision of the Swiss Postal Administration, shall serve as a medium of liaison, information and consultation for the countries of the Union.

This office shall be entrusted especially with the duty of collecting, collating, publishing and distributing information of every kind which concerns the international postal service; of giving, at the request of the Parties concerned, an opinion upon questions in dispute; of making known proposals for modifying the Acts of the congress; of notifying alterations adopted, and, in general, of taking up such enquiries and work in connection with editing and arranging material as the Convention, the Agreements and their Detailed Regulations shall assign to it, or as may be entrusted to it in the interest of the Union.
2. It shall act as clearing-house for the settlement of accounts of every description relative to the international postal service between the Administrations which may claim its assistance.

Article 25.

EXPENSES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

1. Each congress shall fix the maximum figure for the ordinary annual expenditure of the International Bureau.

These expenses, as well as the special expenditure occasioned by the meetings of a congress, conference or committee, and the costs which may arise out of special work entrusted to the International Bureau, shall be borne in common by all the countries of the Union.

2. To this end, the latter shall be divided into seven classes, each contributing to the payment of the expenses in the following proportion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1st</td>
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<td>6th</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>7th</td>
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</table>

3. In the case of a new accession, the Government of the Swiss Confederation shall settle, by agreement with the Government of the country concerned, the class in which the country is to be placed for the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau.

PART II.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Article 26.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

1. Freedom of transit shall be guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

2. Freedom of transit for postal parcels shall be limited to the territory of the countries taking part in this service.

Insured articles may be forwarded in closed mails through the territory of countries which do not undertake the insured letter and box service or by the sea services in respect of which responsibility for insured articles is not accepted by the countries concerned, but the responsibility of these countries is limited to that prescribed for registered articles.

The transit of small packets through the territory of countries which do not accept those articles shall be optional.

Article 27.

PROHIBITION OF UNAUTHORISED CHARGES.

It is forbidden to impose any postal charge whatever except those prescribed by the Convention and the Agreements.
CONVENTION.

Article 28.
Temporary Suspension of Services.
When an Administration finds itself obliged, owing to exceptional circumstances, temporarily to suspend its services, either wholly or in part, it must at once notify the fact, if necessary by telegraph, to the Administration or Administrations concerned.

Article 29.
Monetary Standard.
The franc regarded as the monetary unit in the provisions of the Convention and the Agreements shall be the gold franc of 100 centimes of a weight of 10/31 of a grammme and of a fineness of 0.900.

Article 30.
Equivalents.
In each country of the Union, postage rates shall be fixed at the closest possible equivalent of the value of the franc in the currency of the country.

Article 31.
Forms. Language.
1. The forms used by the Administrations in their mutual relations must be drawn up in French, with or without an interlinear translation in another language, unless the Administrations concerned arrange otherwise by direct agreement.
2. The forms used by the public must include an interlinear translation in French when they are not printed in that language.
3. So far as the forms referred to in §§ 1 and 2 are concerned, the wording, colours, and dimensions must be those prescribed by the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements.
4. Administrations may by common consent decide upon the language to be used in official correspondence in their reciprocal relations.

Article 32.
Identity Cards.
1. Each Administration may issue, to persons who apply for them, identity cards to serve as evidence of identity for all kinds of post office business in the countries which have not notified their refusal to admit them.
2. The Administration which issues an identity card shall be authorised to make, on this account, a charge which may not exceed 1 franc.
3. Administrations shall be relieved from all responsibility when it is established that a postal packet was delivered or a money order was paid on presentation of a valid identity card.

Administrations shall not be responsible for the consequences of the loss, abstraction or fraudulent use of a valid identity card.
4. The identity card shall be valid for three years from the date of issue.
CONVENTION.

PART III.
PROVISIONS REGARDING CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAPTER I.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 33.
DEFINITION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The term correspondence shall cover letters, post-cards, both single and reply paid, commercial papers, printed papers of every kind, including articles printed in relief for the use of the blind, samples of merchandise and small packets.

The small packet service shall be limited to those countries which agree to maintain it in their reciprocal relations or in one direction only.

Article 34.
RATES OF POSTAGE AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The prepaid rates of postage for the conveyance of correspondence throughout the entire extent of the Union, including delivery at the residence of the addressees in the countries where a delivery is or shall be organized, as well as the limits of weights and dimensions, shall be fixed as indicated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Units of Weight</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first unit of weight</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2 kilos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each succeeding unit</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-cards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply paid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial papers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed papers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 kilos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind literature</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5 kilos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples of merchandise</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>500 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small packets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 kilo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Length, width and depth combined: 90 cm., but the greatest dimension may not exceed 60 cm.; in roll form:
Length and twice the diameter, 100 cm., but the greatest dimension may not exceed 80 cm.

Maximum: 15x10.5 cm.
Minimum: 10x7 cm.

As for letters.
Printed papers sent unenclosed in the form of cards, whether folded or not, are subject to the same minimum dimensions as postcards.
2. The limits of weight and size fixed by § 1 shall not apply to correspondence relating to the postal service, as specified in Article 49, § 1, hereafter.

3. Each Administration shall have the right, in its relations with those Administrations which have so agreed, to allow a reduction of 50 per cent. of the ordinary rate for printed papers to newspapers and periodicals published in its country and posted directly by the publishers or their agents; but commercial printed papers such as catalogues, prospectuses, price lists, etc., however regularly they are issued, shall be excluded from this reduction.

Administrations may equally, with the consent of the Administration of the country of destination, allow a similar reduction to books including pamphlets or sheets of music, no matter who is the sender, provided they contain no publicity matter or advertisements other than that appearing on the cover or the fly leaves.

4. Articles, other than sealed registered letters, may not contain coin, bank notes, currency notes, negotiable instruments payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver, manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels and other valuable articles.

5. The Administrations of the countries of origin and of destination shall have the right to treat, according to their internal legislation, letters which contain documents having the character of current and personal correspondence, addressed to persons other than the addressee or persons living with him.

6. Except as provided in the Detailed Regulations, commercial papers, printed papers, samples of merchandise, and small packets:
   
   (a) Must be made up in such a manner as to be easy of examination;
   
   (b) May not bear any notes or contain any document having the character of current and personal correspondence;
   
   (c) May not contain any postage stamp or form of prepayment, whether obliterated or not, nor any paper representing a monetary value.

7. Packets of samples of merchandise may not contain any article having a saleable value.

8. The enclosure in one and the same packet of correspondence of different categories (articles grouped together) shall be authorised under the conditions laid down in the Detailed Regulations.

9. Apart from the exceptions prescribed by the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, articles which do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the present Article and the corresponding Articles of the Detailed Regulations shall not be forwarded.

   Articles which have been wrongly accepted must be returned to the Administration of the country of origin. Nevertheless, the Administration of the country of destination shall be authorised to deliver such articles to the addressees. In that case it must, if necessary, apply to them the rates of postage and surcharges prescribed for the category of correspondence in which they are placed by reason of their contents, weight or size. Articles of which the weight exceeds the maximum limits laid down in § 1 may be taxed according to their actual weight.

**Article 35.**

**Prepayment.**

As a general rule, all the articles mentioned in Article 33 must be fully prepaid by the sender.

Correspondence, other than letters and single post-cards, which is unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, and reply-paid post-cards of which the two halves are not fully prepaid at the time of posting, shall not be forwarded.

No. 4048
CONVENTION.

Article 36.

CHARGE ON UNPAID OR INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID CORRESPONDENCE

Apart from the exceptions laid down in Article 145, §§ 3, 4 and 5, of the Detailed Regulations for certain classes of redirected articles, letters and single post-cards not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid shall be liable to a charge equal to double the amount of the deficient postage to be paid by the addressees; but that charge may not be less than 5 centimes.

The same treatment may be applied in similar circumstances to other articles of correspondence which have been incorrectly forwarded to the country of destination.

Article 37.

SURTAXES.

Over and above the rates fixed by Article 34, a surtax proportionate to the expenses incurred may be levied on every article forwarded by extraordinary services which involve special charges. When the rate of prepayment for the single post-card comprises the surtax authorised by the preceding paragraph, the same rate shall be applicable to each half of the reply-paid post-card.

Article 38.

SPECIAL CHARGES.

1. Administrations shall be authorised to make an additional charge, in accordance with their own legislation, on articles posted after the ordinary hour of collection.

2. Articles addressed poste restante may be taxed by Administrations of the countries of destination with the special charge prescribed by their legislation for similar articles in the inland service.

3. The Administrations of countries of destination shall be authorised to levy a special charge not exceeding 50 centimes on each small packet delivered to the addressee. This charge may be increased by a sum not exceeding 25 centimes when the packet is delivered at the addressee's domicile.

Article 39.

ARTICLES LIABLE TO CUSTOMS DUTY.

Small packets and printed paper packets liable to Customs duty shall be admitted. The same shall apply to letters and sample packets containing articles liable to Customs duty when the country of destination has given its consent.

Packets containing serums and vaccines, included in the exception shown in Article 122 of the Detailed Regulations, shall be admitted in every case.

Article 40.

CUSTOMS CONTROL.

The Administration of the country of destination shall be authorised to submit to the Customs the correspondence mentioned in Article 39, and, if necessary, to open it officially.
CONVENTION.

Article 41.

Customs Clearance Fee.

A Customs clearance fee of 50 centimes at most per article may be collected as a postal charge on articles submitted to the Customs in the country of destination.

Article 42.

Customs and Other Non-Postal Charges.

Administrations shall be authorised to collect from the addressees the Customs charges and any other non-postal charges which may be due.

Article 43.

Correspondence for Delivery free of Charges.

1. In the relations between those countries which have notified their agreement to that effect, the senders may, by means of a previous declaration at the office of despatch undertake to pay the whole of the postal and non-postal charges due to be collected on the delivery of the articles. In this case, the senders must undertake to pay the amounts which the office of destination may claim, and, if necessary, pay a sufficient deposit.

   The Administration of the country of destination shall be authorised to collect a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per article, this fee being independent of that authorised by Article 41.

2. Any Administration shall be entitled to limit the service of delivery free of charges to registered articles.

Article 44.

Cancellation of Customs Duty and Other Non-Postal Charges.

Administrations shall undertake to request the appropriate services in their country to cancel the Customs duty and other non-postal charges on articles returned to the country of origin, destroyed owing to the complete damage of the contents or redirected to a third country.

Article 45.

Express Packets.

1. Correspondence shall be, at the request of the senders, sent out for delivery by special messenger immediately after arrival, in the countries of which the Administrations agree to undertake this service in their reciprocal relations.

2. Such correspondence, which shall be called "express", shall be subject, in addition to the ordinary postage, to a special charge amounting as a minimum to double the postage on a single-rate ordinary letter and as a maximum to 70 centimes. This charge must be fully paid in advance by the sender.

3. When the addressee’s house is situated outside the local delivery zone of the office of destination, a complementary charge not exceeding that prescribed in the inland service may be collected for express delivery.

   In this case, however, express delivery shall not be obligatory.
CONVENTION.

4. Express packets, upon which the total amount of the charges payable in advance has not been prepaid, shall be delivered by the ordinary means, unless they have been treated as express by the office of origin. In the latter case, they shall be taxed according to the provisions of Article 36.

5. Administrations shall not be obliged to make more than one attempt to deliver correspondence by express. If this attempt is unsuccessful, the article may be treated as an ordinary article.

*Article 46.*

**Prohibitions.**

1. It is forbidden to send by post the articles indicated in column 1 of the following table. If these articles have been wrongly admitted to the post, they must be treated as indicated in column 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Treatment of packets wrongly admitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Articles which, from their nature or by their packing may expose postal officials to danger, or soil or damage correspondence;</td>
<td>To be treated according to the inland regulations of the Administration which discovers them; nevertheless, articles indicated under (c) may, in no case, be forwarded to destination or delivered to the addressees or returned to origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Articles liable to Customs duty (apart from the exceptions laid down in Article 39) as well as samples sent in quantities with the intention of avoiding the payment of this duty;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Articles of which the importation or the circulation is forbidden in the country of destination;</td>
<td>To be destroyed on the spot by the Administration which discovers them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Obscene or immoral articles;</td>
<td>To be returned to the country of origin; nevertheless, if they are discovered by the Administration of the country of destination, that Administration is authorised to deliver them to the addressees under the conditions prescribed by its inland regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Living animals, except bees, leeches and silkworms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. If packets wrongly admitted to the post are neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the Administration of origin must be advised exactly how the packets have been treated.

3. The right shall, moreover, be reserved to every country to refuse to convey à découvert over its territory articles other than letters and post-cards in regard to which the legal requirements which regulate the conditions of their publication or circulation in that country have not been complied with.

These articles must be returned to the Administration of the country of origin.
CONVENTION.

Article 47.
Methods of Prepayment.

1. Prepayment of postage shall be effected either by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals, or by means of impressions of stamping machines, officially adopted and working under the immediate control of the Administration, or, in the case of printed papers, by means of printed impressions or by any other process when such a system is authorised by the inland regulations of the Administration of origin.

2. The following shall be considered as duly prepaid: reply post-cards bearing postage stamps, impressed or affixed, of the country of issue, articles properly prepaid for their first transmission and on which complementary postage has been paid before their redirection, as well as newspapers or packets of newspapers and periodicals with the words "Abonnement-poste" which are sent in virtue of the Agreement for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

Article 48.
Prepayment of Postage on Board Ship.

Correspondence posted on the high seas in the letter box on board a ship or handed to postal officials on board or to the commanders of ships may, in the absence of different arrangements between the Administrations concerned, be prepaid by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country to which the said ship belongs or by which it is maintained. If the posting on board takes place during the stay at one of the two terminal points of the voyage or at any intermediate port of call, prepayment shall be valid only if it is effected by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country in the waters of which the ship happens to be.

Article 49.
Exemptions from Postage.

1. The following shall be exempt from all postal charges: Correspondence on postal service exchanged between Postal Administrations, between these Administrations and the International Bureau, between post offices of Union countries, and between these offices and Administrations, as well as correspondence of which the free transmission is expressly provided for in the Convention, the Agreements and their Detailed Regulations.

2. With the exception of articles marked with a trade charge, correspondence intended for prisoners of war or despatched by them shall also be exempt from all postal charges, not only in the countries of origin and destination, but in intermediate countries.

The same privilege shall be accorded to correspondence concerning prisoners of war, despatched or received, either directly by, or through the agency of, information bureaux established on behalf of such persons in belligerent countries or in neutral countries which have received belligerents on their territories.

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

Article 50.
Reply Coupons.

Reply coupons shall be on sale in the countries of the Union.
The selling price of a reply coupon shall be fixed by the Administrations concerned, but may not be less than 35 centimes, or the equivalent in the money of the country of issue.
Each coupon shall be exchangeable in any country for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate letter for abroad originating in that country.

Moreover, any country shall have the right to demand that reply coupons and the correspondence to be prepaid by means of the stamps received in exchange for these coupons shall be presented at the same time.

Article 51.

Withdrawal of Correspondence. Alteration of Address.

1. The sender of a postal packet shall be entitled to have it withdrawn from the post or have its address altered, so long as the article has not been delivered to the addressee.

2. The request to this effect shall be sent by post or by telegraph at the expense of the sender, who must pay, for every request by post, the charge for a registered single-rate letter and, for every request by telegraph, the charge for the telegram.

If the request for withdrawal of correspondence or alteration of address concerns several packets posted simultaneously at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee, the sender shall pay, for every request by post, the charge for one registered single-rate letter and, for every request by telegraph, the charge for the telegram containing particulars of all the packets in question.

Article 52.

Redirection. Undelivered Correspondence.

1. If the addressee changes his address, the correspondence shall be redirected to him, unless the sender has forbidden redirection, by means of a note to that effect on the address side of the correspondence, in a language known in the country of destination.

2. Correspondence which is not delivered must be returned immediately to the country of origin.

3. The period of retention for correspondence held at the disposal of the addressees or addressed "poste restante" shall be fixed by the rules of the country of destination. This period may not, however, exceed two months as a general rule, except in particular cases when the Administration of destination considers it necessary to prolong the period up to a maximum of four months. The return to the country of origin must take place within a shorter period if the sender has so requested by a note on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

4. Printed papers of no value shall not be returned to origin, unless the sender, by means of a note on the outside of the article, has asked for their return. Registered printed papers must always be returned.

5. No supplementary postage shall be charged for the redirection of correspondence from country to country or its return to the country of origin, apart from the exceptions provided for in the Detailed Regulations.

6. Correspondence which is redirected or which is undeliverable shall be delivered to the addressees or senders, against payment of the charges raised on departure or arrival or in course of transmission in consequence of redirection after the first transmission, without prejudice to the repayment of Customs duty or other special charges which the country of destination does not cancel.

7. In case of redirection to another country or of non-delivery, the "poste restante" fee, the Customs clearance fee, the commission fee, the complementary express fee, and the special fee for delivery of small packets to the addressees shall be cancelled.
CONVENTION.

Article 53.
Enquiries.

1. For an enquiry in respect of any postal packet a fixed fee not exceeding 50 centimes may be charged.
   This fee shall be charged for each packet, even if the enquiry concerns several packets posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee.
   As regards registered articles, no fee shall be charged if the sender has already paid the special fee for an advice of delivery.

2. An application will only be entertained if made within a year, counting from the day following the posting of the article.
   Every Administration shall be bound, however, to furnish information, if requested by another Administration, after this lapse of time, concerning packets despatched within two years.

3. Every Administration shall be obliged to accept enquiries concerning articles posted on the territory of other Administrations.

4. When an enquiry has arisen through a service error, the enquiry fee shall be repaid.

CHAPTER II.
Registered Articles.

Article 54.
Charges.

1. The articles specified in Article 33 may be registered.

2. The charge on every registered article must be paid in advance. It shall be made up of:
   (a) The postage ordinarily prepayable on the packet according to its class;
   (b) A fixed registration fee of 40 centimes at most.
   The registration fee on the reply half of a reply-paid post-card can only be validly prepaid by the sender of this half.

3. A receipt must be issued free of charge to the sender of a registered article at the time of posting.

4. Countries prepared to undertake risks arising from causes beyond control shall be authorised to collect a special charge of 40 centimes at most for each registered article.

5. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid registered articles which have been incorrectly forwarded to the country of destination shall be liable to a charge, to be paid by the addressee, equal in amount to the deficient postage.

Article 55.
Advice of Delivery.

The sender of a registered article may request an advice of delivery by paying, at the time of posting, a fixed fee of 40 centimes at most.
An advice of delivery may be applied for after the posting of the article within the period and on payment of the fee prescribed for enquiries by Article 53.

No. 4048
Article 56.
Responsibility.

1. Except in the cases provided for in Article 57 hereafter, Administrations shall be responsible for the loss of registered articles.
   The sender shall be entitled, in respect of the loss, to compensation, of which the amount is fixed at 50 francs per article.

2. Administrations will assume no responsibility for articles seized by the Customs authorities by reason of a false declaration of their contents.

Article 57.
Exceptions in respect of Responsibility.

Administrations shall be relieved from all responsibility for the loss of registered articles:

(a) In circumstances beyond control; the responsibility, however, shall still attach to the Administration of origin if it has undertaken to cover risks arising from causes beyond control (Article 54, § 4). The country responsible for the loss must decide, according to its internal legislation, whether the loss is due to circumstances constituting causes beyond control;

(b) Which they cannot account for in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a cause beyond control, provided that their responsibility has not been proved otherwise;

(c) Of which the contents fall within the prohibitions specified in Articles 34, §§ 4 and 6 (c), and 46, § 1;

(d) When the sender has not made any application within the period of one year prescribed by Article 53.

Article 58.
Cessation of Responsibility.

Administrations shall cease to be responsible for registered articles which have been delivered under the conditions prescribed by their internal regulations for packets of the same class.

Article 59.
Payment of Compensation.

The payment of the compensation must be undertaken by the Administration to which the despatching office is subordinate, subject to its right to make a claim on the Administration responsible.

Article 60.
Period for Payment of Compensation.

1. The payment of compensation must take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within six months from the day following the date of the application. This period shall be extended to nine months in relations with distant countries.

An Administration of origin which does not accept responsibility in cases of loss through a cause beyond control may exceptionally postpone settlement of the compensation beyond the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph when the question whether the loss of the article is due to a case of this nature has not been decided.
2. The Administration of origin shall be authorised to settle with the sender on account of the Administration, whether intermediate or of destination, which, duly informed of the application, has let three months pass without settling the matter; this period shall be extended to six months in relations with distant countries.

Article 61.

Fixing of Responsibility.

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for the loss of a registered article shall rest with the Administration which, having received the article without making any observation, and being furnished with all the materials for enquiry prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish delivery to the addressee or regular transfer to the following Administration, as the case may be.

Until the contrary is proved, an Administration, whether intermediate or of destination, shall be relieved of all responsibility:

(a) When it has carried out the provisions of Article 159, § 3, of the Detailed Regulations;

(b) When it can prove that it has not received the enquiry until after the destruction of its service documents relating to the article enquired for, the period of retention prescribed by Article 177 of the Detailed Regulations having expired. This reservation shall not affect the rights of the claimant.

Nevertheless, if the loss has occurred in course of conveyance without its being possible to ascertain on the territory or in the service of which country the loss took place, the Administrations concerned shall bear the loss in equal shares.

2. When a registered article has been lost in circumstances beyond control, the Administration on the territory or in the service of which the loss has occurred shall be responsible to the Administration of origin only when both countries undertake risks arising from causes beyond control.

3. The Customs and other charges which cannot be cancelled shall beborne by the Administrations responsible for the loss.

4. The Administration which has made payment of compensation shall take over the rights of the person who has received it, up to the amount of this compensation, in any action which may be taken against the sender, the addressee, or third parties.

5. If a registered article considered as lost is subsequently found, the person to whom the compensation has been paid must be advised that he may take possession of the article against repayment of the amount of the compensation.

Article 62.

Repayment of Compensation to the Administration of Origin.

1. The Administration responsible or on whose account payment is made in accordance with Article 60 shall be bound to repay to the Administration of origin within a period of three months, reckoning from the date of despatch of the notice of payment, the amount of the compensation actually paid to the sender.

If the compensation is to be borne by several Administrations in accordance with Article 61, the whole of the compensation due must be paid to the Administration of origin within the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, by the first Administration which, having duly received the packet under enquiry, is unable to prove its regular transfer to the next service. It shall rest with this Administration to recover from the other Administrations responsible their share of the amount of compensation paid to the sender.
2. The repayment shall be made free of cost to the creditor Administration by means of either a money order, a cheque or a draft payable at sight in the capital or a commercial centre in the creditor country, or in coin current in that country.

When responsibility is admitted, as well as in the case provided for in Article 60, § 2, the amount of indemnity may be recovered from the country responsible by means of an account, either directly or through the intermediary of an Administration which exchanges accounts regularly with the Administration responsible.

After the period of three months, the sum due to the Administration of origin shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, counting from the day of expiry of the said period.

3. The Administration of origin may only claim repayment from the Administration responsible within a period of two years counting from the date of despatch of the notification of the loss or, if the case arises, from the date of expiry of the period prescribed by Article 60, § 2.

4. The Administration whose responsibility is duly proved and which has at first declined to pay the compensation must bear all additional charges resulting from the unwarranted delay in payment.

5. Administrations may come to an agreement to liquidate periodically the compensation which they have paid to the senders and which they have agreed to be justified.

CHAPTER III.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY PACKETS.

Article 63.

CHARGES AND CONDITIONS. SETTLEMENT.

1. Registered correspondence with trade charges to be collected on delivery may be exchanged between countries of which the Administrations agree to provide this service.

2. Packets with trade charges shall be subject to the same regulations and charges as registered articles. In addition, the sender shall pay in advance:

(a) A fixed charge which must not exceed 50 centimes per packet and a proportional charge not exceeding ½ per cent of the amount of the trade charge, if he requests that the amount should be liquidated by means of a trade charge money order issued free of commission in his favour;

(b) A fixed charge which must not exceed 25 centimes, if he requests settlement by means of a postal cheque account in the country of destination of the packet.

3. The method of liquidation provided for under § 2 (b) shall apply only if the Administrations concerned undertake to apply this method of liquidation. The Administration of destination shall pay into the postal cheque account, by means of an inland transfer note, the amount collected from the addressee, after deduction of a fixed charge not exceeding 25 centimes and the ordinary charge for payments applicable in its internal service.

4. Whatever may be the method of liquidation, the maximum trade charge shall be equal to the maximum amount fixed for money orders addressed to the country in which the article originated.

5. In the absence of any contrary arrangement, the amount of the trade charge shall be expressed in the money of the country in which the packet originated. Nevertheless, in all cases of payment into a postal cheque account in the country of destination of the packet, the amount must be indicated in the money of that country.
6. Each Administration may adopt, for the collection of the proportional charge prescribed by § 2 (a), the scale which best suits its service.

Article 64.
CANCELLATION OR REDUCTION OF THE AMOUNT OF THE TRADE CHARGE.

The sender of a registered article marked with a trade charge may demand the total or partial cancellation of the amount of the trade charge.
Requests of this nature shall be subject to the same conditions as requests for the withdrawal of correspondence from the post or alteration of address.
If the request for total or partial cancellation of the amount of the trade charge has to be sent by telegraph, the charge for the telegram shall be added to the charge for a single-rate registered letter.

Article 65.
RESPONSIBILITY IN CASE OF LOSS OF THE PACKET.

The loss of a registered article marked with a trade charge shall involve the responsibility of the postal service under the conditions laid down in Articles 56 and 57.

Article 66.
SUMS DULY COLLECTED : GUARANTEE.

The sums duly collected from the addressee, whether or not they have been converted into money orders or paid into a postal cheque account, shall be guaranteed to the sender under the conditions laid down by the Agreement concerning the money order service or by the regulations governing the postal cheque and transfer service.

Article 67.
COMPENSATION IN CASE OF FAILURE TO COLLECT THE AMOUNT OF THE TRADE CHARGE OR OF INSUFFICIENT OR FRAUDULENT COLLECTION.

1. If the packet has been delivered to the addressee without the collection of the trade charge, the sender shall be entitled to compensation, provided that application has been made within the period prescribed by Article 53, § 2, and unless the failure to collect the charge is due to fault or negligence on his part, or unless the contents of the packet fall within the prohibitions prescribed by Articles 34, §§ 4 and 6 (c), and 46, § 1.
The same rule shall apply if the amount collected from the addressee is less than the amount of the trade charge indicated or if it has been collected fraudulently.
The compensation may not, in any case, exceed the amount of the trade charge.

2. The Administration which has made payment of compensation shall take over the rights of the person who has received it up to the amount of the compensation in any action which may be taken against the addressee, the sender or third parties.

Article 68.
SUMS DULY COLLECTED. COMPENSATION. PAYMENTS AND CLAIMS.

Payment of the sums duly collected or of the compensation referred to in Article 67 must be undertaken by the Administration to which the despatching office is subordinate, subject to its right to make a claim on the Administration responsible.
CONVENTION.

Article 69.

PERIOD FOR PAYMENT.

The provisions of Article 60 concerning the periods for payment of compensation for the loss of a registered article shall apply also to the payment of sums collected or of the compensation in respect of packets marked with trade charges.

Article 70.

FIXING OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The payment by the Administration of origin of sums duly collected or of the compensation prescribed by Article 67 shall be made on behalf of the Administration of destination. The latter shall be responsible, unless it can prove that the fault is due to a breach of the regulations by the despatching Administration.

In the case of fraudulent collection following upon the disappearance in the postal service of a trade charge packet, the responsibility of the Administrations concerned shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 for the loss of a registered article.

Nevertheless, the responsibility of an intermediate Administration which does not participate in the cash-on-delivery service shall be limited to that prescribed by Articles 56 and 57 for registered articles. The other Administrations shall bear in equal shares the amount not covered.

Article 71.

REPAYMENT OF SUMS ADVANCED.

The Administration of destination shall be bound to repay to the Administration of origin, under the conditions prescribed by Article 62, the sums which have been advanced on its behalf.

Article 72.

TRADE CHARGE MONEY ORDERS AND TRANSFER NOTES.

1. The amount of a trade charge money order which has not been paid to the payee for any reason whatever shall not be repaid to the Administration of issue. It shall be held at the disposal of the payee by the Administration which despatched the trade charge packet and shall accrue definitively to that Administration after the expiry of the legal period of validity.

In all other respects, and with the reservations prescribed by the Detailed Regulations, trade charge money orders shall be subject to the provisions of the Agreement concerning the money order service.

2. When, for any reason, a transfer note, issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 63, cannot be carried to the credit of the beneficiary indicated by the sender of the trade charge packet, the amount of this note must be placed, by the Administration which has collected it, at the disposal of the Administration of origin to be paid to the sender of the packet.

If this payment cannot be effected, the procedure prescribed by § 1 shall be followed.

Article 73.

DIVISION OF THE CASH-ON-DELIVERY CHARGE AND FEE.

The Administration of origin shall credit to the Administration of destination, in the conditions prescribed by the Detailed Regulations, a fixed share of 20 centimes for each trade charge packet, plus 3/4 per cent of the total amount of the trade charge money orders paid.

No. 4048
CHAPTER IV.
ALLOCATION OF POSTAGE CHARGES. TRANSIT RATES.

Article 74.
ALLOCATION OF POSTAGE CHARGES.

Except in the cases expressly provided for by the Convention, each Administration shall keep the whole of the charges which it collects.

Article 75.
TRANSIT RATES.

1. Correspondence exchanged in closed mails between two Administrations, by means of the services of one or more other Administrations (third services), shall be subject to transit charges to be paid to each of the countries traversed or whose services take part in the conveyance, as indicated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per kilogramme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of lettres and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>post-cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Land transit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 1,000 km.</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 1,000 up to 2,000 km.</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 2,000      &quot; 3,000       &quot;</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 3,000      &quot; 6,000       &quot;</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 6,000      &quot; 9,000       &quot;</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 9,000 km.       &quot;        &quot;</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Sea transit:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 300 nautical miles</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 300 up to 1,500 nautical miles</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Europe and North America</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 1,500 up to 6,000 nautical miles</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 6,000 nautical miles</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The transit charges for sea conveyance over a distance not exceeding 300 nautical miles shall be fixed at one-third of the amounts specified in § 1 if the Administration concerned already receives, on account of the mails conveyed, the payment applicable to land transit.

3. In the case of sea conveyance performed by two or more Administrations, the charges paid for the entire sea transit may not exceed 4.80 francs per kilogramme of letters and post-cards, and 60 centimes per kilogramme of other articles. Should occasion arise, these maximum amounts shall be shared between the Administrations participating in the service, in proportion to the distances traversed.

4. In the absence of any other arrangement, the direct sea conveyance between two countries by means of vessels maintained by one of them shall be considered as a third service, as well as
conveyance between two offices of the same country, by means of services maintained by another country.

5. Small packets, newspapers or packets of newspapers and periodicals sent in virtue of the Agreement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, as well as insured boxes despatched under the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes, shall be considered as other articles as regards transit.

6. Mis-sent mails shall be regarded, in respect of the payment of transit charges, as if they had followed their normal route.

Article 76.

Exemption from Transit Charges.

The correspondence exempt from postage mentioned in Article 49, reply post-cards returned to the country of origin, redirected articles, undelivered articles, advices of delivery, postal money orders, and all other documents relative to the postal service, e.g., communications concerning the postal cheque service, shall be exempt from all charges for land or sea transit.

Article 77.

Extraordinary Services.

The transit rates specified in Article 75 shall not apply to conveyance by means of extraordinary services specially established or maintained by one Administration at the request of one or more other Administrations. The conditions of this class of conveyance shall be regulated by mutual consent between the Administrations concerned.

Article 78.

Payment and Accounting.

1. The cost of transit shall be borne by the Administration of the country of origin.

2. The general accounting for these expenses shall be based on data obtained from statistics taken once in every three years, during a period of 14 days. This period shall be extended to 28 days for mails exchanged less than six times a week by the services maintained by any one country.

The Detailed Regulations shall fix the period of the statistics and the duration of their application.

3. Every Administration shall be authorised to submit for the consideration of a committee of arbitrators the results of statistics which, in its opinion, differ too much from reality. The arrangements for arbitration shall be as laid down in Article 71.

The arbitrators shall be empowered to fix the transit charges proper to be paid.

Article 79.

Exchange of Closed Mails with Ships of War.

1. Closed mails may be exchanged between the post offices of any one of the contracting countries and the commanding officers of naval divisions or ships of war of the same country stationed abroad, or between the commanding officer of one of those naval divisions or one of those ships of war and the commanding officer of another division or of another ship of the same country, through the medium of the land or sea services maintained by other countries.
2. Correspondence of every description enclosed in these mails must consist exclusively of such as is addressed to or sent by the officers and crews of the ships to or from which the mails are forwarded; the rates and conditions of despatch applicable to them are settled, according to its internal regulations, by the Postal Administration of the country to which the ships belong.

3. In the absence of any contrary arrangement between the Administrations concerned, the Postal Administration which despatches or receives the mails in question shall be accountable to the intermediate Administrations for transit charges calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 75.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Article 80.

Freedom of Transit: Non-Observance.

When a country does not observe the provisions of Article 26, relating to freedom of transit, Administrations shall have the right to suppress the postal service with that country. They must give previous notice of this measure, by telegraph, to the Administrations concerned.

Article 81.

Undertakings.

The contracting countries undertake to adopt or to propose to their respective legislatures the necessary measures:

(a) For punishing the counterfeiting of postage stamps and international reply coupons;

(b) For punishing the fraudulent use of international reply coupons, and the fraudulent use, for the prepayment of correspondence, of counterfeit or used postage stamps, as well as of counterfeit impressions of stamping or printing machines or of impressions already used;

(c) For prohibiting and suppressing the fraudulent manufacture, sale, hawking, or distribution of impressed and adhesive stamps in use in the postal service, forged or imitated in such a manner that they could be mistaken for the impressed and adhesive stamps issued by the Administration of any one of the contracting countries;

(d) For punishing the fraudulent manufacture and circulation of postal identity cards, as well as the fraudulent use of these cards;

(e) For preventing and, if necessary, for punishing the insertion of opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics in postal packets, unless their insertion is expressly authorised by the Convention and Agreements.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 82.

Entry into Force and Duration of the Convention.

The present Convention shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1935, and shall remain in operation for an indefinite period.
CONVENTION.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-named countries have signed the present Convention in a single copy which shall remain in the archives of the Government of Egypt and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Party.

Done at Cairo, the 20th day of March, 1934.

For Afghanistan:

For the Union of South Africa:
For M. H. J. Lenton:
    F. G. W. Taylor.
    F. G. W. Taylor.

For Albania:
    Pan. Nasse.

For Germany:
    K. Orth.
    K. Ziegler.
    Dr. W. Seebass.

For the United States of America:
    John E. Lamiell.

For George F. Smith:
    John E. Lamiell.

For the whole of the Island Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands:
    John E. Lamiell.

For George F. Smith:
    John E. Lamiell.

For the Philippine Islands:
    Felipe Cuaderno.

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
    Fawzan El-Sabek.

For the Argentine Republic:
    R. R. Tula.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
For Archdale Parkhill:
    M. B. Harry.
    M. B. Harry.

For Austria:
    Dr. Rudolf Kuhn.

For Belgium:
    O. Schockaert.
    E. Mons.

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
    G. Tondeur.

For Bolivia:
    Ernesto Cáceres.

For Edmundo de la Fuente:
    Ernesto Cáceres.

For Brazil:
    C. M. de Figueiredo.
    J. Sanchez Perez.

For Bulgaria:
    Iv. Katzaroff.

For Canada:
For Arthur Sauvé:
    E. J. Underwood.

For H. Beaulieu:
    E. J. Underwood.
    E. J. Underwood.

For Chile:
    R. Suarez Barros.

For China:
    Hoo Chi-Tsai.
    Chang Hsin-Hai.
    Huang Nai-Shu.

For the Republic of Colombia:
    E. Zaldúa P.
CONVENTION.

For the Republic of Costa Rica:
   Ad referendum:
     P. Martinez T.

For the Republic of Cuba:
   Alfredo Assir.

For Denmark:
   C. Mondrup.
   Arne Krog.

For the Free City of Danzig:
   R. Starzyński.

For the Dominican Republic:
   Luis Alejandro Aguilar.

For Egypt:
   M. Charara.
   E. Maggiar.
   S. A. Ghalwash.

For Ecuador:
   E. L. Andrade.

For Spain:
   Alonso Caro.
   A. Ramos.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies:
   Demetrio Pereda.

For Estonia:
   G. E. F. Albrecht.

For Ethiopia:
   Alamou Tch.

For Finland:
   G. E. F. Albrecht.

For France:
   M. Lébon.
   L. Genthon.
   P. Grandsimon.
   A. Cabanne.
   Dusserre.

For Algeria:
   E. Huguenin.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China:
   Nicolas.

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

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
   F. H. Williamson.
   W. G. Gilbert.
   D. O. Lumley.

For Greece:
   V. Dendramis.
   J. Lachnidakis.

For Guatemala:
   Victor Durán M.

For the Republic of Haiti:

For the Republic of Honduras:
   Dr. Tucombei.

For Hungary:
   Gabriel Baron Szalay.
   Charles de Forster.

For British India:
   P. N. Mukerji.
   S. C. Gupta.
   Mohd. Al Hasan.

For Iraq:
   Douglas W. Gumbley.
   Jos. Shaul.

For the Irish Free State:
   P. S. Ó'h-Éigeartaigh.
   S. S. Puirséal.

For Iceland:
   C. Mondrup.
   Arne Krog.
For Italy:
   Pietro Tosti.
   GALDI Michele.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies:
   Donato Crety.

For Japan:
   Masao Seki.
   T. Harima.
   J. Kageyama.

For Chosen:
   Masao Seki.
   Ryuzo Kawazura.

For the whole of the Other Japanese Dependencies:
   T. Harima.
   H. Fujikawa.

For Latvia:
   Dr. Reinhold Furrer.
   Ls Roulet.

For the Levant States under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon):
   Cianfarelli.
   L. Pernot.

For the Republic of Liberia:

For Lithuania:

For Luxemburg:

For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone):
   H. Duteil.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):
   A. Ramos.

For Mexico:
   P. Martinez T.

For Nicaragua:
   Victor Durán M.

For Norway:
   Klaus Helsing.
   Oskar Homme.

For New Zealand:
   G. McNamara.

For the Republic of Panama:
   E. Zaldúa P.

For Paraguay:
   R. R. Tula.

For the Netherlands:
   Duynstee.
   V. Goor.

For Curaçao and Surinam:
   Hoogewooning.

For the Netherlands Indies:
   Perk.
   Bril.
   Hoogewooning.

For Peru:
   Ernesto Cáceres.

For Edmundo de la Fuente:
   Ernesto Cáceres.

For Persia:
   S. A. Rad.
   R. Ardjomende.

For Poland:
   R. Starzyński.

For Portugal:
   A. de Q. R. Vaz Pinto.
   A. C. Bianchi.

For the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa:
   Ernesto Julio Navarro.

For the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia and Oceania:
   Mario Corrêa Barata da Cruz.
CONVENTION.

For Roumania:
    Ilariu Maneanu.
    Const. Stefanescu.

For the Republic of San Marino:
    Crety Donato.

For the Republic of El Salvador:

For the Territory of the Saar:

For Siam:

For Sweden:
    Anders Örne.
    Gunnar Lager.
    Arvid Bildt.

For the Swiss Confederation:
    Dr. Reinhold Furrer.
    Ls Roulet.

For Czechoslovakia:
    Václav Kučera.
    Josef Rada.

For Tunis:
    H. Duteil.

For Turkey:
    Yusuf Arifi.
    M. Sakin.
    M. Tevfik.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
    Dr. Eugène Hirschfeld.
    Dr. S. Rapoport.
    Hel. Serêbriakova.

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:
    Arturo C. Masanes.

For the State of the City of the Vatican:
    Mgr. Giuseppe Mazzoli.

For the United States of Venezuela:
    Luis Alejandro Aguilar.

For Yemen:

For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia:
    Kosta Zlatanovitch.

The delegation of the Union of South Africa declares that the present Convention applies to the mandated territory of South West Africa.

Cairo, March 20th, 1934.

For M. H. J. Lenton:
    F. G. W. Taylor.
    F. G. W. Taylor.

The delegation of the Commonwealth of Australia declares that the present Convention applies to overseas territories or mandated territories given below:

    Lord Howe Island.
    Nauru.
    Norfolk Island.
    Papua.

Cairo, March 20th, 1934.

For Archdale Parkhill:
    M. B. Harry.
    M. B. Harry.
CONVENTION.

The delegation of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declares that the present Convention applies to colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate given below:

Newfoundland.
Southern Rhodesia.
South African High Commission Territories:
(a) Bechuanaland (Protectorate),
(b) Basutoland,
(c) Swaziland.
Bahama (Islands).
Barbados.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Falkland (Islands and Dependencies).
Fiji (Islands).
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate).
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast:
(a) Colony,
(b) Ashanti,
(c) Northern Territories,
(d) Togoland under British mandate.
Hong-Kong.
Jamaica (including Turks, Caicos and Cayman Islands).
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate).
Leeward Islands:
Antigua,
Dominica,
Montserrat,
St. Christopher and Nevis.
Virgin (Islands).
Malay States:
(a) Federated Malay States:
    Negri Sembilan,
    Pahang,

CAIRO, March 20th, 1934.

(b) Unfederated Malay States:
    Johore,
    Kedah,
    Kelantan,
    Perlis,
    Trengganu,
    Brunei.

Malta.
Mauritius.
Nigeria:
(a) Colony,
(b) Protectorate,
(c) Cameroon under British mandate.
North Borneo (State).
Northern Rhodesia.
Nyasaland (Protectorate).
Palestine and Transjordania.
St. Helena and Ascension.
Sarawak.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate).
Somaliland (Protectorate).
Straits Settlements.
Tanganyika (Territory).
Trinity and Tobago.
Uganda (Protectorate).
Western Pacific Islands:
    Salomon (Islands) (Protectorate),
    Gilbert and Ellice (Islands) (Colony),
    Tonga.
Windward Islands:
    Grenada,
    St. Lucia,
    St. Vincent.
    Zanzibar (Protectorate).

F. H. WILLIAMSON.
W. G. GILBERT.
D. O. LUMLEY.

The delegation of New Zealand declares that the present Convention includes the mandated territory of Western Samoa.

CAIRO, March 20th, 1934.

G. McNAMARA.

No. 4048
FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE CONVENTION.

At the moment of proceeding to sign the Universal Postal Convention concluded this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows:

I.
WITHDRAWAL OF CORRESPONDENCE. MODIFICATION OF ADDRESS.

The provisions of Article 51 shall not apply to Great Britain and to the British Dominions, colonies and protectorates, whose internal legislation does not permit the withdrawal or the modification of the address of correspondence at the request of the sender.

II.
EQUIVALENTS: MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM LIMITS.

1. Each country shall have the right to increase up to 40 per cent or to reduce by as much as 20 per cent the postage rates prescribed by Article 34, § 1, as indicated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lower limit</th>
<th>Higher limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-cards</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial papers (per 50 grammes)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed papers (per 50 grammes)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind literature (per 1,000 grammes)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples of merchandise (per 50 grammes)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small packets (per 50 grammes)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rates adopted must, as far as possible, maintain the same proportions to one another as the basic rate, each Administration being empowered to round up its rates to suit its currency.

2. It shall be open to any country to reduce to 10 centimes the postage on a single post-card and to 20 centimes that on a reply-paid post-card.

3. The rates adopted by a country shall apply to the charges to be collected on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid inward correspondence.

III.
OUNCE AVOIRDUPOIS.

As an exceptional measure, it is agreed that countries which, by reason of their internal regulations, are unable to adopt the metric-decimal system of weight, shall be empowered to substitute
CONVENTION — FINAL PROTOCOL.

for it the ounce avoirdupois (28.3465 grammes) taking one ounce as equivalent to 20 grammes for letters, and two ounces as equivalent to 50 grammes for commercial papers, printed papers, samples and small packets.

IV.

Posting of Correspondence Abroad.

No country shall be bound to forward, nor to deliver to the addressees, correspondence which the senders domiciled in its territory post or cause to be posted in a foreign country with the object of profiting by the lower rates in force there. The rule shall be applied without distinction both to correspondence made up in the country where the sender resides and then carried across the frontier, and to correspondence made up in a foreign country. The Administration concerned shall be empowered either to return to origin the articles in question or to tax them at its inland rates. The method of collecting the charges shall be left to its discretion.

V.

Reply Coupons.

Administrations shall have the right not to undertake the sale of reply coupons.

VI.

Registration Fee.

Countries which cannot fix at 40 centimes the registration fee prescribed by Article 54, § 2, of the Convention shall be authorized to charge a fee which may amount to 50 centimes or to the charge fixed for their inland service.

VII.

Air Services.

The provisions regarding the conveyance of letter mails by air shall be annexed to the Universal Postal Convention and be considered as forming an integral part of it and of its Detailed Regulations.

But, notwithstanding the general rules of the Convention, 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 provisions proposed by this conference must be submitted, by the intermediary of the International Bureau, to the vote of the countries of the Union. The decision shall be taken by a majority vote.

VIII.

Special Transit Rates by the Trans-Siberian and the Transandine Railways.

In modification of the provisions of Article 75, § 1 (table), the Postal Administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be authorised to collect transit rates for the Trans-Siberian Railway for both routes (Manchuria or Vladivostok) at the rate of fr. 4.50 per kilogramme for letters and post-cards and fr. 0.50 per kilogramme for other articles for distances exceeding 6,000 kilometres.
The Administration of the Argentine Republic shall be authorised to collect a fee of 30 centimes per kilogramme over and above the transit rates mentioned in Article 75, § 1 (1), of the Convention, in respect of correspondence of all kinds forwarded in transit by the Argentine section of the Transandine Railway.

IX.

Special Transit Rates for the Eastern Republic of Uruguay.

Exceptionally, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay shall be authorised to collect, for all oversea mails landed at Montevideo which it forwards by its own services to countries beyond, the land transit rates prescribed by Article 75, i.e., 60 centimes per kilogramme of letters and post-cards and 8 centimes per kilogramme of other articles.

X.

Special Warehousing Charges at Aden.

As an exceptional measure, the Administration of British India shall be authorised to collect a fee of 40 centimes per bag for all bags warehoused at Aden, provided that the Administration of British India does not receive payment for a land or sea transit in respect of the bags in question.

XI.

Special Transhipment Charges.

Exceptionally, the Portuguese Administration shall be authorised to collect 40 centimes per bag on all the mails transhipped at the port of Lisbon.

XII.

Protocol Left Open to the Countries Not Represented.

As Afghanistan, the Republic of Haiti, the Republic of Liberia, Luxemburg, the Republic of El Salvador, the Territory of the Saar, Siam and Yemen, which form part of the Postal Union, were not represented at the congress, the Protocol shall remain open to them in order to accede to the Convention and the Agreements there concluded, or only to one or other of them.

XIII.

Protocol [Left Open to the] Countries Represented for Signatures and Accessions.

The Protocol shall remain open to those countries whose representatives have to-day signed only the Convention, or only a certain number of the Agreements drawn up by the congress, in order to permit them to accede to the other Agreements signed this day, or to one or other of them.

XIV.

Period for the Notification of Accessions.

The accessions referred to in Articles XII and XIII must be notified through diplomatic channels by the Governments concerned to the Government of Egypt, and by it to the other States of the Union. The period allowed to the said Governments for this notification shall expire on the 1st of January, 1935.
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 Convention to which it relates, and they have signed it in a single copy which shall remain in the archives of the Government of Egypt and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Party.

Done at Cairo, the 20th day of March, 1934.

For Afghanistan:

For the Union of South Africa:
For M. H. J. Lenton:
F. G. W. Taylor.
F. G. W. Taylor.

For Albania:
Pan. Nasse.

For Germany:
K. Orth.
K. Ziegler.
Dr. W. Seebass.

For the United States of America:
John E. Lamieil.

For George F. Smith:
John E. Lamieil.

For the whole of the Island Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands:
John E. Lamieil.

For George F. Smith:
John E. Lamieil.

For the Philippine Islands:
Felipe Cuaderno.

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
Fawzan El-Sabek.

For the Argentine Republic:
R. R. Tula.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
For Archdale Parkhill:
M. B. Harry.
M. B. Harry.

For Austria:
Dr. Rudolf Kuhn.

For Belgium:
O. Schockaert.
E. Mons.

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
G. Tondeur.

For Bolivia:
Ernesto Cáceres.

For Edmundo de la Fuente:
Ernesto Cáceres.

For Brazil:
C. M. de Figueiredo.
J. Sanchez Perez.

For Bulgaria:
Iv. Katzarov.

For Canada:
For Arthur Sauvé:
E. J. Underwood.

For H. Beaulieu:
E. J. Underwood.

For Chile:
R. Suarez Barros.

For China:
Hoo Chi-Tsai.
Chang Hsin-Hai.
Huang Nai-Shu.

For the Republic of Colombia:
E. Zaldúa P.
CONVENTION — FINAL PROTOCOL.

For the Republic of Costa Rica:
Ad referendum:
P. Martinez T.

For the Republic of Cuba:
Alfredo Assir.

For Denmark:
C. Mondrup.
Arne Krog.

For the Free City of Danzig:
R. Starzyński.

For the Dominican Republic:
Luis Alejandro Aguilar.

For Egypt:
M. Charara.
E. Maggiar.
S. A. Ghalwash.

For Ecuador:
E. L. Andrade.

For Spain:
Alonso Caro.
A. Ramos.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies:
Demetrio Pereda.

For Estonia:
G. E. F. Albrecht.

For Ethiopia:
Alamou Tch.

For Finland:
G. E. F. Albrecht.

For France:
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L. Genthon.
P. Grandsimon.
A. Cabanne.
Dusserre.

For Algeria:
E. Huguenin.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China:
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For the whole of the Other French Colonies:
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For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
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W. G. Gilbert.
D. O. Lumley.

For Greece:
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J. Lachnidakis.

For Guatemala:
Victor Durán M.

For the Republic of Haiti:

For the Republic of Honduras:
Dr. Tuccimei.

For Hungary:
Gabriel Baron Szalay.
Charles de Forster.

For British India:
P. N. Mukerji.
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For Iraq:
Douglas W. Gumbley.
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For the Irish Free State:
P. S. Ó'h-Eigeartaigh.
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   H. Fujikawa.

For Latvia:
   Dr. Reinhold Furrer.
   Ls Roulet.

For the Levant States under French Mandate
   (Syria and Lebanon):
   Cianfarelli.
   L. Pernot.

For the Republic of Liberia:

For Lithuania:

For Luxemburg:

For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone):
   H. Duteil.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):
   A. Ramos.

For Mexico:
   P. Martinez T.

For Nicaragua:
   Victor Durán M.

For Norway:
   Klaus Helsing.
   Oskar Homme.

For New Zealand:
   G. McNamara.

For the Republic of Panama:
   E. Zaldúa P.

For Paraguay:
   R. R. Tula.

For the Netherlands:
   Duynstee.
   V. Goor.

For Curaçao and Surinam:
   Hoogewooning.

For the Netherlands Indies:
   Perk.
   Bril.
   Hoogewooning.

For Peru:
   Ernesto Cáceres.

For Edmundo de la Fuente:
   Ernesto Cáceres.

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   S. A. Rad.
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For the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa,
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For Roumania:
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CRETY Donato.

For the Republic of El Salvador:

For the Territory of the Saar:

For Siam:

For Sweden:
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For Czechoslovakia:
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For Tunis:
H. Duteil.

For Turkey:
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M. Sakin.
M. Teyfik.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
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Dr. S. Rapoport.
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For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:
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For the State of the City of the Vatican:
Mgr. Giuseppe Mazzoli.

For the United States of Venezuela:
Luis Alejandro Aguilar.

For Yemen:

For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia:
Kosta Zlatanovitch.
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DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

The undersigned, having regard to Article 4 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at Cairo on the 20th of March, 1934, have, in the name of their respective Administrations, settled by mutual consent the following measures for ensuring the execution of the said Convention:

PART I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Article 101.

TRANSIT IN CLOSED MAILS AND À DÉCOUVERT.

Administrations may send reciprocally through the medium of one or more of them, both closed mails and correspondence à découvert, according to the needs of the traffic and the requirements of the service. The transmission of correspondence à découvert to an intermediate Administration must be strictly limited to cases where the making-up of closed mails is not justified.

Article 102.

EXCHANGE IN CLOSED MAILS.

1. The exchange of correspondence in closed mails shall be regulated by mutual consent between the Administrations concerned.

The making-up of closed mails shall be obligatory whenever a request to that effect is made by one of the intermediate Administrations on the ground that the amount of correspondence sent à découvert is such as to hinder its work.

2. The Administrations through whose services closed mails are to be forwarded must be given suitable notice.

3. In case of alteration in an exchange of closed mails established between two Administrations through the medium of one or more other countries, the Administration which has originated the alteration shall notify it to the Administrations of these countries.

Article 103.

ROUTING OF MAILS.

1. Each Administration shall be bound to forward, by the most rapid routes that it uses for its own mails, closed mails and correspondence à découvert which are delivered to it by another Administration.

When a mail is composed of several bags, these bags must as far as possible be kept together and be forwarded by the same despatch.

Mis-sent correspondence of all kinds shall be reforwarded to destination, without delay, by the quickest route.
2. The Administration of the country of origin shall be entitled to prescribe the route to be followed by the closed mails which it sends, provided that the use of that route does not entail special expense on an intermediate Administration.

Subject to the same reservation, the transmitting Administrations must take account of the route indicated by the sender on articles forwarded to them à découvert.

3. Administrations which avail themselves of the power to levy supplementary charges, as representing the extraordinary expenses pertaining to certain routes, shall be at liberty not to forward unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence by those routes.

Article 104.

Distant Countries.

1. Countries between which the time taken in transmission by the most rapid land or sea route exceeds ten days as well as those between which the average frequency of service is less than twice a month shall be considered as distant countries.

2. As regards the fixing of the periods prescribed by the Convention and Agreements, countries of vast extent or those with undeveloped lines of communication in the interior shall be treated as distant countries for questions in which these factors play a decisive part.

3. The International Bureau shall draw up the list of the countries referred to in §§ 1 and 2.

Article 105.

Fixing of Equivalents.

1. Administrations shall fix the equivalents of the postage rates and fees laid down by the Convention and Agreements in agreement with the Swiss Postal Administration, whose duty it shall be to notify the equivalents through the International Bureau. The same procedure shall be followed in the case of alteration of equivalents.

The equivalents or any alteration of equivalents shall only enter into force on the first day of a month and at the soonest fifteen days after their notification by the International Bureau.

The International Bureau shall draw up a table indicating, for each country, the equivalents of the postage rates and fees mentioned in the first paragraph and showing, if necessary, the percentage increase or decrease of the rate applied in virtue of Article II of the Final Protocol to the Convention.

2. Monetary fractions resulting from the surcharge on insufficiently paid correspondence may be rounded up by the Administrations which collect the charges. The sum to be added on this account may not exceed the value of 5 centimes.

3. Each Administration shall notify directly to the International Bureau the equivalent which it has fixed of the compensation prescribed by Article 56 of the Convention.

Article 106.

Postage Stamps and "Postage Paid" Impressions.

1. The postage stamps representing the basic rates of the Union or their equivalents in the currency of each country shall be printed in the following colours:

   In blue, the stamp representing the postage on a single-rate letter;
   In red, the stamp representing the postage on a post-card;
   In green, the stamp representing the postage for a single unit of weight of printed papers.
Impressions produced by postal franking machines must be bright red in colour, whatever the value represented by them.

2. Postage stamps and impressions of postal franking machines must include, as far as possible in Roman characters, an indication of the country of origin, and mention their postage value according to the table of equivalents adopted. The number of monetary units or fractions of the unit used to express this value shall be indicated in Arabic figures.

As regards printed papers prepaid by means of impressions obtained from the printing press or by any other process (Article 47 of the Convention), the indication of the country of origin and the amount prepaid may be replaced by the name of the office of origin and the mention "Taxe perçue" (Charge collected), "Port payé" (Postage paid) or a similar expression. This expression may be in French or in the language of the country of origin; it may also be in abridged form, i.e., "T.P." or "P.P." In every case, the indication used must be encircled or heavily underlined.

3. Commemorative stamps or charity stamps, for which a supplementary charge is to be paid independently of their postage value, must be produced in such a way as to leave no doubt about the latter.

4. Postage stamps may be specially perforated by means of a punch, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Administration issuing them.

PART II.

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAPTER I.

REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL CLASSES OF ARTICLES.

Article 107.

MAKE-UP AND ADDRESS.

1. Administrations must recommend the public:
   
   (a) To address postal packets in Roman characters, parallel to the length of the article in such a manner as to leave the necessary space for the service indications and labels;
   (b) To indicate the address precisely and completely so that transmission and delivery to the addressee can be effected without enquiry;
   (c) To affix postage stamps or the impressions of postal franking machines in the top right-hand corner of the address side;
   (d) To indicate the name and address of the sender either on the front and preferably on the left-hand side in such a manner as not to obscure the address nor prevent the application of the service indications or labels, or on the back;
   (e) To use for packets of all classes covers of which the size is not less than 10 cm. in length and 7 cm. in width;
   (f) To make up packets in a secure manner, particularly if they are intended for distant countries;
   (g) As regards articles sent at the reduced rate, to indicate by descriptions, such as "Papiers d'affaires" (Commercial Papers), "Imprimés" (Printed Papers), "Échantillon" (Sample), "Petit paquet" (Small Packets), etc., the class to which they belong.
2. Articles of all classes, of which the whole or part of the address side has been marked off into several divisions intended to contain successive addresses, shall not be admitted.

3. Stamps other than postage stamps, stamps in aid of charitable objects, and others which might be mistaken for postage stamps must not be affixed to the address side. The same rule shall apply to impressions of stamps which might be mistaken for impressions of postal franking machines.

4. Correspondence on postal service sent free of postage must bear on the front the note "Servicio des postes" (Postal Service) or a similar indication.

Article 108.

Poste restante.

The address of articles addressed "Poste restante" must give the name of the addressee. The use of initials, figures, christian names without surnames, fictitious names or conventional marks of any kind shall not be admitted for these articles.

Article 109.

Panel Envelopes.

1. Articles in envelopes with a transparent panel shall be admitted under the following conditions:

(a) The transparent panel must be parallel to the length of the envelope so that the address of the addressee appears in the same direction and the application of the date-stamp is not interfered with;

(b) The panel must be sufficiently transparent for the address to be perfectly legible, even in artificial light, and must take writing; panel envelopes of which the transparent portion reflects artificial light shall be excluded;

(c) Only the name and address of the addressee must show through the panel, and the contents of the envelope must be folded so that the address cannot be obscured, wholly or partly, through slipping;

(d) The address must be legibly indicated in ink or typewriting; articles addressed in lead pencil or copying-ink pencil shall not be admitted.

2. Articles in envelopes entirely transparent or in envelopes with an open panel shall not be admitted.

Article 110.

Articles subject to Customs Control.

1. Articles to be submitted to Customs control must bear on the front a green label identical with Form C I annexed. In the case of small packets, this label must be affixed without exception.

The articles referred to in the preceding paragraph shall also be accompanied, if the country of destination so requires or if the sender prefers, by separate Customs declarations to the prescribed number identical with Form C 2 annexed; these declarations must be securely fastened to the outside of the article by a string tied crosswise or inserted in the article. In the latter case, only the upper part of the label C 1 shall be affixed to the article.

2. The Administrations shall accept no responsibility for the Customs declarations, in whatever form they are prepared.
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**Article III.**

**Articles Free of Charges.**

1. Articles to be delivered to the addressees free of all charges must bear clearly on the front the heading "Franc de droits" (Free of Charges) or a similar indication in the language of the country of origin. These articles must be provided, on the address side, with a yellow label also bearing in large characters the indication "Franc de droits".

2. Every article sent free of charges must be accompanied by a franking note identical with form C 3 annexed, printed on yellow cardboard and of which the front is filled up by the despatching office. The franking note must be securely attached to the article.

**CHAPTER II.**

**Special Regulations Applicable to Each Class of Article.**

**Article II.**

**Letters.**

No conditions as to form or make-up are prescribed for letters, except that the regulations specified in Article 109 must be observed. The space on the front necessary for the prepayment, the address and the service indications or labels must be left entirely free.

**Article III.**

**Single Post-Cards.**

1. Post-cards must be made of cardboard or of paper stout enough to be easily handled.

They must bear on the address side the heading "Carte postale" in French, or the equivalent of this heading in another language. This heading is not obligatory for post-cards of private manufacture.

2. Post-cards must be sent unenclosed, that is to say, without wrapper or envelope.

3. The right-hand half at least of the address side shall be reserved for the address, for indications relating to the postal service, and for official labels; postage stamps and postal franking machine impressions must be placed on the address side and, as far as possible, on the right-hand half of the card. The sender may make use of the back and of the left-hand half of the address side, subject to the provisions of § 4 below.

4. It shall be forbidden to join or attach to post-cards samples of merchandise or similar articles. Nevertheless, illustrations, photographs, stamps of any kind, labels and cuttings of any kind, in paper or other very thin substance, as well as address labels or slips to fold back for address purposes, may be affixed to them, provided that these articles are not of such nature as to alter the character of the post-cards, and that they adhere completely to the card. These articles may only be affixed to the back or to the left-hand half of the address side of post-cards, with the exception of address labels or slips, which may occupy the whole of the address side. Stamps of all kinds liable to be mistaken for postage stamps may be affixed only to the back.

5. Post-cards which do not comply with the conditions laid down for this class of correspondence shall be treated as letters.

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Article II4.

REPLY-PAID POST-CARDS.

1. Reply-paid post-cards must bear on the front in French, as heading on the first half, the words "Carte postale avec réponse payée", on the second half "Carte postale-réponse". Each of the two halves must, moreover, comply with the other conditions laid down for single post-cards; one half must be doubled over the other so that the fold forms the upper edge and they may not be closed in any way.

2. The address of the reply half must be on the inside.
   The sender of a reply-paid post-card may indicate his name and address on the front of the reply half.
   The sender shall also be allowed to print on the back of the reply half a questionnaire to be filled up by the addressee.

3. The prepayment of the reply half by means of the postage stamps of the country which has issued the card shall be valid only if the two halves of the reply-paid post-card were attached to each other when received from the country of origin, and if the reply half is despatched from the country where it has been received by post to the said country of origin.
   If these conditions are not complied with, it shall be treated as an unpaid post-card.

Article II5.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

1. The following shall be considered as commercial papers, provided that they have not the character of current and personal correspondence: all papers and all documents wholly or partly written or drawn, such as correspondence — open letters and post-cards — which is out of date and has already fulfilled its original purpose and copies thereof, papers of legal procedure, documents of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, waybills or bills of lading, invoices, certain documents of insurance companies, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal, written on stamped or unstamped paper, musical scores or sheets of music in manuscript, the manuscripts of works or of newspapers forwarded separately, pupils' exercises in original or with corrections, but without any note which does not relate directly to the execution of the work.
   These documents may be accompanied by reference slips or statements showing the following or similar particulars: list of the papers included in the packet, references to correspondence exchanged between the sender and the addressee, such as:

   "Annex to our letter of ......................... to Mr .........................
   Our reference ............................ Your reference ............................"

   Out of date correspondence may bear the obliterated postage stamps which served for the original postage.

2. Commercial papers shall be subject, so far as regards form and make-up, to the regulations laid down in Article II9 below for printed papers.

Article II6.

PRINTED PAPERS.

1. The following shall be considered as printed papers: newspapers and periodicals, books, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, engravings, photographs and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, paper patterns, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed or
mimeographed, and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper or similar material, parchment, or cardboard by means of printing, engraving, lithography, mimeography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying-press, hand-stamps, with or without moveable type, and the typewriter.

2. The printed paper rate shall not be applicable to printed papers which bear any marks whatever capable of constituting a conventional language, nor, save the exceptions specifically authorised by Articles 117 and 118 below, to those of which the text has been modified after printing.

3. Cinematograph films, gramophone records, as well as perforated sheets intended to be used with automatic musical instruments, cannot be sent at the printed paper rate.

The same shall apply to articles of stationery, properly so called, when it is clearly evident that the printed portion is not the essential part of the article.

4. Cards bearing the heading "Carte postale" or the equivalent of this heading in any language shall be admitted at the rate for printed papers, provided that they conform to the general conditions applicable to printed papers. Those which do not fulfil these conditions shall be treated as post-cards or letters, as the case may be, under the provisions of Article 113, § 5.

Article 117.

ARTICLES SPECIALLY ADMITTED AT PRINTED PAPER RATE.

The following shall be treated as printed papers if they are posted in accordance with the inland regulations of the Administration of origin and to the number of at least 20 packets containing precisely identical copies: reproductions by a mechanical manifolding process, such as hectography, etc., of a manuscript or typewritten original. The manuscript additions authorised for printed papers may also be made to these reproductions.

Article 118.

PRINTED PAPERS. AUTHORISED ANNOTATIONS.

1. It shall be permissible, outside or inside a packet of printed papers:

   (a) To indicate the name, position, profession, style, and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, the postal cheque or banking account of the sender, as well as a serial or identity number referring solely to the article;
   
   (b) To correct errors in printing;
   
   (c) To strike out, to underline, or to enclose by marks, certain words or certain parts of a printed text, unless this is done with the object of constituting correspondence.

2. It shall also be allowed to indicate or to add:

   (a) In advices of the departures and arrivals of ships:

       The dates and times of departures and arrivals, as well as the names of the ships and the ports of departure, call and arrival;

   (b) In travellers’ advices:

       The name of the traveller, the date, time and place of his intended visit, and the address at which he is staying;
(c) In forms of order or subscription for publications, books, newspapers, engravings, pieces of music:

The works and the number of copies required or offered, the price of these works, also notes representing essential elements of price, the method of payment, the edition and the names of the authors and publishers, as well as the number of the catalogue and the words "broché" (paper covers), "cartonné" (stiff covers) or "relié" (bound);

(d) On pictorial cards and printed visiting cards and also on Christmas and New Year cards:

Good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy, expressed in five words or by means of five conventional initials at most;

(e) In proofs of printing:

Alterations and additions concerned with corrections, form and printing, and also notes such as "Bon à tirer" (Passed for press), "Vu — Bon à tirer" (Read — Passed for press) or any similar note concerned with the execution of the work. In case of want of space, these additions may be made on separate sheets;

(f) In fashion plates, maps, etc.:

Colours;

(g) In price-lists, tenders for advertisements, stock and share lists, market quotations, trade circulars and prospectuses:

Figures;

Any other notes representing essential elements of the price;

(h) On books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs, engravings, sheets of music, and in general on all literary or artistic productions, printed, engraved, lithographed or mimeographed:

A dedication consisting simply of an expression of regard and, on photographs, a very concise description, as well as a short note referring to the photograph;

(i) On cuttings from newspapers and periodicals:

The title, date, number and address of the publication from which the article is extracted.

3. The additions and corrections permitted under §§ 1 and 2 may be made by hand or by any mechanical process.

4. It shall, moreover, be permissible to enclose:

(a) With proofs of printing, whether corrected or not:

The relative "copy";

(b) With articles of the categories mentioned under § 2 (h):

The relative open invoice, reduced to its essential elements;

(c) In all printed paper packets:

A card, envelope or a wrapper bearing the address of the sender of the packet, stamped for the purpose of its return, by means of postage stamps of the country of destination of the packet.
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Article 119.
PRINTED PAPERS. MAKE-UP.

1. Printed papers must be either placed in wrappers, between cardboard, in open cases, or in unenclosed envelopes, furnished, if necessary, with clips, easy to raise and replace and not dangerous, or secured with a string easy to untie.

2. Printed papers of the form and substance of a card may be sent unenclosed without band, envelope or fastening. The same method of despatch shall be allowed for printed papers folded in such a way that they cannot become unfolded during transmission.

3. Cards, including picture post-cards, sent as printed papers at the reduced rate shall be subject to the provisions of Article 113, § 3.

4. In all cases, articles must be made up in such a manner as to eliminate the risk of other articles slipping into them and going astray.

Article 120.
SAMPLES. AUTHORISED ANNOTATIONS.

It shall be permissible to indicate by hand or by a mechanical process, outside or inside packets containing samples, the name, position, profession, firm and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, postal cheque or banking account of the sender, a manufacturer’s or trade mark, numbers, prices and notes representing the essential elements of price, particulars relating to weight, measurement and size, or to the quantity to be disposed of, and such as are necessary to determine the origin and the character of the goods.

Article 121.
SAMPLES. MAKE-UP.

1. Samples of merchandise must be placed in bags, boxes or removable covers.

2. Articles of glass or other fragile materials, packets containing liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether dyes or not, as well as packets of live bees, leeches, and of silk-worm eggs, may be transmitted as samples of merchandise, provided that they are packed in the following manner:

   (a) Articles of glass or other fragile materials must be securely packed (boxes of metal, wood, or strong corrugated cardboard) so as to prevent all danger to postal officers and to correspondence;

   (b) Liquids, oils, and substances which easily liquefy must be enclosed in receptacles hermetically sealed. Each receptacle must be placed in a special box of metal, strong wood or strong corrugated cardboard containing sawdust, cotton or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in the event of the breakage of the receptacle. The lid of the box must be fixed in such a manner that it cannot easily become detached;

   (c) Fatty substances which do not easily liquefy, such as ointments, soft soap, resin, etc., as well as silk-worm eggs, the transmission of which presents fewer difficulties, must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, etc.), which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal or stout thick leather;
CONVENTION — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

(d) Dry colouring powders such as aniline blue, etc., shall not be admitted unless enclosed in stout tin boxes, placed inside wooden boxes with sawdust between the two covers. Dry non-colouring powders must be placed in boxes of metal, wood or cardboard; these boxes must be themselves enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment;

(e) Live bees and leeches must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger.

3. Articles which would be spoilt if packed according to the general rules may exceptionally be admitted in a cover hermetically sealed. In that case, the Administrations concerned may require the sender or the addressee to assist in the check of the contents, either by opening certain packets indicated by them or in some other satisfactory manner.

4. Packing shall not be obligatory for articles consisting of one piece, such as pieces of wood, metal, etc., which it is not the custom of the trade to pack.

5. The address of the addressee must be indicated, as far as possible, on the packing or on the article itself. If the packing or the article is not suitable for the inscription of the address and service indications or for affixing the postage stamps, a tie-on label, preferably of parchment, must be securely attached. The same shall apply when the date-stamping is likely to injure the article.

Article 122.

ARTICLES SPECIALLY ADMITTED AT SAMPLE RATE.

Transmission at the sample rate shall be accorded to printers' blocks, keys sent singly, fresh-cut flowers, articles of natural history (dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, etc.), tubes of serum or of vaccine and pathological objects rendered harmless by their mode of preparation and packing. These articles, except tubes of serum and of vaccine sent in the general interest by laboratories or institutions officially recognised, may not be sent for a commercial purpose. Their packing must be in accordance with the general regulations concerning samples of merchandise.

Article 123.

ARTICLES GROUPED TOGETHER.

1. The enclosure of different classes of correspondence in one and the same packet shall be limited to commercial papers, printed papers, except printed papers intended for the blind, and to samples of merchandise, subject to the following conditions:

(a) That each article taken singly does not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size;

(b) That the total weight does not exceed 2 kilogrammes per packet;

(c) That the charge paid is at least the minimum charge for commercial papers if the packet contains commercial papers and the minimum charge for samples if it consists of printed matter and samples.

2. These regulations shall be applicable solely to articles subject to the same basic rate of postage. When an Administration observes the enclosure in the same packet of articles subject to different postage rates, the packet shall be charged on its total weight at the rate applicable to the class subject to the highest tariff.
CONVENTION — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

Article 124.

SMALL PACKETS.

1. Small packets shall be subject to the regulations laid down for samples of merchandise as regards their make-up and packing.

2. It shall be permissible to enclose an open invoice reduced to its essential elements, as well as a copy of the address borne by the article and particulars of the address of the sender.

3. The name and address of the sender must be shown on the outside of the packet.

PART III.

REGISTERED ARTICLES.  ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

CHAPTER I.

Article 125.

REGISTERED ARTICLES.

1. Registered articles must be conspicuously marked "Recommandé" at the head of the address side, or bear a similar indication in the language of the country of origin.

Apart from the exceptions below, no special condition as to form, make-up or address shall be prescribed for these articles.

2. Correspondence bearing an address in pencil or composed of initials shall not be admitted to registration.

However, the address of articles other than those sent in an envelope with a transparent panel may be written in copying-ink pencil.

3. Registered articles must bear in the upper left-hand corner of the address side a label identical with form C4 annexed, showing in Roman characters the letter "R", the name of the office of origin and the serial number of the article.

Nevertheless, Administrations whose inland regulations do not at present permit of the use of labels may postpone the introduction of this arrangement, and distinguish registered articles by using stamps "Recommandé" or "R", by the side of which must appear the name of the office of origin and the serial number. These stamps also must be impressed in the upper left-hand corner of the address side.

4. No serial number may be placed on the address side of a registered article by an intermediate Administration.

Article 126.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

1. Articles for which the sender requires an advice of delivery must be conspicuously marked on the address side with the words "Avis de réception", or be stamped with the letters "A. R".

2. They must be accompanied by a form of the thickness of a post-card, light red in colour, identical with form C5 annexed; this form must be made out by the office of origin or by any other office which the despatching Administration may appoint, and must be securely attached
to the outside of the article. If it does not reach the office of destination, the latter shall make out a new advice of delivery.

3. The office of destination shall return form C 5 duly filled up, in the ordinary mail, unenclosed and free of postage, to the address of the sender of the article.

4. When the sender enquires for an advice of delivery which has not been returned to him after a proper interval, enquiry shall be instituted in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 127 below. In this case, a second fee shall not be charged and the office of origin shall enter at the top of the form C 5 the note "Duplicata de l'avis de réception, etc."

Article 127.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY APPLIED FOR AFTER POSTING.

1. When the sender applies for an advice of delivery after the article has been posted, the office of origin shall fill up a form C 5.

The form C 5 shall be attached to an enquiry form C 13 (see Article 151 hereafter); this enquiry form, to which shall be affixed a postage stamp representing the fee due, shall be treated as provided in Article 151, except that, in the case of the due delivery of the article, the office of destination shall withdraw the form C 13 and return to origin form C 5 in the manner prescribed by Article 126, § 3.

2. The special arrangements adopted by Administrations in virtue of Article 151 hereafter for the transmission of enquiries respecting registered articles shall be applicable to requests for advices of delivery made after the articles have been posted.

PART IV.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY PACKETS.

CHAPTER I.

Article 128.

PARTICULARS TO BE SHOWN ON THE PACKET.

1. Registered articles marked with trade charges must bear conspicuously on the address side the heading "Remboursement", followed by the amount of the trade charge expressed in words in Roman characters and in Arabic figures, without erasure or correction, even if certified.

2. The sender must give on the front of the packet his name and address in Roman characters. When the sum collected is to be paid into a postal cheque account in the country of destination or of origin, the packet 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 courant postal No...... de M.................
tenu par le bureau de chèques d ................."

(To be placed to the credit of postal cheque account No ...... of M.............
at ................. kept by the postal cheque office of .................)
CONVENTION — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

**Article 129.**

**LABEL.**

Articles marked with trade charges must bear on the address side an orange-coloured label corresponding exactly to form C 6 annexed. The label C 4 prescribed by Article 125, § 3, or the alternative special stamp impression must be placed as near as possible at the upper angle of label C 6.

It shall be permissible, however, for Administrations to use, in place of the two labels mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a single label identical with C 7 annexed, bearing the name of the office of origin and the letter “R” in Roman characters, the serial number of the article and an orange-coloured triangle with the word “Remboursement”.

**Article 130.**

**TRADE CHARGE MONEY ORDER.**

Except as provided in Article 131 hereafter, every packet marked with a trade charge must be accompanied by a trade charge money order form of stout card, light green in colour, identical with form C 8 annexed. This form must show as a general rule the sender of the packet as payee of the money order. When the regulations of the Administration of origin allow, the sender shall have the option of indicating under this heading, in place of his address, the holder and the number of a postal cheque account held in the country of origin, also the office at which the account is kept. Each Administration shall be free to have the money orders relating to the packets originating in its service addressed to the offices of origin of the packets or to other of its offices.

The form must be securely attached to the article to which it relates.

**Article 131.**

**PAYMENT INTO POSTAL CHEQUE ACCOUNT IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OF THE PACKET.**

Every packet on which the amount collected has to be paid into a postal cheque account in the country of destination must be accompanied, in the absence of arrangements to the contrary, by a transfer note identical with the form prescribed in the inland 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 shall be entered by the Administration of destination after collection of the amount of the trade charge. If the transfer note is provided with a coupon, the sender must enter on it his name and address, as well as the other details which he may consider necessary.

The transfer note must be securely attached to the packet.

**Article 132.**

**CONVERSION OF THE AMOUNT OF TRADE CHARGES.**

Unless a different arrangement is made, the amount of the trade charge expressed in the money of the country of origin of the packet shall be converted into the currency of the country of destination by the Administration of that country, which shall use the same rate of conversion as it uses for the money orders drawn on the country of origin of the packets.
Article 133.

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 packet and on the money order, the higher amount must be collected from the addressee. If the latter refuses to pay this amount, the packet may be delivered, except as provided hereafter, against payment of the lower amount, but subject to the condition that a complementary payment be made if necessary on receipt of the information supplied by the despatching Administration. If the addressee does not accept this condition, delivery of the packet shall be suspended.

In any case, a request for information shall immediately be forwarded to the Administration of origin, which must answer as soon as possible stating the exact amount of the trade charge, applying, if necessary, the provisions of Article 135, § 2, hereafter.

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

Article 134.

Period for Payment.

The amount of the trade charge must be paid within a period of seven days, reckoning from the day after that of the arrival of the packet at the office of destination. This period may be extended to one month at most when the internal legislation of the country of destination so requires. On the expiration of the period of retention, the article shall be sent back to the office of origin. The sender may, however, request, by a note, the immediate return of the article in those cases where the addressee does not pay the amount of the trade charge when the article is first tendered to him. The immediate return of the article shall take place also if the addressee, at the time of presentation, formally refuses all payment.

Article 135.

Reduction or Cancellation of Trade Charges.

1. Requests for cancellation or reduction of trade charges shall be subject to the rules and formalities prescribed by Article 148 below.

In the case of a request by telegraph, the request must be confirmed, by first post, by a postal request accompanied by the facsimile referred to in Article 148, § 1, hereafter, and bearing at the head the note underlined in coloured pencil "Confirmation de la demande télégraphique du..." (Confirmation of the telegraphic request of the...).

In that case, the office of destination shall simply retain the packet on the receipt of the telegram and await the postal confirmation before giving effect to the request.

However, the Administration of destination may on its own responsibility give effect to a request by telegraph without awaiting that confirmation.

2. Except as provided in Article 131, every postal request for reduction of the amount of a trade charge must be accompanied by a new trade charge money order form indicating the amended amount.

In case of a request by telegraph, the trade charge money order must be replaced by the office of destination under the conditions laid down by Article 138 hereafter.
Article 136.

Redirection.

Registered packets marked with trade charges may be redirected if the new country of destination maintains, with that of origin, an exchange of packets of this category. In that case, the packets must be accompanied by trade charge money order forms made out by the service of origin. The Administration of the new country of destination shall act in the settlement of the trade charges as if the packets had been forwarded to it directly.

Packets on which the amount collected has to be paid into a postal cheque account in the original country of destination shall not be redirected.

Article 137.

Issue of the Trade Charge Money Order or 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 country of destination shall fill in the portion of the trade charge money order headed "Indications de service" and, after impressing it with the date-stamp of the office, shall return it free of postage to the address shown.

When a request for information concerning the exact amount of the trade charge has been sent to the Administration of origin, the despatch of the money order shall be suspended until the receipt of the answer.

The transfer notes relating to trade charge packets of which the amount has to be credited to a postal cheque account in the country of destination shall be treated according to the inland regulations of that country concerning postal cheques and transfers.

Article 138.

Trade Charge Money Order Forms or Transfer Notes Cancelled or Replaced.

1. Trade charge money order forms which become useless by reason of a discrepancy between the indications of the amount of the trade charge or on account of cancellation or reduction of the amount, as well as transfer notes which have become useless by reason of cancellation of the amount of the trade charge, shall be destroyed by the Administration of destination of the packets.

2. The forms relating to packets marked with trade charges which, for any reason whatsoever, are returned to origin, must be cancelled by the Administration which returns the packets.

3. When the forms relating to packets marked with trade charges are mislaid, lost or destroyed before the collection of the amount of the trade charge, the office of destination shall prepare duplicates on forms C 8 or on the transfer note as the case may be.

Article 139.

Trade Charge Money Orders Undelivered or Not Cashed.

Trade charge money orders which it has not been possible to deliver to the payees shall, after having been subjected if necessary to the formalities prescribed for extending the period of validity, be receipted by the Administration of origin of the relative packets and claimed from the Administration which has issued them.
The same rule shall apply to trade charge money orders which have been delivered to the payees and not cashed. These orders must, however, be previously replaced by authorisations to pay prepared by the Administration which has issued the money orders.

Article 140.

Accounting of Trade Charge Money Orders.

1. In the absence of agreement to the contrary, the accounting relative to paid trade charge money orders shall be effected by means of a form identical with form C9 annexed which accompanies the monthly money order accounts.

2. In this special account, which must be accompanied by the paid and receipted trade charge money orders, the orders shall be entered in alphabetical order of the offices of issue and in numerical sequence of their entry in the records of these offices. The Administration which has drawn up the account shall deduct from the total of its credit the amount of the charges and fees accruing to the corresponding Administration in conformity with Article 73 of the Convention.

3. The balance of the account C9 shall be added, as far as possible, to that of the monthly money order account for the same period. The checking and the settlement of these accounts shall be effected in accordance with the rules fixed by the Money Order Agreement and its Detailed Regulations.

PART V.

DESPATCH AND RECEIPT.

CHAPTER I.

Article 141.

Date-Stamp Impressions.

1. Correspondence must be impressed on the front by the office of origin with a stamp indicating, as far as possible in Roman characters, the place of origin and the date of posting.

In localities with several post offices, the stamp must indicate the office of posting.

The application of the stamp prescribed in the preceding paragraphs shall not be obligatory for correspondence prepaid by means of impressions made by franking machines if such impressions indicate the place of origin and the date of posting. Moreover, the application of the stamp in question shall not be required for unregistered articles sent at a reduced rate, provided that the place of origin is indicated on the articles.

2. All valid postage stamps must be obliterated.

Postage stamps not cancelled through error or oversight on the part of the office of origin must be struck through with a thick line or cancelled in some other way by the office which detects the irregularity, but they shall not be stamped with the date-stamp.

3. Mis-sent correspondence must be date-stamped by the office which it has reached by mistake. This obligation shall be incumbent not only on stationary offices, but also on travelling post offices as far as possible.

4. The stamping of correspondence posted on board ships shall rest with the postal official or the officer on board charged with this duty or, in their absence, the post office at the port to
which the correspondence is handed over à découvert. In the latter case, this office shall impress
the correspondence with its date-stamp and add the words “Navire”, “Paquebot”, or some similar
note.

Article I42.

Express Articles.

Articles to be delivered by express shall be provided, as far as possible, beside the indication
of the place of destination with a printed label, dark red in colour, bearing in large letters the
word “Express”.

Article I43.

Articles Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid.

1. Correspondence on which any charge whatever has to be collected after posting, either
from the addressee or, in the case of undelivered correspondence, from the sender shall be impressed
with the stamp T (tax to be paid) in the upper right-hand corner of the address side; the indication
in francs and centimes of the amount to be collected must be entered in very legible figures beside
this stamp.

2. The stamp T should be applied and the amount to be collected should be indicated by the
Administration of origin or, in the case of redirection or non-delivery, by the retransmitting
Administration.

In the case, however, of correspondence originating in countries which apply reduced rates
of postage in relations with the retransmitting Administration, the amount to be collected must
be indicated by the Administration which effects delivery.

3. The delivering Administration shall mark the article with the amount to be collected.

4. Every article which does not bear the stamp T shall be considered as fully paid and treated
accordingly, unless there is an obvious error.

5. Postage stamps and impressions made by franking machines not available for prepayment
shall be ignored. In this case, the figure nought (0) shall be placed by the side of these postage
stamps or impressions, which must be ringed round in pencil.

Article I44.

Return of Franking Notes. Recovery of
Sums advanced.

1. After delivery to the addressee of a packet free of charges, the office which has advanced
the Customs or other charges on account of the sender shall complete, as far as it is concerned,
the indications which figure on the back of the franking note and transmit the latter, together
with the vouchers, in a closed envelope, without indication of the contents, to the office of origin
of the packet.

Nevertheless, each Administration shall have the right to have franking notes on which charges
are to be collected sent back by offices specially appointed, and to request that the franking notes
be sent to a specified office.

The name of the office to which the franking notes must be sent back is entered in all cases
on the front of the franking note by the office of origin of the packet.

2. When a packet which bears the label “Franc de droits” reaches the service of destination
without a franking note, the office responsible for the Customs clearance shall prepare a duplicate
note on which shall be entered the name of the country of origin and if possible the date of posting.
When the franking note is lost after the delivery of the packet, a duplicate shall be prepared in the same manner.

3. The franking notes relating to packets which, for any reason whatever, are returned to origin must be cancelled by the Administration of destination.

4. On the receipt of a franking note indicating the charges paid out by the service of destination, the Administration of origin shall convert the total of these charges into its own currency at a rate which must not be higher than the rate fixed for the issue of money orders on the corresponding country. The result of the conversion shall be indicated in the body of the form and on the coupon at the side. After having recovered the amount of the charges, the office of origin shall deliver to the sender the coupon of the franking note and, if necessary, the vouchers.

**Article 145.**

**Redirected Articles.**

1. Correspondence addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be considered as addressed directly from the place of origin to the place of the new destination.

2. Articles unpaid or insufficiently paid for their first transmission shall be charged the rate which would have been applicable had they been addressed directly from the place of origin to that of the new destination.

3. Articles properly prepaid for their first transmission, but on which the complementary postage appropriate to the further transmission has not been paid before their redirection, shall be charged with a rate equal to the difference between the amount of postage already prepaid and that which would have been charged if the articles had been despatched in the first instance to the new destination.

4. Articles originally addressed in the inland service of a country and fully prepaid at the inland rate shall be considered as articles properly prepaid for their first transmission.

5. Articles which have originally circulated free of postage in the inland service of a country shall be charged with the rate which would have been due had they been addressed directly from the place of origin to that of the new destination.

6. Upon redirection, the retransmitting office in all cases shall impress its date-stamp on the address side of letters and post-cards.

7. Correspondence, ordinary or registered, which is returned to the senders in order that they may correct or complete the address shall, when posted, not be considered as redirected correspondence; it shall be treated as freshly posted correspondence and shall consequently be liable to fresh postage.

8. The Customs and other non-postal charges which could not be cancelled on redirection or on return to origin (Article 147 hereafter) shall be recovered as trade charges from the Administration of the new destination. The original Administration of destination shall attach to the article in that case an explanatory note and a trade charge money order (form C 8).

If there is no cash-on-delivery service between the Administrations concerned, the charges in question shall be recovered by correspondence.

9. In a case where the attempt to deliver an express article at the place of address by special messenger has failed, the redirecting office must cancel the label or the word "Express" by two heavy transverse strokes.
Art. 146.

Redirection Envelopes and Collective Envelopes.

1. Unregistered correspondence to be redirected to the same person at a different address may be enclosed in special envelopes, identical with form C 10 annexed, supplied by the Administrations and on which only the name and new address of the addressee must be entered.

2. Packets which are to be submitted to the Customs authorities or which from their shape, dimensions or weight are likely to cause damage to the envelope must not be enclosed in these envelopes; the total weight of an envelope and its contents must in no case exceed 500 grammes.

3. The envelope must be presented open at the redirecting office to enable it to collect, if necessary, the complementary postage to which the articles it contains may be liable or to indicate on these articles the charge to be collected on arrival, when the complementary postage is not paid. After check, the redirecting office shall close the envelope and apply, if necessary, the " T" stamp with an indication, in francs and centimes, of the total amount of charges to be collected.

4. On arrival at destination, the envelope may be opened and its contents verified by the delivering office, which shall collect, if necessary, the complementary charges not paid.

5. Ordinary correspondence addressed either to members of the crew and passengers on the same ship, or to any group of persons taking part in a voyage, may also be treated according to the provisions of §§ 1 to 4. In this case, the collective envelopes must bear the name of the ship, the shipping or tourist agents, etc., to whom they are to be delivered.

Art. 147.

Undelivered Correspondence.

1. Before returning to the Administration of origin correspondence which for any reason has not been delivered, the office of destination must indicate in a clear and concise manner, in the French language, on the back of each article, the cause of the non-delivery in the following form: "inconnu", "refusé", "en voyage", "parti", "non réclamé", "décédé", etc. ("not known", "refused", "travelling", "gone away", "not claimed", "deceased", etc.). As regards postcards and printed papers in the form of cards, the reason for non-delivery shall be indicated on the right-hand half of the address side.

This indication shall be made by the impression of a stamp or by affixing a label. Each Administration shall have the option of adding a translation, in its own language, of the cause of non-delivery, and any other useful particulars.

The office of destination must then strike out the name of the place with which it is concerned and on the address side of the article add the word " Retour " at the side of the indication of the office of origin. It must also impress its date-stamp on the back of letters and on the address side of post-cards.

2. Correspondence which is not delivered must be returned, either singly or in a special bundle, labelled " Rébuts ".

Undelivered registered correspondence must be returned to the office of exchange of the country of origin as if it were registered correspondence addressed to that country.

3. Undelivered inland correspondence which is forwarded abroad in order to be returned to the sender shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Article 145.
4. Correspondence for seamen and others addressed to the care of a Consul, and returned by him to the post office as unclaimed, must be treated as undelivered correspondence. The amount of the charges collected on this correspondence must be repaid.

Article 148.

Withdrawal of Correspondence and Alteration of Address.

1. For requests to have correspondence withdrawn from the post or to have addresses altered, the sender must use a form identical with form C XXI annexed; a single form may be used for several articles posted simultaneously at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee. In handing this application to the post office, the sender must prove his identity and produce the certificate of posting, if any. After proof of identity, for which the Administration of the country of origin shall assume responsibility, the procedure shall be as follows:

   (a) If the request is meant to be sent by post, the form, together with an exact facsimile of the envelope or address of the packet, shall be despatched in a registered cover directly to the office of destination;
   (b) If the request is to be made by telegraph, the form shall be handed over to the telegraph service, which shall transmit the message to the office of destination. The telegram shall be written in French.

2. On receipt of form C XXI or of the telegram taking its place, the office of destination shall search for the correspondence in question and take such steps as may be necessary. If the search is fruitless, or if the packet has already been delivered to the addressee, or if the request by telegraph is not sufficiently explicit to admit of identification of the article with certainty, the fact shall at once be communicated to the office of origin, which shall inform the applicant accordingly.

3. Any Administration may request, by notification addressed to the International Bureau, that, so far as it is concerned, requests shall be exchanged through the medium of its central Administration or of an office specially designated. In cases where requests are exchanged through the medium of the central Administrations, requests sent directly by offices of origin to the offices of destination must be complied with to the extent that the correspondence concerned is withheld from delivery until the arrival of the request from the central Administration.

Administrations which avail themselves of the option accorded in the first paragraph of the present clause shall bear the charges involved by the transmission, in their inland service, by post or telegraph, of the communications to be exchanged with the delivering office.

The use of the telegraph service shall be obligatory when the sender has himself used it and the office of destination cannot be advised in time by post.

Article 149.

Simple Correction of Address.

A request for simple correction of address (without modification of the name or description of the addressee) may be addressed directly to the delivery office by the sender, that is to say, without fulfilling the formalities required for an alteration of address properly so called.
Article 150.

APPLICATIONS FOR ORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Every application respecting ordinary correspondence must be made on a form identical with form C 12 annexed.

The office which receives the application shall forward this form, without a covering letter and in a closed envelope, to the corresponding office. This office, after having obtained the necessary information from the addressee or from the sender, as the case may be, shall return the form in the same manner to the office which prepared it.

If the enquiry should prove to be well founded, this last office shall forward the form to its central Administration for further enquiry.

A single form may be used for several articles posted simultaneously at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee.

2. Any Administration may request, by notification addressed to the International Bureau, that applications which concern its service shall be transmitted to its central Administration or to an office specially designated.

Article 151.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTERED ARTICLES.

1. Every application relating to a registered article must be prepared on a form identical with form C 13 annexed, which must be accompanied, if possible, by a facsimile of the envelope or of the address of the article.

If the application concerns an article marked with a trade charge, it must be accompanied, in addition, by a duplicate money order form C 8 or a transfer note of the postal cheque account, as the case may be.

A single form may be used for several articles posted simultaneously at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee.

2. The application shall, as a general rule, be forwarded directly by the office of origin to the office of destination without any covering letter and in a closed envelope. If the office of destination is in a position to furnish information as to the final disposal of the article under enquiry, it shall complete the form and return it to the office of origin.

When the disposal of the article cannot be established by the office of destination, this office shall record the fact on the form and return it to the office of origin, adding to it, as far as possible, a declaration by the addressee stating that he has not received the article. In this case, the Administration of origin shall complete the form by entering thereon particulars of the despatch of the article to the first intermediate Administration. It shall then transmit the form to that Administration, which shall enter its observations and forward it to the following Administration, if any. The application shall be passed thus from one Administration to the other until the fate of the article enquired for is ascertained. The Administration which has effected delivery to the addressee, or which is unable to furnish proof either of delivery or of regular despatch to another Administration, shall record the fact on the form and return it to the Administration of origin.

3. The Administrations of origin and destination may, by mutual agreement, have the form forwarded from office to office, following the same circulation as the article under enquiry.

In this case, the enquiries shall be pursued from the Administration of origin to the Administration of destination, following the procedure indicated in the last paragraph of § 2.
4. Each Administration may request, by notification addressed to the International Bureau, that applications concerning its service shall be forwarded to its central Administration, or to an office specially designated.

5. The form C 13 and the documents annexed thereto must, in every case, be returned to the Administration of origin of the article enquired for within the shortest possible time and not later than three months from the date of the application. This period shall be extended to six months in relations with distant countries.

6. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to cases of violation of mails, loss of mails or other similar cases which require a more detailed correspondence between Administrations.

Article 152.

Applications concerning Articles posted in Another Country.

In the case provided for in Article 53, § 3, of the Convention, the enquiry form C 12 or C 13 shall be forwarded to the Administration of origin. The form C 13 must be accompanied by the certificate of posting.

The Administration of origin must be placed in possession of the form within the period prescribed by Article 53, § 2, of the Convention.

Article 153.

Use of Postage Stamps presumed to be Fraudulent or of Counterfeit Impressions of Franking Machines.

Subject to the rules laid down by the legislation of each country, the following procedure shall be carried out for reporting the use of fraudulent postage stamps or of counterfeit impressions of franking machines for the prepayment of postage:

(a) When the presence of a fraudulent postage stamp (counterfeit or already used) or of a counterfeit impression of a franking machine, on any article whatever, is detected at the time of despatch, the stamp shall not be defaced in any way and the article, accompanied by a form identical with form C 14 annexed, shall be forwarded in an official registered envelope to the delivering office. A copy of the form C 14 shall be forwarded, for information, to the Administrations of the countries of origin and of destination;

(b) The article shall only be delivered to the addressee, who shall be summoned that he may recognise the offence, if he pays the charge due, discloses the name and address of the sender and places at the disposal of the post office, after having acquainted himself with the contents, either the entire article if it is inseparable from the offending part or else the portion of the article (envelope, wrapper, portion of letter, etc.) which contains the address and the impression or stamp stated to be fraudulent. The result of the representations to the addressee shall be set forth in a formal report identical with form C 15 annexed, signed by the postal official and by the addressee of the article. If the addressee refuses to sign, the refusal shall be recorded on the form.

The formal report shall be transmitted with the relative enclosures, officially registered, to the Administration of the country of origin, which shall act according to its laws.

Administrations whose internal legislation does not allow the procedure provided for under (a) and (b) shall inform other Administrations through the intermediary of the International Bureau.

No. 4048
PART VI.

EXCHANGE OF MAILS.

CHAPTER I.

Article 154.

LETTER BILLS.

1. The letter bills which accompany mails must be identical with form C r6 annexed. They must be placed in blue envelopes bearing in large type the words "Feuille d'avis" ("Letter Bill").

2. The despatching office shall enter in the letter bill all the required particulars, taking note of the following provisions:

   (a) Table I: The presence of ordinary correspondence intended for express delivery shall be indicated by underlining the relative entry.

   (b) Table II: When the mails are not despatched daily, and in the absence of other arrangements, the despatching offices shall number the letter bills in an annual series for each office of destination. Each despatch shall take, in this case, a separate number, even if it is a supplementary despatch forwarded by the same route or the same ship as the ordinary mail.

   In the case of the first despatch of each year, the bill must bear the number of the last despatch of the preceding year, in addition to the serial number of the mail.

   The name of the vessel which carries the mail shall be shown when the despatching office is in a position to know it.

   (c) Table III: One or more special lists identical with form C r7 annexed may be used, either to take the place of Table V, or to serve as a supplementary letter bill.

   The exclusive use of special lists shall be obligatory if the Administration of destination asks for it.

   When two or more lists are used, they must be numbered.

   The number of registered articles which may be entered on one and the same list shall be limited to 60.

   (d) Table IV: If occasion arises, the number of empty bags belonging to an Administration other than that to which the mail is addressed must be shown separately and the name of that Administration indicated.

   Open letters on official business and the various communications or notes sent by the despatching office in connexion with the service shall also be entered in Table IV.

   (e) Table V: This Table shall be used for the entry of registered articles when special lists are not used exclusively.

   When the Administrations concerned have arranged for the bulk advice of registered articles on the letter bills, the total number of these articles must be indicated in figures and in words.

   When the mail does not contain any registered articles, the word "Néant" shall be entered on Table V.
3. Administrations may arrange for other tables or headings in the letter bill when it is considered necessary. They may, in particular, modify Tables V and VI to meet their needs.

4. When an office of exchange has nothing to forward to a corresponding office, a mail shall not be sent unless the Administrations concerned have arranged not to number the letter bills in accordance with § 2 (b). In that case, the office of exchange must send in the usual form a mail consisting simply of a blank letter bill.

5. When closed mails are conveyed by means of ships belonging to an intermediate Administration which does not use them regularly for its own mails, the weight of the letters and other articles must be shown on the letter bill and on the address of the mails if the Administration responsible for the embarkation requires it.

**Article 155.**

**Transmission of Registered Articles.**

1. Registered articles and, if necessary, the special lists mentioned in Article 154, § 2, shall be made up in one or more separate packets or bags, which must be suitably wrapped up or closed and sealed with wax or lead so as to preserve the contents. The registered articles shall be arranged in each packet in the order of their entry in the list. When several special lists are used, each of them shall be tied up with the registered articles to which it relates.

   In no case may the registered articles be mixed with ordinary correspondence.

2. The special envelope containing the letter bill shall be attached to the outside of the packet of registered articles by string tied crosswise; when the registered articles are enclosed in a bag, the envelope must be attached to the neck of the bag.

3. If there is more than one packet or bag of registered articles, each of the additional packets or bags must bear a label indicating the nature of the contents.

**Article 156.**

**Transmission of Express Articles.**

1. Ordinary correspondence for express delivery shall be made up in a special bundle, furnished with a label bearing in large type the indication “Expres” (Express) and placed, by the offices of exchange, in the envelope containing the letter bill which accompanies the mail.

   Nevertheless, if this envelope has to be affixed to the neck of the bag of registered articles (Article 155, § 2), the bundle of express articles shall be placed in the outer bag. The presence of express correspondence in the mail shall then be indicated by a label placed in the envelope containing the letter bill. The same procedure shall be followed when the express articles cannot be attached to the letter bill on account of their number, form or dimensions.

2. Registered correspondence for express delivery shall be arranged in order among the other registered correspondence and the note “Expres” (Express) shall be made in the “Observations” column of Table V of the letter bill or special lists against the relative entries. In the case of bulk advice, the presence of registered express articles shall be indicated simply by the note “Expres” (Express) in Table V of the letter bill.
Article 157.

Make-up of Mails.

1. As a general rule, articles must be sorted and tied up in bundles according to the nature of the correspondence, letters and post-cards being included in the same bundle, and newspapers and periodicals being made up in bundles separate from ordinary printed papers. The bundles must bear labels indicating the office of destination or retransmitting office of the articles enclosed in the bundles. Correspondence which can be made up into bundles must be arranged with the addresses facing the same way. Prepaid articles must be separated from the unpaid and insufficiently paid, and the labels of bundles of unpaid and insufficiently prepaid articles shall be impressed with the T stamp.

Letters bearing traces of opening, deterioration or damage must have the fact noted on them and be marked with the date-stamp of the office which discovers it.

Money orders sent à découvert shall be made up in a separate bundle, which must be enclosed in a packet or bag of registered articles. If the mail does not contain registered correspondence, the money orders shall be placed in the envelope containing the letter bill or tied to it.

2. Mails shall be enclosed in bags properly closed, sealed with wax or lead and labelled. When string is used, it must be passed twice round the neck before being tied. The impressions of the wax or lead seals must reproduce, in very legible Roman characters, the name of the office of origin or an indication sufficient to identify the office.

The labels of the bags must be of linen, strong cardboard, parchment, or of paper gummed to a wooden block; in relations between neighbouring offices strong paper labels may be used. The labels shall be made in the following colours:

(a) Vermilion, for bags containing registered articles;
(b) White, for bags containing only unregistered letters and post-cards;
(c) Light blue, for bags containing exclusively unregistered other articles;
(d) Green, for bags containing only empty bags being returned to origin.

Bags containing mixed unregistered correspondence (letters, post-cards and other articles) must be furnished with the white label.

Nevertheless, the use of white, light blue or green labels shall be obligatory only for Administrations whose internal arrangements are not opposed to it. On the other hand, green labels shall be used only if the Administration of destination requires it.

The labels shall bear the name of the despatching office printed in small Roman characters, and the name of the office of destination in large Roman characters, preceded respectively by the words "de" and "pour". In exchanges by sea at irregular intervals, these indications must be completed by the mention of the date of despatch, the number of the mail and the port of disembarkation at the request of the Administration concerned.

The bags must indicate legibly in Roman characters the office or country of origin and bear the mention "Postes" or some similar expression showing them to be mails.

Intermediate offices must not enter any serial number on the labels of bags or packets of closed mails in transit.

3. In the absence of an arrangement to the contrary, mails of small size or "Nil" mails shall be simply wrapped in strong paper so as to prevent damage to the contents, then tied with string and sealed with wax or lead.

If sealed with lead seals, these mails must be made up so that the string cannot be detached. When they contain only unregistered correspondence, they may be secured by means of gummed seals bearing the printed indication of the despatching office or Administration. The addresses
of the packets must comply, as regards the printed indications and the colours, with the rules laid down in § 2 for the labels of bags of correspondence.

4. When the number or bulk of the mails necessitates the use of more than one bag, separate bags must, as far as possible, be employed:

(a) For letters and post-cards;
(b) For other articles; if necessary, separate bags must further be used for small packets; the labels of these bags shall bear the words “Petits paquets”.

The packet or bag of registered articles, attached to the letter bill in the manner prescribed by Article 155, § 2, shall be placed in one of the bags of letters or in a special bag; the outer bag must in every case bear a red label. When there is more than one bag of registered articles, the supplementary bags containing only registered articles other than letters and post-cards may be forwarded unenclosed, bearing the red label.

The label of the bag or packet containing the letter bill, even if it is a “Nil” bill, must be plainly marked with the letter F.

5. No bag may exceed 30 kilogrammes in weight.

6. As far as possible, offices of exchange shall forward in their own mails for a particular office all transit mails of small size (packets or bags) received by them for the same office.

Article 158.
TRANSMISSION OF MAIL.

1. The mails shall be transmitted between two corresponding offices in accordance with the conditions fixed by the Administrations concerned.

Only the bags and packets distinguished by red labels must be completely examined as to their sealing and make-up at the time of delivery. The examination of other bags and packets, which are always to be delivered in bulk, shall be optional.

2. The mails must be delivered in good condition. Nevertheless, a mail may not be refused because of damage. When a mail is received in bad condition by an intermediate office, it must be repacked as it is in fresh packing. The office which has repacked the mail must copy the indications of the original label on the new label and date-stamp the label, adding in front of the impression: “Remballé à . . . .” (Repacked at . . . .).

Article 159.
CHECK OF MAIL.

1. When an intermediate office is obliged to repack a mail, it shall verify the contents if it presumes that they are not intact.

It shall prepare a verification note identical with Form C 18 annexed, in conformity with the provisions of § 3 below. This note shall be sent to the office of exchange whence the mail has been received; a copy shall be forwarded to the office of origin and another inserted in the repacked mail.

2. The office of destination shall ascertain whether the mail is complete and whether the entries on the letter bill and on the special lists of registered articles, if any, are in order. In case of loss of a mail, or of one or more bags, of registered articles, of a letter bill, of a special list of registered articles, or in case of any other irregularity, the fact shall be verified immediately by
two officers. These officers shall make the necessary corrections on the bill or list, taking care to cross out the incorrect entries in such a way as to leave the original entries legible. Except in the case of an obvious error, the corrections shall be accepted in preference to the original statement.

3. The facts verified shall be notified by verification note to the office of origin of the mail, and in case of actual loss to the last intermediate office, by the first available post after the complete check of the mail.

This verification note must specify as exactly as possible which bag, packet or article is in question.

A duplicate of the verification note shall be sent in the same conditions as the original to the Administration to which the office of origin of the mail is subordinate, when that Administration so requires. In case of important irregularities giving reason for presuming loss or tampering, the envelope or bag and the seal of the packet or bag of registered articles shall be attached to the verification note for the office of origin. The same shall apply to the outer envelope or bag, with its string, label and seals when their production is possible.

In relations with Administrations which require the sending of a duplicate, the exhibits mentioned above shall be sent attached to the duplicate.

In the cases referred to in §§ 1 and 2, the office of origin and, if necessary, the last intermediate office of exchange may, in addition, be advised by telegram at the expense of the Administration which sends the telegram.

An advice must be sent by telegram whenever the mail shows evident traces of having been tampered with, in order that the office of despatch or intermediate office may make enquiry in the matter without delay and, if necessary, advise the preceding Administration by telegram for the continuation of the enquiry.

4. When the absence of a mail is the result of a failure of connection or when it is duly explained on the waybill, the preparation of a verification note shall be required only if the mail does not reach the office of destination by the next opportunity.

The sending of the duplicate prescribed by § 3 may be deferred if it may be presumed that the absence of the mail arises from delay or wrong circulation.

As soon as a mail which had been reported as missing to the office of origin and, if occasion arises, to the last intermediate office comes to hand, a second verification note must be addressed to these offices announcing the receipt of this mail.

5. The offices to which the verification notes are addressed shall return them as promptly as possible, after having examined them and made thereon any observations to which they may give rise.

If these notes are not sent back to the Administration of origin within two months counting from the date of despatch, they shall be considered, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as duly accepted by the offices to which they have been addressed.

This period shall be extended to four months in relations with distant countries.

6. When a receiving office by which a mail should be checked has not sent to the office of origin, and to the last intermediate office of exchange, if any, by the first available post after the checking of the mail, a verification note reporting irregularities of any kind, it shall be considered, until proof of the contrary, as having received the mail and its contents. The same assumption shall be made in respect of irregularities to which no reference has been made or which have been incompletely reported in the verification note.

7. Verification notes and their duplicates shall be forwarded under registered cover.
Article 160.

Return of Empty Bags.

1. In the absence of other arrangements between the corresponding Administrations, bags must be returned empty by the next mail in a direct despatch to the country to which the bags belong. The number of bags returned in each mail must be entered under the heading "Indications de service" on the letter bill.

The return of empty bags shall be effected between offices of exchange appointed for this purpose. The empty bags must be rolled in suitable bundles, the label blocks and linen, parchment or other durable labels, if any, being placed inside the bags. The bundles must bear a label showing the name of the office of exchange whence the bags have been received whenever they are returned through another office of exchange.

If the bags to be returned are not too numerous, they may be placed in the bags containing correspondence. Otherwise, they must be placed separately in sealed bags, labelled with the names of the offices of exchange. The labels must be marked "Sacs vides" (Empty bags).

2. When the check exercised by an Administration upon the return of the bags belonging to it shows that 10 per cent of the total number of the bags used in one year for the making-up of mails have not been returned before the end of that year, the Administration which is unable to prove the return of the empty bags shall be required to reimburse to the Administration of despatch the value of the missing bags. Payment must also be made if the number of missing bags does not amount to 10 per cent but exceeds 50 bags.

Each Administration shall fix periodically and uniformly for all kinds of bags used by its offices of exchange an average value in francs and notify it to the Administrations concerned through the medium of the International Bureau.

PART VII.

Provisions Concerning Transit Charges.

CHAPTER I.

Statistical Operations.

Article 161.

Transit Statistics.

1. The transit charges payable in execution of Articles 75 et seq. of the Convention shall be based on statistics prepared once in every three years and alternately during the first 14 or 28 days of the month of May or during the 14 or 28 days which follow the 14th of October.

The statistics shall be taken during the second year of each triennial period. Mails made up on board ships shall be included in the statistics if they are landed during the statistical period.

2. The statistics of October-November, 1933, and the relative accounts prepared according to the provisions of the Convention of London shall apply up to the end of the year 1934.
The statistics of May, 1936, shall apply to the years 1935, 1936 and 1937; those of October-November, 1939, to the years 1938, 1939 and 1940.

3. The annual payments of transit charges to be made under each set of statistics must be continued, provisionally, until the accounts prepared according to the next statistics are approved or regarded as fully accepted (Article 169 below). The adjustment of the provisional payments shall then be made.

4. When an important modification takes place in the circulation of correspondence from one country to another, and if this modification affects a period or periods amounting to a total of 12 months at least, each Administration concerned may demand a revision of its transit accounts. In that case, the sums to be paid by the despatching Administration shall be determined according to the use actually made of the intermediate services; but the total weights which are the basis for the new accounts must normally be the same as those of the mails despatched during the statistical period mentioned in § 1. When an agreement cannot be reached as to the method of division, special statistics must be taken to settle the distribution of these weights among the various services used. No modification in the circulation of correspondence for a particular country shall be considered important unless it affects by more than 5,000 francs per annum the accounts between the Administration of origin and the intermediate Administration concerned. If the modification exceeds this sum, it will affect the payments made by the Administration of origin to the Administrations which effected the transit before and after the modification took place, even though in the case of certain Administrations the reduction in the accounts does not attain the fixed minimum. The request for a revision of the accounts and, if necessary, for special statistics may be made when the modification in the circulation of the correspondence in question has lasted at least nine months. But the results of these statistics shall only be taken into consideration if the period of twelve months is actually completed.

If, after special statistics, it is shown that the total weights of the mails exchanged between two Administrations and carried by a third Administration have increased by 100 per cent or decreased by 50 per cent as compared with the results of the last statistical period and that the accounts of the third Administration would show on this head a modification of more than 5,000 francs a year, the new ascertained weights must form the basis of the transit charges due to that Administration.

In the same way, when an intermediate Administration ascertains, during the six months which follow the statistics, that between the despatches made by another Administration during the statistical period and the normal traffic there is a difference of 20 per cent at least in the total weight conveyed, the Administration concerned may demand the taking of new statistics if the accounts between two Administrations are affected by a modification of more than 5,000 francs a year.

Article 162.

Make-up and Description of Closed Mails during a Statistical Period.

1. During each statistical period, separate bags for "letters and post-cards" and for "other articles" shall be used for the exchange of correspondence in closed mails between two Administrations across the territory or by means of the services of one or more other Administrations.

When the volume of the mails permits, the separate bags must be made up into a single "sac collecteur".

2. By way of exception to the provisions of Articles 155 and 156, each Administration shall have the option, during the statistical period, of enclosing registered or express articles other than letters and post-cards in one of the bags intended for other articles, mentioning this fact on the
CONVENTION — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

letter bill; but if, in conformity with Articles 155 and 156, these articles are enclosed in a bag of letters, they shall be considered as letters so far as the statistics are concerned.

3. During the statistical period, all mails sent in transit must be furnished, in addition to the ordinary labels, with a special label bearing in large type the word “Statistique”, followed by the indication “5 kilogrammes”, “15 kilogrammes” or “30 kilogrammes” according to the category of weight (Article 163, § 1, below). The label “Statistique” must bear in addition the mention “L.C.” or “A.O.” as the case may be.

4. As regards the bags which contain only empty bags, correspondence exempt from all transit charges (Article 76 of the Convention) or a blank letter bill, the word “Statistique” must be followed by the word “Exempt”.

5. When bags comprising the mail are made up into a “sac collecteur”, the latter must be provided with a special “Statistique” label marked “S.C.”. The information concerning the statistics which is shown on the enclosed bags is not to be repeated on the “sac collecteur” label.

Article 163.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NUMBER OF BAGS AND WEIGHT OF CLOSED MAILS.

1. As regards mails which involve the payment of transit charges, the despatching office of exchange shall make up a special letter bill identical with C 19 annexed. It shall enter on this letter bill the number of bags, dividing them, if necessary, into the following classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of bags</th>
<th>Number of bags of which the gross weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>does not exceed 5 kg. (light bags)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exceeds 5 kg., but not 15 kg. (medium bags)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exceeds 15 kg., but not 30 kg. (heavy bags)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. O.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of bags exempt from transit charges: ..........................................................

The number of bags exempt from transit charges must be the total of those bearing the inscription “Statistique — Exempt”, as provided by Article 162, § 4.

2. The entries on the letter bills shall be checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds an error in the numbers entered, it shall correct the letter bill and immediately notify the mistake to the despatching office of exchange by means of a verification note identical with form C 20 annexed. However, as regards the weight of a bag, the statement of the despatching office of exchange shall hold good, unless the actual weight exceeds by more than 250 grammes the maximum weight of the class in which this bag was entered.

Article 164.

PREPARATION OF STATEMENTS FOR CLOSED MAILS.

1. As soon as possible after the conclusion of the statistical operations, the offices of destination shall prepare as many copies of statements, identical with form C 21 annexed, as there are Administrations...
trations concerned, including the Administration of origin, and forward these statements to the offices of exchange of the Administration of origin for acceptance. These offices, after having accepted the statements, shall forward them to their central Administration, which shall distribute them among the Administrations concerned.

2. If the statements C 21 have not reached the offices of exchange of the Administration of origin, or have not been received in sufficient number, within the period of three months (four months in exchanges with distant countries), from the date of despatch of the last mail to be included in the statistics, these offices themselves shall prepare the statements in sufficient number, in accordance with their own records, adding to each of them the note: “Les relevés C 21 du Bureau destinataire ne sont pas parvenus dans le délai réglementaire” (The statements C 21 of the office of destination have not been received within the prescribed period). They shall then forward them to their central Administration, which shall distribute them among the Administrations concerned.

**Article 165.**

**List of Closed Transit Mails.**

1. As soon as possible and, at latest, within a period of three months after each statistical period, unless it has not been possible within that period to ascertain the route followed, the Administrations which have despatched mails in transit shall send, on a form identical with form C 22 annexed, the list of these mails to the different Administrations whose services they have used.

2. If this list shows mails in transit, which under the provisions of Article 162 do not require the preparation of a statement C 21, it must bear an explanatory note, e.g., “Sacs vides” (Empty bags), “Correspondances exemptes” (Exempt correspondence), “Feuille d’avis négative” (Blank letter bill).

**Article 166.**

**Closed Mails exchanged with Ships of War.**

It is the duty of the Administrations of countries to which ships of war belong to prepare statements C 21 relative to the mails sent or received by these ships. The mails sent to ships of war during the statistical period must bear on the labels the date of despatch.

In the event of these mails being reforwarded, the redirecting Administration shall notify the fact to the Administration of the country to which the ship belongs.

**Article 167.**

“Bulletin de Transit”.

1. When the route to be followed and the transport services to be used for the mails despatched during the statistical period are unknown or uncertain, the Administration of origin must, at the request of the Administration of destination, prepare for each mail a statement, green in colour, in conformity with form C 23 annexed. The Administration of origin may also forward this statement without formal request on the part of the Administration of destination if circumstances seem to require this to be done.

The letter bills of the mails which involve the preparation of the statement in question must be clearly noted at the head “Bulletin de transit”. The same note underlined in red pencil must be made on the special labels “Statistique” referred to in Article 162.

2. The bulletin de transit must be forwarded unenclosed, with the mails to which it belongs, to the different services which participate in their carriage. In each country concerned, the inward
and outward offices of exchange, to the exclusion of every other intermediate office, shall enter on the statement particulars concerning the transit which they effect. The last intermediate office of exchange shall forward the statement C 23 to the office of destination. The statement shall then be returned by this office to the office of origin as a voucher for statement C 21. When a bulletin de transit of which the despatch has been requested or is announced at the head of the letter bill is missing, the office of destination must enquire for it without delay.

**Article 168.**

**EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.**

Apart from air mail services, the only services considered as extraordinary services giving rise to special transit charges shall be that maintained for the accelerated conveyance by land of the Indian Mail and the special motor services Palestine or Syria-Iraq.

**CHAPTER II.**

**ACCOUNTING. SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.**

**Article 169.**

**ACCOUNTING FOR TRANSIT CHARGES.**

1. For the preparation of the transit accounts, the light, medium or heavy bags, as defined in Article 163, shall be reckoned as being of the average weight of 3, 12 or 24 kilogrammes respectively.

2. The weight of the closed mails shall be multiplied by 26 or 13 as the case may be, and the product thus obtained serve as the basis of special accounts determining in francs the yearly payments due to each Administration.

In cases where the multiplier 26 or 13 does not correspond to the normal traffic, the Administrations concerned shall come to an agreement for the adoption of another multiplier, which shall hold good during the years to which the statistics apply.

The duty of preparing the accounts shall devolve on the creditor Administration, which shall forward them to the debtor Administration.

3. In order to take into account the weight of the bags and packing and of the classes of correspondence exempt from all transit charges in accordance with the terms of Article 76 of the Convention, the total amount of the account for closed mails shall be reduced by 10 per cent.

4. The detailed accounts shall be prepared in duplicate on a form identical with form C 24 annexed, from the statements C 21. They shall be forwarded to the Administration of origin as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of ten months following the close of the statistical period.

5. If the Administration which has sent the detailed account has received no notice of amendments within an interval of four months reckoning from the date of despatch, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

**Article 170.**

**GENERAL ANNUAL LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT. FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.**

1. In the absence of any understanding to the contrary between the Administrations concerned, the general liquidation account consisting of transit charges shall be prepared annually by the International Bureau.
2. As soon as the detailed accounts between two Administrations are approved or regarded as fully accepted (Article 169, § 5), each of these Administrations shall forward without delay to the International Bureau a statement identical with form C 25 annexed and indicating the total amount of these accounts. On receipt of a statement from an Administration, the International Bureau shall give notice of its receipt to the other Administration concerned.

Centimes shall be ignored in the balance.

In case of difference between the corresponding items furnished by two Administrations, the International Bureau shall invite them to come to an agreement and to communicate to it the sums definitely agreed upon.

When one Administration only has furnished the statement C 25, the amounts indicated by this Administration shall hold good, unless the corresponding statement of the Administration which was in arrear reaches the International Bureau in time for the preparation of the next general annual liquidation account.

In the case provided for in Article 169, § 5, the statements must bear the indication "Aucune observation de l'Administration débitrice n'est parvenue dans le délai réglementaire" (No comment has been received from the debtor Administration within the prescribed period).

If two Administrations agree between themselves to effect a special settlement, their statements C 25 shall bear the note "Compte réglé à part — à titre d'information" (Account settled separately — for purposes of information), and shall not be included in the general annual liquidation account.

3. At the end of each year the International Bureau shall prepare, on the basis of the statements which it has received up to that time and which are regarded as fully accepted, a general annual liquidation account of transit charges. If necessary, it shall conform to the rule laid down by Article 161, § 3, for annual payments.

This account shall show:

(a) The debit and credit of each Administration;
(b) The debit balance or the credit balance of each Administration;
(c) The sums to be paid by the debtor Administrations;
(d) The sums to be received by the creditor Administrations.

The International Bureau shall arrange by setting-off balances to limit as far as practicable the number of payments to be made.

4. The general annual liquidation accounts must be forwarded by the International Bureau to the Administrations as early as possible and, at the latest, before the end of the first quarter of the year following the year of their preparation.

**Article 171.**

**Settlement of Transit Charges.**

1. The balance resulting from the general annual liquidation account of the International Bureau or from the special settlements, including if necessary the adjustment prescribed by Article 161, § 3, shall be paid by the debtor Administration to the creditor Administration by one of the following methods:

(a) At the choice of the debtor Administration, in gold or by means of cheques or drafts fulfilling the conditions prescribed in § 2 hereafter, and payable at sight on the capital or on a commercial centre of the creditor country, or

(b) Following agreement between the two Administrations, through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Basle, or by any other means.

2. In the case of payment by means of cheques or drafts, these cheques or drafts shall be expressed in the money of a country where the central issuing bank or other official issuing office
buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or in virtue of an agreement with the Government.

If the currencies of several countries fulfil these conditions, the creditor country shall indicate the currency which is convenient to it. The conversion shall be effected at the gold par rate.

3. Following agreement between the two countries on the subject, cheques or drafts may also be drawn in the currency of the creditor country, even if this currency does not fulfil the conditions prescribed by § 2. In that case, the balance shall be converted at the gold par rate into the currency of a country fulfilling the conditions prescribed by § 2. The result arrived at shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country and from this into the currency of the creditor country at the rate of exchange in the capital or at a commercial centre of the debtor country on the day of delivery of the order of purchase of the cheque or draft.

4. The costs of the payment shall be borne by the debtor Administration.

5. The payment above mentioned must be made with as little delay as possible and, at the latest, before the end of a period of four months from the date of despatch of the liquidation account by the International Bureau, or of the request for payment, addressed by the creditor Administration to the debtor Administration, in the case of an account settled separately. This period may be extended to five months in relations with distant countries.

If these periods are exceeded, the sums due shall be chargeable with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, from the date of the expiration of the periods of grace mentioned.

6. If payment is not effected within one year after the expiration of the periods fixed in § 5, it shall be permissible for the creditor Administration to inform the International Bureau, which shall then invite the debtor Administration to pay within a period not exceeding four months.

If payment is not effected at the expiration of this fresh period, the International Bureau shall show the amount, together with the interest, in the next general annual liquidation account, to the credit of the creditor Administration.

In the event of the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the general liquidation account in question and those of the four following years must, as far as possible, exclude from the balances of Table 2 sums to be paid by the defaulting Administration to the creditor Administration concerned.

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Article 172.

Reply Coupons.

1. Reply coupons must be identical with form C 26 annexed. They must be printed on paper bearing in watermark the letters U P U in large characters, under the supervision of the International Bureau, which shall supply them to Administrations at cost price.

2. Each Administration shall have the option:

(a) Of marking the coupons with a special perforation which does not prevent the reading of the text and is not of such a character as to hinder the checking of the coupons;

(b) Of modifying, by hand or by a printing process, the selling price indicated on the coupons.
3. The value of reply coupons shall be calculated at 35 centimes each in the liquidation accounts between Administrations.

4. In the absence of other arrangements, the coupons exchanged shall be sent yearly and not later than three months after the end of the year to the Administrations which issued them, with a statement of their total number and value.

5. As soon as two Administrations have agreed on the number of coupons exchanged between them, each shall draw up and forward to the International Bureau a statement identical with form C 27 annexed, indicating the debit or credit balance, if this balance exceeds 25 francs and if a special settlement has not been arranged between the two countries. If agreement cannot be reached within a period of six months, the creditor Administration shall prepare its liquidation account and forward it to the International Bureau.

   In the event of one only of the Administrations having furnished its statement, the entries of that Administration shall hold good.

   The balance shall be included by the International Bureau in an annual liquidation account and payment shall be effected under the conditions prescribed in Article 171.

6. When, in the relations between two Administrations, the yearly balance does not exceed 25 francs, the debtor Administration shall be exempt from all payments.

Article 173.

IDENTITY CARDS.

1. Each Administration shall appoint the offices or services which issue identity cards.

2. These cards shall be made out in the form indicated in form C 28 attached. These forms shall be furnished at cost price by the International Bureau.

3. The applicant must, at the time of application, hand in his photograph and prove his identity. Administrations shall take the necessary measures to ensure that cards shall only be issued after careful enquiry into the identity of the applicant.

   The official shall enter the application in a register, fill up in ink and in Roman characters all the particulars required by the identity card, affix to it the photograph in the space indicated, affix the postage stamp representing the charge, half on this photograph and half on the card, and cancel it by a clear impression of the date-stamp.

   He shall then make a fresh impression of this stamp or of his official seal in such a way that it appears partly on the upper portion of the photograph and partly on the card, then repeat this impression on the third page of the card, sign the card and deliver it to the applicant after having obtained his signature.

4. When the appearance of the holder is so altered that the photograph or the description are no longer accurate, the card must be renewed.

5. Each country shall retain the right to issue identity cards relative to the international service in accordance with the rules applied to the cards in use in its inland service.

   Administrations may add a fly-leaf to form C 28 for the purpose of any special notes which may be required by their inland service.

Article 174.

MAILS EXCHANGED WITH SHIPS OF WAR.

1. The establishment of an exchange of closed mails between a Postal Administration and naval divisions or ships of war of the same nationality, or between one naval division or one ship
of war and another naval division or another ship of war of the same nationality, must be notified, as far as possible in advance, to the intermediate Administrations.

2. Such mails must be addressed in the following form:

   From the post office of ...........................................
   For {the (nationality) naval division of (name of the division) at} (Country).
   For {the (nationality) ship (name of the ship) at ...............} (Country).

   or

   From the (nationality) naval division of (name of the division) at
   From the (nationality) ship (name of the ship) at ............... (Country).
   For the post office of ...........................................

   or

   For the (nationality) naval division of (name of the division) at
   From the (nationality) ship (name of the ship) at ............... (Country).
   For {the (nationality) naval division of (name of the division) at} (Country).
   For {the (nationality) ship (name of the ship) at ...............} (Country).

3. Mails addressed to or sent from naval divisions or ships of war shall be forwarded, unless specially addressed as to route, by the most rapid routes, and in the same conditions as mails exchanged between post offices.

   The captain of a mail-packet conveying mails for a naval division or a ship of war shall hold them at the disposal of the commanding officer of the naval division or ship addressed, in anticipation of the latter requiring delivery en route.

4. If the ships are not at the place of destination when mails addressed to them arrive there, the mails shall be kept at the post office until fetched away by the addressee or redirected to another place. Redirection may be demanded, either by the Postal Administration of origin, by the commanding officer of the naval division or the ship addressed, or by a Consul of the same nationality.

5. Such of the mails in question as are addressed "Aux soins du Consul à............" (Care of the Consul of ............) shall be delivered at the Consulate indicated. At the request of the Consul, they may afterwards be received back into the postal service and redirected to the place of origin or to another address.

6. Mails addressed to a ship of war shall be regarded as being in transit up to the time of their delivery to the commanding officer of that ship, even when they have been originally addressed to the care of a post office or to a Consul entrusted with the duty of acting as forwarding agent; they shall not, therefore, be regarded as having arrived at their address so long as they have not been delivered to the ship of war addressed.

Article 175.

FRANKING NOTES. SETTLEMENT OF CUSTOMS CHARGES, ETC.

1. The settlement concerning Customs charges, etc., paid out by each Administration on behalf of another shall be effected by means of special monthly accounts identical with form C 29 annexed, which shall be drawn up by the debtor Administration in the money of the creditor country. The franking notes shall be entered in alphabetical order of the offices which have advanced the amounts and in numerical order.

   If the two Administrations concerned also participate in the parcel post service in their mutual relations, they may in the absence of other arrangements include in the settlements relating to parcel post franking notes those relating to the letter post.

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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 blank account shall not be drawn up.

3. The checking of the accounts shall take place in accordance with the rules fixed by the Detailed Regulations of the Money Order Agreement.

4. The accounts shall be settled specially. Each Administration may, however, request that these accounts be annexed either to the money order accounts or to the accounts CP 15 or CP 16 relating to postal parcels.

Article 176.

FORMS FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC.

For the purpose of applying the provisions of Article 31, § 2, of the Convention, the following shall be considered as forms for the use of the public:

C 1 (Customs Label),
C 2 (Customs Declaration),
C 3 (Franking Note),
C 5 (Advice of Delivery),
C 8 (Trade Charge Money Order),
C 10 (Redirection Envelope),
C 11 (Request for Withdrawal from the Post
Modification of Address
Modification of Trade Charge),
C 12 (Enquiry for a Missing Ordinary Packet),
C 13 (Enquiry for a Registered Packet, etc.),
C 26 (Reply Coupon),
C 28 (Identity Card).

Article 177.

PERIOD OF RETENTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Documents relating to the international service must be preserved for a minimum period of two years.

Article 178.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.

For telegraphic communications exchanged between them, Administrations shall use the telegraphic address "Postgen", followed by the name of the city in which the central Administration is situated.

PART IX.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

CHAPTER I.

Article 179.

CONGRESSES AND CONFERENCES.

The International Bureau shall prepare the business to be submitted to congresses and conferences. It shall undertake the printing and distribution of the necessary documents.
The Director of the International Bureau shall attend the sittings of congresses and conferences and take part in the discussions, but without the right of vote.

Article 180.

INFORMATION. REQUESTS FOR MODIFICATION OF THE ACTS.

The International Bureau must hold itself always at the disposal of members of the Union for the purpose of furnishing them with any information they may require upon questions relating to the service.

It shall prepare a statement of the case whenever a request is made for modification or interpretation of the regulations which govern the Union, and notify the results of consultations.

Article 181.

PUBLICATIONS.

1. The International Bureau shall publish, with the assistance of the documents which are put at its disposal, a special journal in the German, English, Spanish, and French languages.

2. It shall publish, in accordance with information furnished under the provisions of Article 189 below, an official summary of all information of general interest concerning the carrying out of the Convention and the Regulations in each country.

Similar summaries concerning the execution of the Agreements shall be published at the request of the Administrations participating in those Agreements.

3. The International Bureau shall also publish from details furnished by Administrations:
   (a) A summary of information concerning the organisation of the Administrations of the Union and of their internal services;
   (b) A summary of information concerning the fees charged by Administrations in their internal services;
   (c) A list of prohibited articles;
   (d) A list of mail steamship lines;
   (e) A list of kilometic distances relating to land routes;
   (f) A list of distant countries and countries assimilés;
   (g) A table of equivalents.

4. Subsequent modifications of the various documents enumerated in §§ 2 and 3 shall be notified by circular.

5. The documents published by the International Bureau shall be distributed to the Administrations, in proportion to the number of units of contribution assigned to each under Article 25 of the Convention.

   Any additional copies of these documents which may be applied for by Administrations shall be paid for separately at cost price.

6. The International Bureau shall undertake the publication of an alphabetical dictionary of all the post offices in the world, with special indication of such of those offices as undertake services which have not yet become general. This dictionary shall be kept up to date by means of supplements or in any other manner which the International Bureau may consider suitable.

   The dictionary shall be distributed to the Administrations in the proportion of 10 copies to each unit of contribution assigned to each under Article 25 of the Convention. Any additional copies required by Administrations must be paid for separately at cost price.
Article 182.

Annual Report.

The International Bureau shall make an annual report on its work, which shall be communicated to all the Administrations.

Article 183.

Official Language of the International Bureau.

The official language of the International Bureau shall be French.

Article 184.

Reply Coupons. Identity Cards.

The International Bureau shall undertake the manufacture of reply coupons and identity cards and supply them to Administrations on demand.

Article 185.

Balancing and Settlement of Accounts.

1. The International Bureau shall undertake the balancing and settlement of accounts of every description relative to the international postal service between the Administrations which express their desire to avail themselves of its services. They shall arrange accordingly with each other and with the Bureau.

2. At the request of the Administrations concerned, telegraph accounts may also be notified to the International Bureau to be included in arriving at the balances due.

3. Each Administration shall retain the right to prepare at its discretion special accounts for different branches of the service, and to settle them as it thinks fit with the corresponding Administrations without employing the medium of the International Bureau, to which it shall simply indicate for what branches of the service and in respect of what countries it desires the services of the Bureau.

4. Administrations which avail themselves of the services of the International Bureau for the balancing and liquidation of accounts may cease to use those services three months after giving notice to that effect.

Article 186.

Preparation of Accounts.

1. When the individual accounts have been checked and agreed upon, the debtor Administrations shall forward to the creditor Administrations, for each class of operations, an acknowledgment, made out in francs and centimes, of the amount of the balance of the two individual accounts, indicating the subject of the credit and the period to which it relates.

In the absence of any understanding to the contrary, an Administration which desires, for its own accounting purposes, to have general accounts, must prepare them itself and submit them to the corresponding Administration for acceptance.

Administrations may agree to apply another system in their relations with one another.

2. Each Administration shall forward to the International Bureau, monthly or quarterly, if special circumstances render it desirable, a statement showing the total credit due to it on the
individual accounts, as well as the total of the sums which are due to it from each of the contracting Administrations; each credit appearing in this table must be supported by an acknowledgment from the debtor Administration.

This statement must reach the International Bureau not later than the 10th of each month or of the first month of each quarter. Failing this, it will be included in the settlement of the month or the quarter following.

3. The International Bureau shall check the correctness of the statements by comparing the acknowledgments. Any correction that may be necessary shall be notified to the Administrations concerned.

The debit of each Administration to another shall be carried forward into a summary; the total of the amounts shown in the different columns of this summary shall form the total amount due from each Administration.

Article 187.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

1. The International Bureau shall combine the tables and the summaries in one general balance sheet showing:

(a) The total of the debit and of the credit of each Administration;
(b) The debit or credit balance of each Administration;
(c) The sums to be paid by the debtor Administrations and the division of the sums among the creditor Administrations.

As far as possible, it shall take care that each Administration, in order to settle its debts, shall have to make only one or two distinct payments.

Nevertheless, an Administration which habitually finds a sum exceeding 50,000 francs owing to it from another shall have the right to claim remittances on account.

These remittances on account shall be entered, both by the creditor Administration and by the debtor Administration, at the foot of the statements to be forwarded to the International Bureau.

2. The acknowledgments forwarded to the International Bureau with the tables shall be classified by Administrations.

They shall serve as the basis for settling the accounts of each of the Administrations concerned. In this settlement there must appear:

(a) The sums relating to the special accounts concerning the different services;
(b) The total of the sums resulting from all the special accounts relating to each of the Administrations concerned;
(c) The totals of the sums due to all the creditor Administrations on account of each branch of the service, as well as their general total.

This total must be equal to the total of the debit which appears in the summary.

At the foot of the settlement account, a balance shall be struck between the debit and the credit resulting from the statements forwarded by the Administrations to the International Bureau. The net amount of the debit or of the credit must be equal to the debit balance or to the credit balance carried into the general balance sheet. Moreover, the settlement account shall indicate the Administrations to which payment must be made by the debtor Administration.

The settlement accounts must be forwarded by the International Bureau to the Administrations concerned not later than the 22nd of each month.
Article 188.

Payment.

Payment of the sums due, under a settlement account, from one Administration to another must be made as soon as possible and at the latest a fortnight after receipt of the settlement account by the debtor Administration. The provisions of Article 171, § 1, shall be applicable as regards other conditions of payment. The provisions of § 5 of that Article shall be applicable to cases of non-payment of the balance within the fixed period.

Debit or credit balances not exceeding 500 francs may be carried forward to the settlement of the following month, provided, however, that the Administrations concerned are in monthly communication with the International Bureau. The amount brought forward shall be entered in the summaries and in the settlement accounts for the creditor and debtor Administrations. In such a case, the debtor Administration shall forward to the creditor Administration an acknowledgment of the sum due, to be carried into the next statement.

Article 189.

Communications to be addressed to the International Bureau.

1. Administrations shall forward to each other, through the medium of the International Bureau, three complete sets of their postage stamps and of impressions of their franking machines with an indication of the date on which postage stamps of previous issues shall cease to be valid

2. They must also communicate to the International Bureau:

(a) The phrase that they have adopted under the provisions of Article 106, § 2, as the equivalent of the expression "Taxe perçue" or "Port payé";

(b) The reduced rates which they have adopted by virtue of Article 5 of the Convention and a statement of the services to which these rates are applicable;

(c) Particulars of the surtaxes which, by virtue of Articles 37 and 77 of the Convention, they collect to cover the cost of extraordinary services, as well as a list of the countries in respect of which these surtaxes are collected, and, if necessary, particulars of the services on which surtaxes are due;

(d) Full information concerning Customs or other regulations, as well as the prohibitions or restrictions governing the entry and transit of postal articles in their services;

(e) The number of Customs declarations required for packets addressed to their countries which are to be submitted to the Customs authorities and the language in which these declarations may be drawn up;

(f) Information whether or not they admit articles liable to Customs duty in correspondence prepaid at the letter or samples rate;

(g) A list of kilometric distances concerning land routes followed in their country by transit mails;

(h) A list of the lines of mail-boats leaving their ports which are used for the conveyance of mails, indicating the routes, the distances and the duration of the voyages between the port of departure and each of the successive ports of call, the frequency of the service, and the countries to which the rates for sea transit must be paid if the mail-boats are used;

(i) Their list of distant countries and countries assimilés;
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(j) Their decision as regards the option to apply or not certain general provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations;

(k) Full information concerning their organisation and inland services;

(l) Their inland postage rates.

3. Every modification in regard to information indicated in § 2 must be notified without delay.

4. Administrations must furnish the International Bureau with two copies of all the documents which they publish, whether relating to the inland service or to the international service.

Article 190.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. The International Bureau shall compile general statistics for each year.

To this end, Administrations shall send to it a series as complete as possible of statistical returns on forms identical with forms C.30 and C.31 annexed. Table C.30 shall be forwarded at the end of the month of July in each year; but the particulars included in Parts I, II and IV of this table shall be furnished once only every three years; Table C.31 shall also be forwarded every three years, on the same date. The particulars furnished shall relate in every case to the preceding year.

2. Transactions which are recorded in detail shall be embodied in periodical statements based upon the actual records.

3. With regard to all other transactions, correspondence of all kinds shall be counted annually without distinction between letters, post-cards, commercial papers, printed papers, samples and small packets, and every three years at least the different classes of correspondence shall be counted.

Each Administration shall fix the time and duration of its counts.

4. In the interval which elapses between the special statistics, the numbers of the different classes shall be estimated in accordance with the proportional figures given by the last special statistics.

5. The International Bureau shall print and distribute the statistical forms to be filled up by each Administration. It shall furnish to Administrations on application all necessary information as to the rules to be followed, in order to ensure uniformity of practice in taking the statistics.

Article 191.

EXPENSES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

1. The ordinary expenses of the International Bureau must not exceed the sum of 350,000 francs annually.

2. The Swiss Postal Administration shall supervise the expenditure of the International Bureau, make the necessary advances and prepare the annual account, which shall be communicated to other Administrations.

3. The sums advanced by the Swiss Postal Administration, in accordance with § 2, must be repaid by the debtor Administrations with as little delay as possible, and at latest before the 31st of December of the year of despatch of the account. If this period is exceeded, the sums due shall be chargeable with interest in favour of that Administration at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the date of the expiration of the period mentioned.

4. The countries of the Union shall be classified as follows for the division of expenses:

1st class: Union of South Africa, Germany, United States of America, Argentine Republic, Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, China, Spain, France, United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, British India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

2nd class:

3rd class: The whole of the Island Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands, Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Algeria, French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China, the whole of the other French Colonies, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Roumania, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Kingdom of Yugoslavia;

4th class: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Irish Free State, Chosen, Norway, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies in West Africa, Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia and Oceania;

5th class: Bulgaria, Chile, Republic of Colombia, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Morocco (except Spanish Zone), Morocco (Spanish Zone), Peru, Persia, Tunis;


7th class: Philippine Islands, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Colony of the Belgian Congo, the whole of the Spanish Colonies, Iraq, Iceland, the whole of the Italian Colonies, the whole of the Japanese Dependencies other than Chosen, Levant States under French mandate (Syria and Lebanon), Republic of Liberia, Republic of San Marino, State of the City of the Vatican, Yemen.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 192.

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE REGULATIONS.

The present Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Universal Postal Convention comes into operation.

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

Done at Cairo, the 20th day of March, 1934.

For Afghanistan:

For the Union of South Africa:

For M. H. J. Lenton:
F. G. W. Taylor.
F. G. W. Taylor.

For Albania:
Pan. Nasse.

For Germany:
K. Orth.
K. Ziegler.
Dr. W. Seebass.

For the United States of America:
John E. Lamiell.

For George F. Smith:
John E. Lamiell.
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For the whole of the Island Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands:
John E. Lamieill.

For George F. Smith:
John E. Lamieill.

For the Philippine Islands:
Felipe Cuaderno.

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
Fawzan El-Sabek.

For the Argentine Republic:
R. R. Tula.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
For Archdale Parkhill:
M. B. Harry.
M. B. Harry.

For Austria:
Dr. Rudolf Kuhn.

For Belgium:
O. Schockaert.
E. Mons.

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
G. Tondeur.

For Bolivia:
Ernesto Cáceres.

For Edmundo de la Fuente:
Ernesto Cáceres.

For Brazil:
C. M. de Figueiredo.
J. Sanchez Perez.

For Bulgaria:
Iv. Kazaroff.

For Canada:
For Arthur Sawé:
E. J. Underwood.

For H. Beaulieu:
E. J. Underwood.
E. J. Underwood.

For Chile:
R. Suarez Barros.

For China:
Hoo Chi-Tsai.
Chang Hsin-Hai.
Huang Nai-Shu.

For the Republic of Colombia:
E. Zaldúa P.

For the Republic of Costa Rica:
Ad referendum:
P. Martinez T.

For the Republic of Cuba:
Alfredo Assir.

For Denmark:
C. Mondrup.
Arne Krog.

For the Free City of Danzig:

For the Dominican Republic:
Luis Alejandro Aguilar.

For Egypt:
M. Charara.
E. Maggiar.
S. A. Ghalwash.

For Ecuador:
E. L. Andrade.

For Spain:
Alonso Caro.
A. Ramos.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies:
Demetrio Pereda.
For Estonia:
G. E. F. Albrecht.

For Ethiopia:
Alamou Tch.

For Finland:
G. E. F. Albrecht.

For France:
M. Lebon.
L. Genthon.
P. Grandismon.
A. Cabanne.
Dusserre.

For Algeria:
E. Huguenin.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China:
Nicolas.

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

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
F. H. Williamson.
W. G. Gilbert.
D. O. Lumley.

For Greece:
V. Dendramis.
J. Lachnidakis.

For Guatemala:
Victor Durán M.

For the Republic of Haiti:

For the Republic of Honduras:
Dr. Tuccimei.

For Hungary:
Gabriel Baron Szalay.
Charles de Forster.

For British India:
P. N. Mukerji.
S. C. Gupta.
Mohd. Al Hasan.

For Iraq:
Douglas W. Gumbley.
Jos. Shaul.

For the Irish Free State:
P. S. Ó'h-Eigeartaigh.
S. S. Puirséal.

For Iceland:
C. Mondrup.
Arne Krog.

For Italy:
Pietro Tosti.
Galdi Michele.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies:
Donato Crety.

For Japan:
Masao Seki.
T. Harima.
J. Kageyama.

For Chosen:
Masao Seki.
Ryuzo Kawazura.

For the whole of the Other Japanese Dependencies:
T. Harima.
H. Fujikawa.
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For Latvia:
- Dr. Reinhold Furrer.
- Ls Roulet.

For the Levant States under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon):
- Cianfarelli.
- L. Pernot.

For the Republic of Liberia:

For Lithuania:

For Luxemburg:

For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone):
- H. Duteil.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):
- A. Ramos.

For Mexico:
- P. Martinez T.

For Nicaragua:
- Victor Durán M.

For Norway:
- Klaus Helsing.
- Oskar Homme.

For New Zealand:
- G. McNamara.

For the Republic of Panama:
- E. Zaldúa P.

For Paraguay:
- R. R. Tula.

For the Netherlands:
- Duynstee.
- V. Goor.

For Curacao and Surinam:
- Hoogewooning.

For the Netherlands Indies:
- Perk.
- Bril.
- Hoogewooning.

For Peru:
- Ernesto Cáceres.

For Edmundo de la Fuente:
- Ernesto Cáceres.

For Persia:
- S. A. Rad.
- R. Ardjomende.

For Poland:
- R. Starzyński.

For Portugal:
- A. C. Bianchi.

For the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa:
- Ernesto Julio Navarro.

For the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia and Oceania:
- Mario Corrêa Barata da Cruz.

For Roumania:
- Ilariu Maneanu.
- Const. Stefanescu.

For the Republic of San Marino:
- Crety Donato.
For the Republic of El Salvador:

For the Territory of the Saar:

For Siam:

For Sweden:
Anders Örne.
Gunnar Lager.
Arvid Bildt.

For the Swiss Confederation:
Dr. Reinhold Furrer.
Ls Roulet.

For Czechoslovakia:
Václav Kučera.
Josef Rada.

For Tunis:
H. Duteil.

For Turkey:
Yusuf Arifi.
M. Sakin.
M. Tevfik.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
Dr. Eugène Hirschfeld.
Dr. S. Rapoport.
Hel. Serебriakova.

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:
Arturo C. Masanés.

For the State of the City of the Vatican:
Mgr. Giuseppe Mazzoli.

For the United States of Venezuela:
Luis Alejandro Aguilar.

For Yemen:

For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia:
Kosta Zlatanovitch.
ANNEXES
Formules C1 à C31.

ANNEXES
Forms C1 to C31.
C 1

(D.R., Art. 110, § 1, 1st par.)

CUSTOMS

*(may be opened officially)*

To be filled in only in case of the absence of a separate declaration; otherwise to be detached.

- Nature of the goods ........................................
  ........................................................................
- Net weight ......................................................
- Value ..................................................................
  ........................................................................

(Dimensions: 44 × 62 mm., green colour)
CONVENTION — FORMS.

PLACE OF DESPATCH

PLACE OF DESTINATION

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

\[ \text{M} \]

(Name and address of the addressee)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>STATEMENT OF CONTENTS</th>
<th>VALUE with precise indication of the monetary unit employed</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>OBSERVATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Kind</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Country of origin or of manufacture of the goods:

Sender:

\[ \text{the ... 19...} \]

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

No. 4048
CONVENTION — FORMS.

C 3 (Front)
(D.R., Art. 111, § 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUPON</th>
<th>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stamp of office of origin</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sender of .................(*)
No. .........................
insured for ....................
posted at .....................
..............................
for M ........................
at ............................
has paid the charges indicated overleaf.

FRANKING NOTE

The .....................(*) No. ........ from ........... insured
for Fr. ...................., despatched by ......................
at .............................
to the address of ......................
..............................
at ..............................
(Please of destination) (Street and number)
should be delivered free of all charges.

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

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

(Indicate the name of the office charged with the recovery of the charges or, if occasion arises, that of the office to which the form must be returned.)

(*) Indicate the nature of the article.

(Dimensions: 105 x 148 mm., yellow colour.)
### CONVENTION — FORMS.

(Must be printed in the contrary direction to the front)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DETAILS OF CHARGES DUE (in the money of the country of destination)</th>
<th>TOTAL OF THE CHARGES EXPENDED (See details on the coupon)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commission fee</td>
<td>(in Arabic figures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs duty</td>
<td>(in the money of the country of destination of the article)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs clearance fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other charges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or (*) ..........................................................................

Stamp of the recovering office

(Date of the advance) | (No. of the register) | (Office which has made the advance) | Signature of the official |

Register of arrival

Converted by (Name of the official) | Stamp of the recovering office

No. ........

(*) In the money of the country of origin of the article.
CONVENTION — FORMS.

G 4
(D.R., Art. 125, § 3)

R
LAUSANNE 1
No. 460

(Dimensions: 13 × 37 mm.)

G 6
(D.R., Art. 129, 1st par.)

REMBOURSEMENT

(Dimensions: height 18 mm., base 37 mm., orange colour.)

G 7
(D.R., Art. 129, 2nd par.)

R
LAUSANNE 1
No. 460
REMBOURSEMENT

(The triangle in orange colour.)
**Postal Administration**

* (To be filled in by the office of origin)

Registered article ................... (1)(2)
Letter Box Parcel insured for .......... (2)
Postal money order for ............... (2)
posted at the office of ............... 
.................................
on ............., 19... under No. .......... sent by M............................. 
and addressed to M........................ at ................................
.................................

(1) Indicate in parenthesis the nature of the article (letter, printed paper, etc.).
(2) Strike out indications not required.

---

**Advice of Delivery**

(To be filled in by the sender, who will indicate below his full address)

M ........................................................
.................................
at ..............................................
(Place of destination in block letters)

.................................
(Street and number)

.................................
(Country of destination)

POSTAL SERVICE

---

**Postal Service**

(Dimensions: 105 × 148 mm., light red colour)

---

**G 5 (Back)**

The undersigned states that the money order mentioned overleaf was duly delivered paid on the .................................................. 19......

Stamp of delivering office

Signature (1)

of the addressee: of the official of the office of destination:

(1) This advice must be signed by the addressee or, if the postal regulations of the country of destination so provide, by the official of the delivering office and then sent by first mail directly to the sender.
Country of destination of the article marked with a trade charge .........
Letter service

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CHARGE MONEY ORDER
for the sum of

(in Arabic figures)

(the units in letters in Roman characters)

For article No. .......... despatched on the ............... 19....
Payable to M ...................................................
Place of destination ...........................................
Street and number ...........................................
Country of destination ........................................

SERVICE PARTICULARS (1)

Number ...................................................
Date of issue ..............................
Office ...........................................
Country ...........................................

Signature of the official preparing the money order:

(Money of the country of destination of the article marked with a trade charge.)

(1) Particulars to be filled in by the Administration of destination of the article after collection of the amount of the trade charge.
RECEIPT BY THE ADDRESSEE

Received the sums indicated overleaf

Place.......................................................

On the .............................................. 19.....

Signature of the addressee:

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

Register of arrival

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

Stamp of paying office
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of............................

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

of the trade charge money orders paid by the Administration of ......................................................
on behalf of the Administration of ...................................................
during the month of ........................................ 19........

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Number of issue</th>
<th>Date of issue</th>
<th>Issuing office</th>
<th>Amount of the money orders</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>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To be subtracted</th>
<th>Amount of the money orders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½% of the total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed share</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(............ per money order)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance to the profit of the Administration of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Dimensions: 210 x 297 mm.)
G 10 (Front)
(D.R., Art. 146, § 1)

May be opened by the office of delivery.
Total of charges to be collected ...................

POSTAL SERVICE

M ..............................................................
(Name of the addressee or name of the ship, tourist agent, etc.)

Care of ...........................................................

..............................................................
(Street and number)

..............................................................
(Office of destination)

..............................................................
(Country of destination)

(Dimensions: 162 × 229 mm.)

G 10 (Back)

To be presented open at the Post Office.
## CONVENTION — FORMS.

### POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

**OFFICE of**

**REQUEST** (1)

- **WITHDRAWAL OF CORRESPONDENCE** (2)
- **ALTERATION OF ADDRESS** (3)
- **ALTERATION OF TRADE CHARGE** (4)

addressed to

---

### REQUEST BY POST

*(Note to be sent in a registered cover and at the expense of the applicant)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CORRESPONDENCE (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please return to the <strong>office of</strong> ....................................................... <em>(of origin)</em> to be delivered to the sender, the .......................................................... <em>(nature of article)</em> number .................. addressed ............... to your office on the ...................................... 19..... and the address of which agrees with the facsimile attached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. REQUEST FOR ALTERATION OF ADDRESS (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please substitute .......................................................... <em>(such particulars)</em> for .......................................................... <em>(such other particulars)</em> in the address of the .......................................................... <em>(nature of article)</em>, number .................. addressed to your office on the ...................................... 19..... from the office of .......... and the address of which agrees with the facsimile attached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III. REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION OR ALTERATION OF TRADE CHARGE (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Please (2) **cancel** \[**reduce to** *(amount to be written in words)* \]
| ........................................................................ of the office of ........................................ Va .... to .......................................................... *(exact address of addressee)* and the address of which agrees with the facsimile attached. |
| The corrected trade charge money order is attached. (8) |

---

**Office stamp**

Official in charge of the office issuing the request: Signature of the sender:

---

(1) Strike out front or back of form, as the case may be.
(2) Strike out particulars not required.
(3) Strike out if necessary.

*(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)*
REQUEST BY TELEGRAPH
(Telegram at the expense of the applicant)

I. REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CORRESPONDENCE (1)
Return (such an article) ........................................... (number) ..................
addressed on the .............................................., 19...... to (exact address of the addressee)

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

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

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

...(Description: Particulars of the sender, form and colour of the packet, seal (if any), annotations
and signs of every kind) .................................................................

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

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

Post office (without signature)

II. REQUEST FOR ALTERATION OF ADDRESS (1) (2)
Substitute (particulars) .................................................... for (other particulars)
on (nature of article, list relating
to an article with money to be collected)
(number) .......................................................... addressed on the .............................................., 19......
to (exact address of the addressee)

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

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

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

...(Description: Particulars of the sender, form and colour of the packet, seal (if any), annotations
and signs of every kind) .................................................................

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

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

Post office (without signature)

III. REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION OR ALTERATION OF TRADE CHARGE (1) (2)
Cancel trade charge
(1) Reduce to ................................................................. (amount to be written in words)
the trade charge on (nature of article) ........................., number ................. addressed on ................. 19...... to (exact address of the addressee)

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

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

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

Post office (without signature)

............... the ............... 19...... ............... the ............... 19......

Office stamp

Official in charge of the office issuing the request:

Signature of the sender:

(1) Strike out particulars not required.
(2) This request may only be complied with, if occasion arises, after receipt of the facsimile by post.
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of ........................................

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

APPLICATION FOR A MISSING UNREGISTERED POSTAL PACKET

I. PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED BY THE APPLICANT
(SENDER OR ADDRESSEE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions 1</th>
<th>Answers 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Nature of the article (letter, post-card, commercial papers, newspaper or other printed paper, sample or small packet).</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Address on the postal packet.</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) What is the exact address of the addressee?</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Was the postal packet bulky?</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) What were the contents? (They should be described as fully as possible.)</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Exact or approximate date of posting.</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Name and address of the sender.</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) If found, should the postal packet be sent to the sender or to the addressee?</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED BY THE SENDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions 1</th>
<th>Answers 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Was the postage prepaid on the packet and, if so, what was the value of the stamps affixed?</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Date and hour of posting.</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) Was it handed over the counter or posted in a letter-box? In the latter case, in what box?</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l) Was the posting effected by the sender himself or by another person? If by another person, by whom?</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(m) Special information from the office of origin ..................................</td>
<td>........................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This form must be returned to ........................................................................

(Dimensions: 210 x 297 mm.)
III. PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED BY THE ADDRESSEE WHEN APPLICATION IS MADE FOR A MISSING UNREGISTERED POSTAL PACKET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>((n)) Has the postal packet reached the addressee?</td>
<td>...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((o)) Are the addressee’s letters generally called for at a post office, or delivered at his house?</td>
<td>...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((p)) In the former case, to whom are they handed?</td>
<td>...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((q)) In the latter case, are they delivered directly to the addressee or to a person in his service, or are they delivered into a letter-box? If into a box, is the box a locked one and regularly cleared?</td>
<td>...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((r)) Are the losses of the addressee’s letters of frequent occurrence? If so, indicate the origin of the missing correspondence.</td>
<td>...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((s)) Special information from the office of destination.</td>
<td>...........................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This form must be returned to.................................................................
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of......................................

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

ENQUIRY

for a registered ........................................ (a) trade charge ........................................
or of a letter box insured for ........................................ (b) trade charge ........................................
containing ........................................ (c)
posted by Mr ........................................ on the ........................................ 19........
under No. ........................................ at the office of ........................................ to the following address:

........................................ ........................................ ........................................ ........................................ ........................................ ........................................ ........................................ ........................................ (d)
and in respect of which an advice of delivery was applied for ........................................ (e)

To be filled up in the service of the country of origin

The undersigned declares that the article mentioned above was duly delivered to the proper person on the ........................................ 19........
The amount of the trade charge has been forwarded to the sender of the packet by Money Order No. ............... on the ........................................ 19........
The amount of the trade charge has been forwarded to the Postal Cheque Office at ............... by Money Order No. ............... on the ........................................ 19........
The amount of the trade charge has been placed in the Postal Cheque Account on the ........................................ 19........

Official in charge of the delivering office:

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

To be filled up in the service of the country of destination in case of delivery

The undersigned declares that the article mentioned above is still lying undelivered at the office of ........................................ 19........
was returned to the office of origin on the ........................................ 19........
was redirected on the ........................................ 19........ to ........................................ (f)
has not been received at the office of destination.
The declaration of the addressee is annexed.

Official in charge of the delivering office:

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

To be filled up in the service of the country of destination in case of non-delivery

Stamp of the office of origin

(a) Letter, printed paper, sample, etc.
(b) Amount of insured value.
(c) Description of the contents, as far as possible.
(d) To be filled in by the sender or, if omitted by him, by the office of origin; exact and full address to be given.
(e) Strike out if this does not apply to the case.
(f) Indicate exact and full address.

(Dimensions: 210 x 297 mm.)
TO BE FILLED IN ONLY WHEN THE DISPOSAL OF THE ARTICLE CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED BY THE ENQUIRIES INDICATED ON THE OTHER SIDE

The article described on the other side was included in the mail from the office of exchange of .......... of the ................. 19... (...... despatch) for the office of exchange of .................

It was entered under No....... on table V of the letter bill or on the special list.
on the despatch list.

Signature :

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

The article described on the other side was included in the mail from the office of exchange of .......... of the ................. 19...
(...... despatch) for the office of exchange of .................

It was entered under No....... on table V of the letter bill or on the special list.
on the despatch list.

Signature :

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

The article described on the other side was included in the mail from the office of exchange of .......... of the ................. 19...
(...... despatch) for the office of exchange of .................

It was entered under No....... on table V of the letter bill or on the special list.
on the despatch list.

Signature :

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

FINAL REPLY

of the Administration of destination or, as the case may be, of the intermediate Administration which cannot establish the regular transmission of the article under enquiry to the next Administration.

No. 4948
CONVENTION — FORMS.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

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

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

ADVICE OF DESPATCH

under official registration, of the article of correspondence hereafter described, which apparently bears a fraudulent postage stamp or a counterfeit franking-machine impression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of article</th>
<th>Office of origin and date of despatch</th>
<th>Exact copy of address</th>
<th>Particulars of presumed irregularity</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>

Head of office:

...............................................
DECLARATION

drawn up at ....................... in application of Article 81 of the Universal Postal Union Convention and of Article 153 of its Detailed Regulations.

USE OF A FRAUDULENT POSTAGE STAMP OR OF A COUNTERFEIT IMPRESSION OF A FRANKING MACHINE

In the year nineteen hundred ....................... the ....................... 19......
We, the undersigned, ....................... of the postal service at ....................... acting by virtue of Article 81 of the Universal Postal Union Convention and Article 153 of its Detailed Regulations, and being present at the verification of ....................... (4) despatched on the ....................... 19...... from ....................... addressed to M ....................... at ....................... , weighing ....................... and prepaid to the amount of ....................... hereby depose that this postal packet bore (2) { a postage stamp presumed to be fraudulent, a counterfeited impression of a franking machine, constituting the contravention provided for by Article 81 of the Convention.

that the sender is M (4) ....................... that the sender is unknown to him.

that he refuses to divulge the name of the sender.

Consequently, (2) we have seized .........................................................

(2) in order to transmit to the Postal Administration of ....................... Whereof we have drawn up the present declaration in a single copy in order that effect may be given to Article 81 of the Convention and to Article 153 of the Detailed Regulations above mentioned.

Signature of addressee or of his attorney: Signature of official of office of destination:

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

(Dimensions: 148 X 210 or 210 X 297 mm.)
**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

Stamp of the despatching office

**COUNTRY OF DESTINATION**

Stamp of the receiving office

**LETTER BILL**

Mail (....despatch) from the office of exchange of ......

for the office of exchange of .................

despatched on ............. 19....., at ...... h..... m.

**I. ORDINARY ARTICLES.**

By express (*1) By air mail (*1)

(*1) Underline appropriate words.

**II. NUMBER OF THE MAIL AND NUMBER OF BAGS.**

Serial number of the mail ..................................

Ship ..................................

Via ..................................

Number of bags composing the mail (including the bags containing returned empty bags) ..........

**III. SUMMARY OF REGISTERED AND INSURED ARTICLES.**

Bags containing registered articles ..................................

Packets ..................................

Separate lists of registered articles ..........

Total of registered articles ..........

Bags containing insured articles ..................................

Packets ..................................

Despatch lists of insured articles ..........

Total of insured articles ..........

**IV. OFFICIAL NOTES.**

Number

Bags used for making up the mail belonging to the Administration of origin, including bags for registered articles ..........

Bags returned empty belonging to the Administration of DESTINATION ..........

(*)

**V. LIST OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.**

(If there are no registered articles, enter the word "Néant" ("Nil").)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Office of origin</th>
<th>Registration No. of the article</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VI. CLOSED MAILS INCLUDED IN THIS MAIL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Office of origin</th>
<th>Office of destination</th>
<th>No. of bags or packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officer of the despatching office of exchange : 

Officer of the receiving office of exchange :

(Dimensions : 210 × 297 mm.)

(*) Note by the International Bureau. — Leave space for several more blank lines.

No. 4048
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

SPECIAL LIST No. ......
of registered articles included in the mail No......(despatch)
from ................................ for ................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
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<td></td>
<td>58</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officer of the despatching office of exchange: Officer of the receiving office of exchange:

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)

No. 4048
CONVENTION — FORMS.

G 18
(D.R., Art. 159, § 1)

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE WITH
THE ADMINISTRATION
of ........................................

VERIFICATION NOTE

Stamp of the despatching office of the V. N.

for the verification and correction of errors and irregularities of all kinds observed in the mail No..............................

from the office of exchange of ........................................

for the office of exchange of ........................................

........................... despatch of the ................. 19...... at ........................................

ERRORS OR IRREGULARITIES
(Non-receipt of the mail, non-receipt of registered articles or of the letter bill, mail tampered with, bag torn or in bad condition, etc.)

........................... , the ......................... 19..... ........................... , the ......................... 19.....

Officers of the receiving office of exchange of the mail:

Seen and accepted:
The Chief of the despatching office of exchange of the mail:

(Dimensions: 148 x 210 mm.)
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Stamp of the despatching office

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Stamp of the receiving office

LETTER BILL

Mail (...despatch) from the office of exchange of ............

for the office of exchange of .............................

despatched on .............. 19....., at ..... h. ..... m.

Transit in closed mails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of bags</th>
<th>Number of bags whose gross weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L.C.</td>
<td>does not exceed 5 kg. (light bags)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.O.</td>
<td>over 5 kg., and up to 15 kg. (medium bags)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>over 15 kg., and up to 30 kg. (heavy bags)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Ordinary Articles.

By express (†)

(†) Underline appropriate words.

II. Number of the Mail and Number of Bags.

Serial number of the mail ............................

Ship ..................................................................

Via ..................................................................

Number of bags composing the mail (including the bags containing returned empty bags) ............................

III. Summary of Registered and Insured Articles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bags containing registered articles</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate lists of registered articles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of registered articles of which ..... are in &quot;A.O.&quot; and ..... are in &quot;Exempt&quot; bags (?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bags containing insured articles</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatch lists of insured articles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of insured articles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Only to be filled in when registered "A.O." and "Exempt" correspondence (Art. 76 of the Convention) is enclosed in relative bags (D.R., Art. 162, § 2).

IV. Official Notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bags used for making up the mail belonging to the Administration of origin, including bags for registered articles</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bags returned empty belonging to the Administration of destination ..................................................................</td>
<td>(*)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. List of Registered Articles.

(If there are no registered articles, enter the word "Néant" ("Nil").)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Office of origin</th>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Closed Mails included in this Mail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office of origin</th>
<th>Office of destination</th>
<th>No. of bags or packets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officer of the despatching office of exchange:

Officer of the receiving office of exchange:

---

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)

(*) Note by the International Bureau. — Leave space for a few more blank lines.

No. 4048
CONVENTION — FORMS.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE of

TRANSPORT STATISTICS

VERIFICATION NOTE

for the verification and correction of errors and irregularities observed in the mail

from the office of exchange of ..................................................

for the office of exchange of ..................................................

.......... despatch of the ........... 19.... at ..........

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of bags</th>
<th>according to the declaration of the despatching office</th>
<th>according to the verification of the office of destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transit in closed mails.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) L. C. Light bags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium bags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy bags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) A. O. Light bags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium bags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy bags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Bags exempt from all transit charges.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OBSERVATIONS

Please return the Note after examination and acceptance to the post office of ..................................................

........................................, the .................................. 19.....

........................................, the .................................. 19.....

Seen and accepted:

Officials of the office of exchange of destination: The Chief of the despatching office of exchange:

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

Dimensions: 210 x 297 mm.)

No. 4048
**CONVENTION — FORMS.**

**POSTAL ADMINISTRATION**

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

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

Despatching Administration : .................................................................

Receiving Administration : .................................................................

---

**TRANSIT IN CLOSED MAILS**

Mails from the office of exchange of ......................................................

for the office of exchange of .................................................................

despatched by the intermediary of .........................................................

and by the ships of .................................................................

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>First mail despatched at</th>
<th>Through Number of bags</th>
<th>Second mail despatched at</th>
<th>Through Number of bags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letters and post-cards</td>
<td>Other articles</td>
<td>Letters and post-cards</td>
<td>Other articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 5 kg.</td>
<td>up to 5 kg.</td>
<td>up to 5 kg.</td>
<td>up to 5 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Light bags</td>
<td>Light bags</td>
<td>Light bags</td>
<td>Light bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium bags</td>
<td>Medium bags</td>
<td>Medium bags</td>
<td>Medium bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavy bags</td>
<td>Heavy bags</td>
<td>Heavy bags</td>
<td>Heavy bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

................., the....................... 19.............  ................., the....................... 19.............

The Chief of the receiving office of exchange : ......................................

The Chief of the despatching office of exchange : ......................................

---

(Dimensions : 210 x 297 mm.)

No. 4048
DESPATCHING ADMINISTRATION

LIST OF CLOSED MAILS

despatched by the intermediary of the Administration of .................................................................
during the statistical period of ..................................................................................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Despatching 1</th>
<th>Destination 2</th>
<th>Date of despatch 3</th>
<th>Route of transmission 4</th>
<th>Observations 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)
**CONVENTION — FORMS.**

**C 23**
(D.R., Art. 167, § 1)

**Notice.** — To be forwarded à découvert simultaneously with the mail to which this note refers, and to be filled in before delivery.

**DESPATCHING ADMINISTRATION:**

**ADMINISTRATION OF DESTINATION:**

---

**ENQUIRY AS TO THE ROUTE FOLLOWED BY THE MAILS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office of origin</th>
<th>Office of destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date of despatch: ..................  No. of mail: ..................  Number of bags: ..................

**Notice.** — Each Administration uses only one line for entries concerning land transit and only one other line for sea transit, if any.

The information concerning the transit must be indicated successively by the inward office of exchange and the outward office of exchange of each Administration participating in the transport of the mails, to the exclusion of every other intermediate office, beginning with the first office of exchange abroad. The last intermediate office of exchange must transmit the statement directly to the office of destination which returns it to the office of origin attached to the respective statement C 21.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transit</th>
<th>Date of arrival</th>
<th>Stamp of the inward office of exchange</th>
<th>Date of despatch</th>
<th>Stamp of the outward office of exchange</th>
<th>Services used</th>
<th>Country to which the transit payment accrues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth transit</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) *N.B.*—Sufficient space should be left between each transit line to allow for date-stamps (Minutes of the Sub-Committee on Forms, second meeting, Vol. II, page 581, of the Cairo Postal Congress, 1934).

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm., green colour)
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of .................

TRANSIT IN CLOSED MAILS

Account of the sums due to the Administration of ................. for the transport of closed mails despatched by the Administration of ................. in transit by the services ................. during the year 19....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office of origin</th>
<th>Office of destination</th>
<th>Mails despatched during the statistical period</th>
<th>Other articles</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Letters and post-cards</td>
<td>Other articles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of bags of the average weight of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 kg. 12 kg. 24 kg. 6 7 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total weights Transit rate per kg. Credit of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 kg. 12 kg. 24 kg. 9 10 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kg. Fr. c. Fr. c. kg. c. Fr. c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of letters and post-cards | Total of other articles

Total of letters and post-cards brought forward

Total

Multiplied by 26 (or 13)

Deduct 10%

Total to be carried forward to the statement (Form C 25)

........., the ................. 19....

........., the ................. 19....

Seen and accepted:

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

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

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

ORDINARY TRANSIT CHARGES

STATEMENT

indicating the total amounts of the reciprocal detailed accounts between the Postal Administrations of ................................................................. and .........................................................

| Sums due for each of the years ................................................................. | Credit of the Administration |
| on the basis of the statistics of ........................................................... | of ........ | of ........ |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>Fr.</th>
<th>Fr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Closed mails

Mails from .................................................................

Mails from .................................................................

Totals

Deduction

Balance to the credit of the Administration of .................................................................

................................................................., the ........................................ 19......

Signature:

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

(Dimensions: 148 × 210 or 210 × 297 mm.)
INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPON

(a) ........................................

(b) ........................................

(c) ........................................

(Design)

Stamp of the office of origin

Stamp of the office of exchange

(d) This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the amount of the postage on a single-rate ordinary letter addressed to a foreign country.

(Name of country of issue)

(a) Translation of heading in the language of the country of issue.
(b) This space is occupied by a translation of text (d) in the language of the country of issue.
(c) Selling price in the country of issue.
(d) This explanation is repeated on the back in the languages of several countries.

(Dimensions : 74 × 105 mm.)
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of.........................

REPLY COUPONS

STATEMENT
of the coupons exchanged in the reciprocal relations between the Administrations of .......... and ......................................... during ........................................ 19.....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Value calculated at 35 c. per coupon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coupons issued by ........................................
and exchanged for postage stamps of ....................

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

Coupons issued by ........................................
and exchanged for postage stamps of ....................

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

Balance to the { credit } of the Administration of .............

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

.............................................................., the ........................................ 19.....

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

(Dimensions: 148 x 210 mm.)
CONVENTION — FORMS.

4

DESCRIPTION (1)

Date of birth: ......................................................
Place of birth: ......................................................
Height: .................................................................
Hair: .................................................................
Eyes: .................................................................
Complexion: ........................................................
Special marks: ......................................................

(1) The particulars of the description must have an interlinear translation in French, if required.

I

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
Postal Administration
of .................................................................

IDENTITY CARD

1. This card is recognised as evidence of identity for post office business.
2. Identity cards are issued exclusively by the postal service. They are valid for three years. If, during the validity of the card, the appearance of the holder is so altered that the photograph or the description is no longer accurate, the card must be renewed.
3. Postal Administrations are not responsible for the consequences of the loss, abstraction or fraudulent use of this card.

(Dimensions: 105 x 148 mm.)

2

PHOTOGRAPH

Postage stamp
(Half on the photograph)

Signature of the holder:

3

IDENTITY CARD

No. ............................ valid until .................................. 19......

Holder

Name: .................................................................
Christian names: ...................................................
Profession: ...........................................................
Address: ..............................................................

Issued by the office or service
of .................................................................
on the .................................. 19......

Chief of the service:

Date-stamp or official seal
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of ........................................

ACCOUNT
of the Customs, etc., charges paid by the Administration of .................................................................
on behalf of the Administration of ....................................................................................................................

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date of the advances</th>
<th>Number of franking note</th>
<th>OFFICE which has made the advance</th>
<th>Amount of each franking note</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)
G 30
(D.R., Art. 190, § 1)

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

STATISTICAL TABLE

OF THE POSTAL SERVICE IN ............................................................

YEAR 19......

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 or 420 × 594 mm.)
## I. GENERAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Year: ...........................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Country: ......................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Area in square kilometres . ................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of inhabitants . ..................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of inhabitants per post office ..............................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number, per inhabitant, of letters and post-cards liable to postage in the inland service and for abroad . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number, per inhabitant, of other articles of correspondence liable to postage in the inland service and for abroad . . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## II. ORGANISATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Number of post offices : ........................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>(a) Post offices authorised to accept and deliver postal packets of all kinds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>(b) Post offices at which the acceptance and delivery of postal packets is restricted .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>(c) Travelling post offices (number of services—out and home) . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Abroad .............................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Total number of post offices .........................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Number of officials, employees, etc. : ...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Service of the central Administration and of regional Administrations . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Service of post offices . ..................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Total of staff ....................................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Number of contractors for the conveyance of mails . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Number of relays on coaching services, State and private . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Number of coach horses, etc., State and private (free and subsidised services) . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Number of carriages (except motor-cars) and sleighs, State and private (free and subsidised services) . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Number of motor-cars and motor-cycles, State and private (free and subsidised services) . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Number of cycles (tricycles and bicycles) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## III. POSTAL SERVICE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinary and registered letter post articles:</th>
<th>Inland Service</th>
<th>Service with countries abroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Articles liable to postage (number):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid letters</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid letters</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-cards (single and reply-paid)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial papers</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed papers</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small packets</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal packets admitted post free (number)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of postal packets entered in columns</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-30, 57-64, 91-98 and 123-130 (number)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered articles found among the</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correspondence entered in columns 31, 65,</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 and 131 (number)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Air-mail&quot; articles found among the</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correspondence entered in columns 31, 65,</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 and 131 (number)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insured letters and boxes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value (francs)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Air-mail&quot; articles found among the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>articles entered in columns 34, 68, 102 and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134 (number)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcels:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary parcels (number)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insured parcels:</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value (francs)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Air-mail&quot; parcels found among the parcels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entered in columns 37, 71, 105, 137 and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 72, 106, 138 (number)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade charges:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal packets (number)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of trade charges (francs)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcels (number)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of trade charges (francs)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade charges not collected (number)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyed in transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The figures to be entered in columns 123 to 140 must refer to transit à découvert only.

No. 4048
### III. POSTAL SERVICE (continued).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inland service</th>
<th>Service with countries abroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value (francs)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Travellers' postal cheques:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value (francs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Collection of bills, drafts, etc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills, drafts, etc., collected (francs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not collected (number)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Transfers to and from postal cheque accounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of accounts</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transactions (deposits, withdrawals and transfers—Inland service)—number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount (francs)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers in the international service—number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount (francs)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Newspapers and periodicals supplied to subscribers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of subscriptions</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of copies</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of travellers conveyed</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of closed mails in transit</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. UNDELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE. Inland Service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Undelivered ordinary and registered correspondence (number)</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Undelivered correspondence ultimately delivered or returned to the senders</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Correspondence neither delivered nor returned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary and registered letters and postcards</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>I44</td>
<td>I46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial papers, printed papers, samples and small packets, ordinary and registered</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>I45</td>
<td>I47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. UNDELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE. International Service.

| Ordinary and registered letters and post-cards | 148 | 150 | 152 | 154 |
| Commercial papers, printed papers, samples and small packets, ordinary and registered | 149 | 151 | 153 | 155 |

V. FINANCIAL RESULT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Francs</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RECEIPTS.**

| i56 | Proceeds from the sale of postage stamps and other forms for payment of postage. | 156 |
| i57 | Receipts from prepayment in cash (including franking machines) | 157 |
| i58 | Charges collected for the conveyance of passengers, for excess luggage and various other receipts | 158 |
| i59 | Receipts from foreign Administrations | 159 |
| i60 | Total receipts | 160 |

**EXPENSES.**

| i61 | Salaries and emoluments: |
| i62 | Purchase and maintenance of buildings and postal plant, rent, cost of heating and lighting, office furniture and other incidental expenses. |
| i63 | Cost of conveyance by railway, by paved and macadam roads, by sea, river and air (including the cost of construction and maintenance of postal vehicles as well as the subsidies paid to contractors for road conveyance) |
| i64 | Indemnities for the loss or damage of articles sent by post. |
| i65 | Subsidies to shipping companies |
| i66 | Payments to foreign Administrations |
| i67 | Various other expenses |
| i68 | Total expenses. |
|      | Total receipts |
| i69 | Excess of receipts |
| i70 | Excess of expenses. |
CONVENTION — FORMS.

C 31
(D.R., Art. 190, § 1)

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

STATISTICAL TABLE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE (OUTWARD)

FOR THE YEAR 19......

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 or 420 × 594 mm.)
### Ordinary and registered letter post articles:

**Articles liable to postage:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Commercial papers</th>
<th>Printed papers</th>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Small packets</th>
<th>Postal packets admitted post free</th>
<th>Registered articles found among the correspondence entered in columns 2-9</th>
<th>Totals of articles entered in columns 2-9</th>
<th>&quot;Air mail&quot; articles found among the correspondence entered in column 2-9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. EUROPE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. AFRICA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. AMERICA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. ASIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. AUSTRALIA and OCEANIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insured letters and boxes</td>
<td>Parcels</td>
<td>Trade charges</td>
<td>Money orders</td>
<td>Travellers' postal cheques</td>
<td>Transfers to and from postal cheque accounts</td>
<td>Newspapers, etc., supplied on subscription</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Table Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Table Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Table Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Table Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Table Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Table Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Table Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROVISIONS REGARDING THE CONVEYANCE OF LETTER MAILS BY AIR

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4. Rates of Postage and General Conditions for the Acceptance of Air Mail Correspondence.
5. Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid Air Mail Correspondence.
6. Delivery of Air Mail Correspondence.
7. Redirect and Return of Air Mail Correspondence.

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Art.
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10. Insured Articles.

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RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.

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11. Allocation or Air Mail Fees.
12. Rates for Conveyance of Closed Mails.
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16. Make-up of Ordinary or Air Mails during Air Mail Statistical Periods.

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19. Accounting for Air Transport Charges on the Basis of Statistics.
20. Accounting for Air Transport Charges.

22. Special Marking of Air Mail Correspondence.
23. Special Marking of Air Mails.
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II. Right of reducing the Unit of Weight for Air Mail Correspondence.
III. Exceptional Charges in favour of Certain European Countries.

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Forms A V 1 to A V 4.
CONVENTION — AIR MAIL.

PROVISIONS REGARDING THE CONVEYANCE OF LETTER MAILS BY AIR.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1.

Classes of Correspondence admitted in the Air Mails.

1. All the classes of correspondence indicated in Article 33 of the Convention shall be admitted to air conveyance, for the whole or part of the journey, viz., letters, single and reply-paid post-cards, commercial papers, printed papers of every kind (including impressions in relief for the use of the blind), samples of merchandise, small packets, as well as postal money orders, accounts for collection (valeurs à recouvrer) and subscribers' newspapers (abonnements-poste). In that case, the articles shall be called "Correspondances-avion" (Air Mail Correspondence).

2. The articles mentioned in Article 33 of the Convention may be registered and marked with trade charges to be collected on delivery.

3. Insured letters and boxes may also be conveyed by air in the relations between countries which agree to the exchange of such articles by air.

Article 2.

Freedom of Transit

The freedom of transit prescribed by Article 26 of the Convention shall be guaranteed for air mail correspondence throughout the entire territory of the Union, whether or not the intermediate Administrations take part in retransmitting the correspondence.

Article 3.

Routing of Air Mail Correspondence.

1. The Administrations which use air communications for the conveyance of their own correspondence shall be bound to forward, by the same means, the air mail correspondence which reaches them from other Administrations.

2. Administrations which have no air service shall forward air mail correspondence by the most rapid routes used for mails.

The same regulations shall apply if, for any reason whatever, transmission by these other routes offers advantage over an existing air route.

3. Attention must be paid to the routing instructions placed on air mail correspondence by the senders, provided that the route is one normally used by the postal service for the journey concerned.

4. Closed air mails must be forwarded by the route requested by the Administration of the country of origin, provided that this route is used by the Administration of the country of transit for the transmission of its own mails.

No. 4048
Article 4.

Rates of Postage and General Conditions for the Acceptance of Air Mail Correspondence.

1. Articles for transmission by air mail shall be prepaid, in addition to the ordinary postal charges, with a special air mail fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Administration of the country of origin.

2. In the services which are considered as ordinary services (Article 12, § 10, hereafter), this fee must not exceed 15 centimes per 20 grammes per 1,000 kilometres of air conveyance; for post-cards and money orders the maximum fee is 15 centimes for each article per 1,000 kilometres of air conveyance.

Uniform fees must be fixed for the whole of the territory of the country of destination, whatever route is used.

In the services between European countries the maximum fee shall be 15 centimes per 20 grammes, irrespective of distance.

3. The fees on air mail correspondence conveyed by extraordinary services (Article 12, § 11, hereafter) shall be fixed with regard to the extraordinary expenditure which the use of these services occasions.

4. For articles other than letters, post-cards, money orders, and accounts for collection, the fees collected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 2 and 3 may be reduced to 1/5th as a minimum.

5. Administrations shall have the option of charging no special fee for transmission by air, provided that information is given to the country of destination and previous agreement is reached with the transit countries.

6. The fees must be paid before despatch.

7. The fee for a reply-paid post-card shall be collected for each half separately at the point of departure of each of these halves.

8. Air mail correspondence shall be prepaid in the manner laid down in Article 47 of the Convention. However, without regard to the class of correspondence, the prepayment may be represented by a manuscript note, in figures, of the amount collected, expressed in the currency of the country of origin in the form:

"Taxe perçue : Fr. c." (Amount collected : Fr. c.).

This indication may appear either in a special stamp impression or on an adhesive stamp or special label, or simply be inscribed on the address side of the article by any method whatever. In all cases, the indication must be supported by an impression of the date-stamp of the office of origin.

Article 5.

Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid Air Mail Correspondence.

1. In the case of entire absence of prepayment, air mail correspondence shall be treated in conformity with the provisions of Articles 35 and 36 of the Convention. Articles on which the prepayment of postage is not compulsory before despatch shall be transmitted by ordinary routes.

2. In the case of insufficient prepayment, air mail correspondence shall be transmitted by air mail if the charges prepaid represent at least the amount of the air mail fee. Administrations of origin shall have the option of forwarding this correspondence by air when the charges prepaid represent 25 per cent at least of the amount of the air mail fee.
The provisions of Article 36 of the Convention shall apply as regards the collection of postal charges not prepaid at the time of despatch.

3. When articles not prepaid at least 25 per cent of the air mail fee shall be forwarded by ordinary route, the office of posting or the office of exchange must strike out all notes relating to transmission by air mail and indicate briefly the reasons for the transmission by the ordinary route.

**Article 6.**

**Delivery of Air Mail Correspondence.**

1. Air mail correspondence shall be delivered with the utmost rapidity possible and must at least be included in the first delivery which follows its arrival at the office of delivery.

2. The senders shall have the right to request delivery by special messenger, immediately after arrival, on prepayment of the special express delivery fee prescribed by Article 45 of the Convention. This right shall exist only in relations between countries which have organised the express delivery service in their reciprocal relations.

3. When the regulations of the country of destination permit, the addressees may request the delivering office to deliver air mail correspondence to their address immediately on its arrival. In this case, the Administrations of destination shall be authorised to collect on delivery a special fee which may not exceed the express fee prescribed by Article 45 of the Convention.

4. On payment of a supplementary charge, Administrations may, after agreement, effect delivery by special means, in particular by the use of pneumatic tubes.

**Article 7.**

**Redirection and Return of Air Mail Correspondence.**

1. Air mail correspondence addressed to persons who have changed their address shall be forwarded to the new address by ordinary means of conveyance, unless the addressee has expressly asked for redirection by air mail and has paid in advance to the redirecting office the air mail fee for the new transmission. Undeliverable correspondence shall be returned to origin by ordinary route.

2. If redirection or return takes place through ordinary postal channels, the air mail label "Par avion" and all annotations relative to transmission by air mail must be struck out officially by means of two thick transverse strokes.

**CHAPTER II.**

**Registered Articles and Insured Articles.**

**Article 8.**

**Registered Articles.**

Registered articles shall be subject to the postage charges and general conditions of acceptance prescribed by the Convention. They must be prepaid, in addition, with the same air mail fees as ordinary articles.
Article 9.
Responsibility.

Postal Administrations shall accept, for registered articles sent by air mail, the same responsibility as for other registered articles.

Article 10.
Insured Articles.

1. Administrations which admit insured articles to conveyance by air mail shall be authorised to collect on account of those articles a special insurance fee of which they shall fix the amount.

   The total of the ordinary insurance fee and of the special fee must not exceed double the limit fixed by Article 3 (c) of the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes.

2. So far as concerns insured articles sent in closed mails through the territory of countries which are not parties to the Agreement concerning insured articles or transmitted by air services for which the countries in question do not accept responsibility for insured articles, the responsibility of these countries shall be limited to that prescribed for registered articles.

Chapter III.
Allocation of Air Mail Fees. Rates for Conveyance.

Article 11.
Allocation of Air Mail Fees.

Each Administration shall keep the whole of the air mail fees which it collects.

Article 12.
Rates for Air Conveyance of Closed Mails.

1. The provisions of Article 75 of the Convention concerning transit rates shall apply only to the land or sea transport, if any, of air mail correspondence.

2. Administrations which undertake the transmission of air mail correspondence by air, either as the intermediate Administration or as the Administration of destination, shall be entitled, on this account, to be credited with the rates for conveyance.

   In so far as concerns the Administration of destination, this credit must be uniform for all the services effected in its internal system.

3. If two countries are connected by several air lines, the rates for conveyance shall be calculated according to the mean distance of these routes and their importance for international traffic. The same shall apply to the credit due for transport within the country of destination.

4. The rates for conveyance applicable to the same air service shall be uniform for all Administrations which use this service without sharing in the working expenses.
5. Apart from the exceptions allowed in §§ 6 and 7 below, the rates for air conveyance shall be payable to the Postal Administration of the country in which is situated the aerodrome at which the mails are taken over by the air service.

6. The Administration which hands to an air transport undertaking mails intended for conveyance successively by several distinct air services may, if it has agreed with the intermediate Administrations, pay directly to that undertaking the rates for conveyance for the whole route. The intermediate Administrations shall have, for their part, the right to demand the application pure and simple of the provisions of § 5.

7. As an exception to the provisions of §§ 5 and 6, each Administration which maintains an air service shall retain the right to collect direct from each Administration which uses that service the rates for conveyance applicable to the whole of the route.

8. The rates for air conveyance of air mail correspondence despatched in closed mails shall be borne by the Administration of the country of origin.

9. In the absence of agreement to the contrary between the Postal Administrations concerned, the transfer in the same aerodrome, in course of transmission, of mails 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 shall not apply when the transfer takes place between machines performing successive stages of the same service.

10. The basic tariff to be applied to the settlement of accounts between Administrations in respect of air transport (ordinary services) shall be fixed per kilogramme of gross weight and per kilometre, at .006 francs as a maximum. This tariff shall be applied proportionally to fractions of a kilogramme.

Air mails conveyed in the internal service shall be subject to the same tariff.

11. The charges for conveyance specified above shall not apply to conveyance effected by means of services of which the establishment and maintenance entail extraordinary expenditure (extraordinary services). The cost of transport applicable to these services shall be fixed, per kilogramme, by the Administrations to which these services belong. They shall be applied proportionally to fractions of a kilogramme.

12. The rates for conveyance mentioned above shall be due also for correspondence exempt from transit rates, as well as for mails or correspondence mis-sent, in cases where these are despatched by air.

13. The Administrations of the countries flown over shall have no right to payment for mails conveyed by air over their territory.

Article 13.

Rates for Conveyance "A découvert" of Air Mail Correspondence.

1. The charges for conveyance of air mail correspondence which is exchanged à découvert between two Administrations must be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 12, §§ 1 to 5 and 10 to 12.

In order to determine the charges for conveyance, the net weight of these articles shall be increased by 10 per cent.

2. An Administration which despatches air mail correspondence in transit à découvert to another Administration must pay to that Administration all the charges due in respect of subsequent air conveyance.
CHAPTER IV.
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Article 14.

Communications to be addressed to the International Bureau and to Administrations.

1. Administrations must communicate to the International Bureau by means of a list identical with form AV I, annexed, full information concerning air mails.

2. The list prescribed by § 1 must be forwarded regularly twice a year, at least a fortnight before the commencement of the summer and winter services. Any modification must be notified without delay.

3. The International Bureau shall draw up, from the information entered on the forms AV I and the other communications which it receives, a list of general information concerning the air mail service.

   This general list, which must conform to form AV I, shall be distributed to Administrations without delay.

   The International Bureau shall also be entrusted with the preparation of maps indicating the internal and international air mail lines of all countries.

4. For provisional information, a copy of list AV I, referred to at § 1, shall be forwarded by each Administration directly to all Administrations which request it.

5. In addition, Administrations shall communicate regularly to all Administrations with which they are connected by air lines complete time-tables of their internal and international air services at least a fortnight before the commencement of each season. In their relations with other Administrations, these particulars shall be furnished only on demand.

CHAPTER V.
ACCOUNTING REGULATIONS.

Article 15.

Statistics.

1. The general accounting for the charges for air conveyance shall be based on statistical returns taken in the seven days which follow the 14th of June and the 14th of November in each year. The data obtained from the June statistics shall form the basis for the payments due for the summer service; those from the November statistics shall form the basis in regard to the winter service.

2. The statistics relating to services which are not in operation during the regular statistical periods shall be taken after agreement between the Administrations concerned.

3. As a temporary measure, the Administration responsible for the conveyance by air shall have the right to demand that the settlement of accounts shall take place quarterly or half-yearly on the basis of the gross weight of the mails or of the net weight increased by 10 per cent of articles sent à découvert actually conveyed during the period in question. In this case, the provisions of Articles 17, 19 and 20 hereafter shall be applied to the verification of the weights and to the preparation of the accounts, it being understood that the statements AV 3 and AV 4 must be drawn up monthly for all the air services performed.

No. 4048
Article 16.

MAKE-UP OF ORDINARY OR AIR MAILS DURING AIR MAIL STATISTICAL PERIODS.

The provisions of Article 162 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention shall not be applicable to the half-yearly statistics for calculating the charges for conveyance by air. However, during these statistical periods, the labels or addresses of mails containing air mail correspondence must be conspicuously marked "Statistique-avion".

Article 17.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WEIGHT OF AIR MAILS.

1. During the statistical periods, the date of despatch and the gross weight of the mail shall be entered on the label or outer address of the mail. The enclosure of one air mail in another mail of the same kind shall be forbidden.

2. If correspondence à découvert intended for onward transmission by air is included in an ordinary or air mail, it must be made up into a bundle labelled "Par avion" accompanied by a statement identical with Form AV 2 annexed. The weight of transit correspondence forwarded à découvert shall be shown separately for each country of destination. The letter bill shall be headed "Bordereau AV 2".

3. These entries shall be checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds that the actual weight differs by more than 20 grammes from the weight advised, it shall correct the label or the statement AV 2 and notify the error immediately to the despatching office of exchange by means of a verification note. In the case of closed mails, a copy of this verification note shall be sent to each intermediate Administration. If the differences in weight ascertained are within the above-mentioned limits, the entries of the office of despatch shall be accepted as valid.

Article 18.

LIST OF CLOSED AIR MAILS.

As soon as possible and, in every case, within a period of 15 days after each statistical period, the Administrations which have despatched closed air mails shall send a list of these mails to the different Administrations whose air services they have used, including, if necessary, the Administration of destination.

Article 19.

ACCOUNTING FOR AIR TRANSPORT CHARGES ON THE BASIS OF STATISTICS.

1. During the statistical periods, the intermediate Administration shall take note, in a statement in accordance with form AV 3 annexed, of the weights shown on the labels or outer addresses of the air mails that they have reforwarded by air either in their internal services or beyond the frontier of their countries. A statement shall be prepared for each office of exchange despatching air mails.

2. The Administrations receiving air mails which undertake the retransmission by air of the air mail correspondence contained therein, either in their internal service or beyond the frontiers of their countries, shall prepare a statement, in accordance with form AV 4 annexed, from the
CONVENTION — AIR MAIL.

particulars given on the statements AV 2. The same procedure shall apply as regards air mail correspondence contained in ordinary mails.

3. As soon as possible, and, at the latest, six weeks after the close of the statistical operations, the statements AV 3 and AV 4 shall be forwarded to the despatching offices of exchange for acceptance. These offices, after having accepted the statements, shall forward them, in their turn, to their central Administration, which shall return them to the central creditor Administration.

4. If the creditor Administration has received no notice of amendments within an interval of three months reckoning from the date of despatch, the statements shall be regarded as fully accepted. In the case of distant countries, this period shall be extended to four months.

Article 20.

ACCOUNTING FOR AIR TRANSPORT CHARGES.

1. The gross weights of mails and the net weight increased by 10 per cent of à découvert correspondence shown in statement AV 3 or AV 4 shall be multiplied by a figure corresponding to the frequency of the summer and winter services, and the products thus obtained shall serve as the basis of special accounts determining in francs the transport payments accruing to each Administration for the current half-year.

2. The duty of preparing these accounts shall devolve on the creditor Administration which forwards them to the debtor Administration.

3. The special accounts shall be prepared in duplicate and forwarded to the debtor Administration as soon as possible. If the creditor Administration has received no notice of amendments within an interval of three months reckoning from the date of despatch, this account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

Article 21.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

In the absence of any understanding to the contrary between the Administrations concerned, the general account of air transport charges shall be prepared twice a year by the International Bureau in accordance with the regulations fixed for the account relating to transit charges.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Article 22.

SPECIAL MARKING OF AIR MAIL CORRESPONDENCE.

A special blue label or stamp impression bearing the words "Par avion" (By Air Mail) and optionally with a translation in the language of the country of origin shall be affixed to air mail correspondence on despatch.

Article 23.

SPECIAL MARKING OF AIR MILLS.

When the articles forwarded by air necessitate the making-up of separate mails, the latter must be enclosed in blue covers or in bags either entirely blue or bearing wide blue bands.
Article 24.

PARTIAL TRANSMISSION BY AIR.

When the sender desires that his correspondence shall be forwarded by air for part of the air route only, he must indicate this on the correspondence by means of a note in the language of the country of origin and in the French language: "Par avion de ... à ...". At the end of the air transmission, the air mail label "Par avion" as well as the special annotation must be struck out officially by means of two thick transverse strokes.

Article 25.

METHOD OF DESPATCHING AIR MAIL CORRESPONDENCE

1. The provisions of Articles 154, § 2 (a), and 156 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention shall apply by analogy to air mail correspondence included in ordinary mails. The labels of the bundles must bear the annotation "Par avion".

In the case of the inclusion of registered air mail correspondence in the ordinary mails, the note "Par avion" (By Air Mail) must be made in the space prescribed in § 2 of Article 156 for the note "Expres" (Express).

If insured air mail correspondence is included in the ordinary mails, the note "Par avion" (By Air Mail) shall be entered in the "Observations" column of the despatch lists against the respective entries.

2. Transit air mail correspondence forwarded à découvert in an air mail or in an ordinary mail, and which is to be reforwarded by air by the country of destination of the mail, shall be made up into a special bundle and labelled "Par avion".

3. The country of transit may request the formation of special bundles according to the country of destination. In this case, each bundle shall be provided with a label bearing the note "Par avion pour ...".

Article 26.

NOTES TO BE MADE ON THE LETTER BILLS, DESPATCH LISTS AND LABELS OF AIR MAILS.

The letter bills and the despatch lists which accompany air mails must bear an air mail label "Par avion" at the head. The same label shall be affixed to the labels and addresses of these mails.

Article 27.

INTERRUPTION IN THE FLIGHT OF AN AIR MAIL AEROPLANE Owing TO AN ACCIDENT.

1. If, in consequence of an accident en route, an aeroplane is unable to continue its journey and call at the prescribed stopping-places, the staff on board must deliver the mails to the post office nearest to the place of the accident or to the office most suitable for reforwarding the mails. This office, after checking the state of the mails and, if necessary, repairing damaged correspondence, shall forward the mails by the most rapid routes to the offices of destination.

2. The particulars of the incident and the measures taken shall be notified by verification note to the offices of destination of the mails concerned; a copy of the verification note shall be sent to the office of origin of the mails.
Article 28.

Customs Clearance of Correspondence liable to Customs Duty.

The Administrations shall take steps to accelerate as much as possible the clearance through the Customs of air mail correspondence liable to Customs duty.

Article 29.

Application of the Provisions of the Convention and Agreements.

The provisions of the Convention and Agreements, and their Detailed Regulations, except the Parcel Post Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, shall be applicable as regards everything which is not expressly provided for in the preceding Articles.

Article 30.

Entry into Force and Duration of the Provisions adopted.

The present provisions shall come into force on the day on which the Convention comes into operation.

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

Done at Cairo, the 20th day of March, 1934.

For Afghanistan:

For the Union of South Africa:

For M. H. J. Lenton:
F. G. W. Taylor.
F. G. W. Taylor.

For Albania:
Pan. Nasse.

For Germany:
K. Orth.
K. Ziegler.
Dr. W. Seebass.

For the United States of America:
John E. Lamieill.

For George F. Smith:
John E. Lamieill.

For the whole of the Island Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands:
John E. Lamieill.
For George F. Smith:
John E. Lamieill.

For the Philippine Islands:
Felipe Cuaderno.

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
Fawzan El-Sabek.

For the Argentine Republic:
R. R. Tula.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
For Archdale Parkhill:
M. B. Harry.
M. B. Harry.
CONVENTION — AIR MAIL.

For Austria :
   Dr. Rudolf Kuhn.

For Belgium :
   O. Schockaert.
   E. Mons.

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo :
   G. Tondeur.

For Bolivia :
   Ernesto Cáceres.
   For Edmundo de la Fuente :
   Ernesto Cáceres.

For Brazil :
   C. M. de Figueiredo.
   J. Sanchez Perez.

For Bulgaria :
   IV. Katzaroff.

For Canada :
   For Arthur Sauvé :
   E. J. Underwood.
   For H. Beaulieu :
   E. J. Underwood.
   E. J. Underwood.

For Chile :
   R. Suarez Barros.

For China :
   Hoo Chi-Tsai.
   Chang Hsin-Hai.
   Huang Nai-Shu.

For the Republic of Colombia :
   E. Zaldúa P.

For the Republic of Costa Rica :
   Ad referendum :
   P. Martinez T.

For the Republic of Cuba :
   Alfredo Assir.

For Denmark :
   C. Mondrup.
   Arne Krog.

For the Free City of Danzig :
   R. Starzyński.

For the Dominican Republic :
   Luis Alejandro Aguilar.

For Egypt :
   M. Charara.
   E. Maggiar.
   S. A. Ghalwash.

For Ecuador :
   E. L. Andrade.

For Spain :
   Alonso Caro.
   A. Ramos.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :
   Demetrio Pereda.

For Estonia :
   G. E. F. Albrecht.

For Ethiopia :
   Alamou Tch.

For Finland :
   G. E. F. Albrecht.

For France :
   M. Lebon.
   L. Genthon.
   P. GrandSimon.
   A. Cabanne.
   Dusserre.

For Algeria :
   E. Huguenin.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China :
   Nicolas.
CONVENTION — AIR MAIL.

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

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
   F. H. Williamson.
   W. G. Gilbert.
   D. O. Lumley.

For Greece:
   V. Dendramis.
   J. Lachnidakis.

For Guatemala:
   Victor Durán M.

For the Republic of Haiti:

For the Republic of Honduras:
   Dr. Tuccimei.

For Hungary:
   Gabriel Baron Szalay.
   Charles de Forster.

For British India:
   P. N. Mukerji.
   S. C. Gupta.
   Mohd. al Hasan.

For Iraq:
   Douglas W. Gumbley.
   Jos. Shaul.

For the Irish Free State:
   P. S. Ó'h-Éigeartaigh.
   S. S. Puirséal.

For Iceland:
   C. Mondrup.
   Arne Krog.

For Italy:
   Pietro Tosti.
   Galdi Michele.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies:
   Donato Crety.

For Japan:
   Masao Seki.
   T. Harima.
   J. Kageyama.

For Chosen:
   Masao Seki.
   Ryuzo Kawazura.

For the whole of the Other Japanese Dependencies:
   T. Harima.
   H. Fujikawa.

For Latvia:
   Dr. Reinhold Furrer.
   Ls Roulet.

For the Levant States under French Mandate
(Syria and Lebanon):
   Cianfarelli.
   L. Pernot.

For the Republic of Liberia:

For Lithuania:

For Luxemburg:

For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone):
   H. Duteil.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):
   A. Ramos.

For Mexico:
   P. Martinez T.

For Nicaragua:
   Victor Durán M.

For Norway:
   Klaus Helsing.
   Oskar Homme.

For New Zealand:
   G. McNamara.
For the Republic of Panama:
  E. Zaldúa P.

For Paraguay:
  R. R. Tula.

For the Netherlands:
  Duynstee.
  V. Goor.

For Curaçao and Surinam:
  Hoogewooning.

For the Netherlands Indies:
  Perk.
  Bril.
  Hoogewooning.

For Peru:
  Ernesto Cáceres.

For Edmundo de la Fuente:
  Ernesto Cáceres.

For Persia:
  S. A. Rad.
  R. Ardjomende.

For Poland:
  R. Starzyński.

For Portugal:
  A. de Q. R. Vaz Pinto.
  A. C. Bianchi.

For the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa:
  Ernesto Julio Navarro.

For the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia and Oceania:
  Mario Corrêa Barata da Cruz.

For Roumania:
  Ilariu Maneanu.
  Const. Stefănescu.

For the Republic of San Marino:
  Centy Donato.

For the Republic of El Salvador:

For the Territory of the Saar:

For Siam:

For Sweden:
  Anders Örne.
  Gunnar Lager.
  Arvid Bildt.

For the Swiss Confederation:
  Dr. Reinhold Furrer.
  Ls Roulet.

For Czechoslovakia:
  Václav Kučera.
  Josef Rada.

For Tunis:
  H. Duteil.

For Turkey:
  Yusuf Arifi.
  M. Sakin.
  M. Tevfik.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
  Dr. Eugène Hirschfeld.
  Dr. S. Rapoport.
  Hel. Serebriakova.

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:
  Arturo C. Masanés.

For the State of the City of the Vatican:
  Mgr. Giuseppe Mazzoli.

For the United States of Venezuela:
  Luis Alejandro Aguilard.

For Yemen:

For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia:
  Kosta Zlatanovitch.
FINAL PROTOCOL TO THE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE
CONVEYANCE OF LETTER MAILS BY AIR.

I.

AIR TRANSPORT CHARGES FOR CLOSED MAILS.

The Administrations of British India and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall have the option of collecting for each section of their inland air service the transport charges prescribed by Article 12.

II.

RIGHT OF REDUCING THE UNIT OF WEIGHT FOR AIR MAIL CORRESPONDENCE.

Where the system of weights permits, Administrations shall have the right to adopt a unit of weight less than that of 20 grammes prescribed by Article 4, § 2. In this case, the fee shall be fixed according to the unit of weight adopted.

III.

EXCEPTIONAL CHARGES IN FAVOUR OF CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

European Administrations which, owing to the geographic situation of their country, experience difficulty in adopting a uniform charge for the whole of Europe shall be authorised to collect charges proportionate to the distances, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, § 2.

This right shall also be accorded to the other European countries for their traffic with the countries referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Done at Cairo, the 20th day of March, 1934.

For Afghanistan:

For the Union of South Africa:
For M. H. J. Lenton:
F. G. W. Taylor.
F. G. W. Taylor.

For Albania:
Pan. Nasse.

For Germany:
K. Orth.
K. Ziegler.
Dr. W. Seebass.

For the United States of America:
John E. Lamiell.
For George F. Smith:
John E. Lamiell.

For the whole of the Island Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands:
John E. Lamiell.
For George F. Smith:
John E. Lamiell.

For the Philippine Islands:
Felipe Cuaderno.

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
Fawzan El-Sabek.

For the Argentine Republic:
R. R. Tula.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
For Archdale Parkhill:
M. B. Harry.
M. B. Harry.
CONVENTION — AIR MAIL — FINAL PROTOCOL.

For Austria:
Dr. Rudolf Kuhn.

For Belgium:
O. Schockaert.
E. Mons.

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
G. Tondeur.

For Bolivia:
Ernesto Cáceres.
For Edmundo de la Fuente:
Ernesto Cáceres.

For Brazil:
C. M. de Figueiredo.
J. Sanchez Perez.

For Bulgaria:
IV. Katzaroff.

For Canada:
For Arthur Sauvé:
E. J. Underwood.
For H. Beaulieu:
E. J. Underwood.
E. J. Underwood.

For Chile:
R. Suarez Barros.

For China:
Hoo Chi-Tsai.
Chang Hsin-Hai.
Huang Nai-Shu.

For the Republic of Colombia:
E. Zaldúa P.

For the Republic of Costa Rica:
Ad referendum:
P. Martinez T.

For the Republic of Cuba:
Alfredo Assir.

For Denmark:
C. Mondrup.
Arne Krog.

For the Free City of Danzig:
R. Starzyński.

For the Dominican Republic:
Luis Alejandro Aguilar.

For Egypt:
M. Charara.
E. Maggior.
S. A. Ghalwash.

For Ecuador:
E. L. Andrade.

For Spain:
Alonso Caro.
A. Ramos.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies:
Demetrio Pereda.

For Estonia:
G. E. F. Albrecht.

For Ethiopia:
Alamou Tch.

For Finland:
G. E. F. Albrecht.

For France:
M. Lébon.
L. Genthon.
P. Grandsimon.
A. Cabanne.
Dusserre.

For Algeria:
E. Huguenin.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China:
Nicolas.
For the whole of the Other French Colonies:
   J. Cassagnac.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
   F. H. Williamson.
   W. G. Gilbert.
   D. O. Lumley.

For Greece:
   V. Dendramis.
   J. Lachnidakis.

For Guatemala:
   Victor Durán M.

For the Republic of Haiti:

For the Republic of Honduras:
   Dr. Tuccimei.

For Hungary:
   Gabriel Baron Szalay.
   Charles de Forster.

For British India:
   P. N. Mukerji.
   S. C. Gupta.
   Mohd. Al Hasan.

For Iraq:
   Douglas W. Gumbley.
   Jos. Shaul.

For the Irish Free State:
   P. S. O’H-Eigearthaigh.
   S. S. Puiséal.

For Iceland:
   C. Mondrup.
   Arne Krog.

For Italy:
   Pietro Tosti.
   Galdi Michele.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies
   Donato Crety.

For Japan:
   Masao Seki.
   T. Harima.
   J. Kageyama.

For Chosen:
   Masao Seki.
   Ryuzo Kawazura.

For the whole of the Other Japanese Dependencies:
   T. Harima.
   H. Fujikawa.

For Latvia:
   Dr. Reinhold Furrer.
   Ls Roulet.

For the Levant States under French Mandate
   (Syria and Lebanon):
   Cianfarelli.
   L. Pernot.

For the Republic of Liberia:

For Lithuania:

For Luxemburg:

For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone):
   H. Duteil.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):
   A. Ramos.

For Mexico:
   P. Martinez T.

For Nicaragua:
   Victor Durán M.

For Norway:
   Klaus Helsing.
   Oskar Homme.

For New Zealand:
   G. McNamara.
For the Republic of Panama:  
E. Zaldúa P.

For Paraguay:  
R. R. Tula.

For the Netherlands:  
Duynstee.
V. Goor.

For Curaçao and Surinam:  
Hoogewooning.

For the Netherlands Indies:  
Perk.
Bril.
Hoogewooning.

For Peru:  
Ernesto Cáceres.

For Edmundo de la Fuente:  
Ernesto Cáceres.

For Persia:  
S. A. Rad.
R. Ardjomende.

For Poland:  
R. Starzyński.

For Portugal:  
A. de Q. R. Vaz Pinto.
A. C. Bianchi.

For the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa:  
Ernesto Julio Navarro.

For the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia and Oceania:  
Mario Corrêa Barata da Cruz.

For Roumania:  
Ilariu Maneanu.
Const. Stefanescu.

For the Republic of San Marino:  
Crety Donato.

For the Republic of El Salvador:  

For the Territory of the Saar:  

For Siam:  

For Sweden:  
Anders Örne.
Gunnar Lager.
Arvid Bildt.

For the Swiss Confederation:  
Dr. Reinhold Furrer.
Ls Roulet.

For Czechoslovakia:  
Václav Kučera.
Josef Rada.

For Tunis:  
H. Duteil.

For Turkey:  
Yusuf Arifi.
M. Sakin.
M. Tevfik.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:  
Dr. Eugène Hirschfeld.
Dr. S. Rapoport.
Hel. Seresbriakova.

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay:  
Arturo C. Masanes.

For the State of the City of the Vatican:  
Mgr. Giuseppe Mazzoli.

For the United States of Venezuela:  
Luis Alejandro Aguilar.

For Yemen:  

For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia:  
Kosta Zlatanovitch.
### List of Air Lines, Countries Served and Air Mail Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names of the countries served by air</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Name of the company</th>
<th>Actual length of the line and classification of services (ordinary or extraordinary) (km.)</th>
<th>Duration of journey</th>
<th>Frequency of the service</th>
<th>Transport charge per kilogramme for the air service as far as the country of destination</th>
<th>Country to which air transport charges must be paid</th>
<th>Air mail fee collected in the money of the country</th>
<th>Additional information (period of operation, admission of insured letters and boxes, decision as to the use of the right stipulated by Art. 12, § 7, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Fr. c.</td>
<td>Fr. c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **INTERNAL SERVICE.**

   Average distance for calculating the credit for air conveyance of the air mail correspondence addressed to the interior: ................. km.

2. **INTERNATIONAL SERVICE.**

   (Dimensions: 210 x 297 mm.)
**CONVENTION — AIR MAIL — FORMS.**

**A V 2**
(Art. 17, § 2)

**ADMINISTRATION DESPATCHING THE MAIL:**

**ADMINISTRATION OF DESTINATION OF THE MAIL:**

---

**STATEMENT OF THE WEIGHTS OF AIR MAIL CORRESPONDENCE**

Included in the ordinary mail from the office of exchange of ........................................ for the office of exchange of ........................................ despatched on the .................. 19...... at ...... h. ...... m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names of the countries of destination of the air mail correspondence</th>
<th>Net weight Grammes</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)
CONVENTION — AIR MAIL — FORMS.

A V 3
(Art. 19, § 1)

ADMINISTRATION DESPATCHING
THE MAIL:

ADMINISTRATION REFORWARDING
THE MAIL:

CONVEYANCE BY AIR OF CLOSED AIR MAILS

Statement of the gross weights of air mails reforwarded by the office of exchange of .......... during the statistical period (1) from the ................. to the ................. 19......

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date of despatch from the office of origin</th>
<th>Office of origin</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Office of destination</th>
<th>The mail has been reforwarded by air from .......... to ..........</th>
<th>No. of the air line used</th>
<th>Gross weight of the mail Grammes</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                                           |                                           |                                           | Total |
|                                           |                                           |                                           |       |

(1) When the account is based on the weight actually conveyed, the statement is prepared monthly.

(Dimensions: 210 × 297 mm.)

No. 4048
ADMINISTRATION DESPATCHING THE MAIL:

CONVEYANCE BY AIR OF AIR MAIL CORRESPONDENCE

Statement of the net weight of air mail correspondence included in the ordinary mails from the office of exchange of ................. for the office of exchange of ................. despatched during the statistical period (!) from the ................. to the ................. 19......

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>No. of the mail</th>
<th>Date of despatch from the office of origin</th>
<th>No. of the air line used</th>
<th>Weight of air mail correspondence addressed to the country of receipt of the mail (!) Grammes</th>
<th>Net weight of air mail correspondence addressed to other countries</th>
<th>Air routes in the country of destination (!) Grammes</th>
<th>Country of destination</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(!) When the account is based on the weight actually conveyed, the statement is prepared monthly.

(1) Columns 5 and 7 are only filled up if the country of destination of the air mail correspondence undertakes to reforward it by air in the interior of its territory. Air mail correspondence destined for the locality of the air-port receiving an air mail does not enter into the calculation of weight.

................., the ................. 19...... ................., the ................. 19......

The Chief of the transit office:

The Chief of the office of origin:

(Dimensions: 210 x 297 mm.)