N° 4742.

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UNION SUD-AFRICAINE, ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE, ENSEMBLE DES POSSESSIONS DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE, RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIE, etc.

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 à Buenos Aires, le 23 mai 1939.

Textes officiels français et anglais communiqués par l'envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire des États-Unis d'Amérique à Berne. L'enregistrement a eu lieu le 21 août 1940.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE WHOLE OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, AUSTRALIA, etc.


French and English official texts communicated by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-potentiairy of the United States of America at Berne. The registration took place August 21st, 1940.
No. 4742. — UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION. SIGNED AT BUENOS-AIRES, MAY 23RD, 1939.

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Six Agreements were concluded at Buenos Aires at the same time
as the Universal Postal Convention. They have not, at this date, been
communicated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations for regis-
tration. The List of these Agreements is given on page 380.
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Universal Postal Convention\(^1\) concluded between Afghanistan, the Union of South Africa, Albania, Germany, the United States of America, the whole of the Possessions of the United States of America, the Kingdom of Sa’udi Arabia, the Argentine Republic, the Commonwealth of Australia, Belgium, the Colony of the Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, the Republic of El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, the whole of the Spanish Colonies, Estonia, Finland, France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China, the whole of the other French Colonies, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the whole of the British Colonies, including the Overseas Territories, the Protectorates and the Territories under Suzerainty or Mandate, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Republic of Honduras, Hungary, British India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, the whole of the Italian Colonies and Possessions other than Italian East Africa, Italian East Africa, Japan, Chosen, the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies, Latvia, the Levant States under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon), the Republic of Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Morocco (except the Spanish Zone), Morocco (Spanish Zone), Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, the Republic of Panama, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Curaçao and Surinam, the Netherlands Indies, Peru, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa, the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, in Asia and Oceania, Rumania, the Republic of San Marino, Siam, Sweden, the Swiss Confederation, Czecho-Slovakia, Tunisia, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, the Vatican City State, the United States of Venezuela, Yemen, and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, being assembled in Congress at Buenos Aires by virtue of Article 73 of the Universal Postal Convention\(^2\) concluded at Cairo on March 20th, 1934, have, by common consent and subject to ratification, revised the said Convention to read as follows:

TITLE I. — UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

CHAPTER I. — ORGANIZATION AND EXTENT OF THE UNION.

**Article 1. — Constitution of the Union.**

The countries between which the present Convention is concluded form, under the name of Universal Postal Union, a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence. The purpose of the Postal Union is also to assure the organization and perfection of the various international postal services.

**Article 2. — New Adhesions. Procedure.**

Any country is permitted at any time to adhere to the Convention. Notice of the adhesion shall be given through diplomatic channels to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter to the Governments of all the countries of the Union.

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\(^1\) Ratification notified at Buenos Aires : Egypt, August 16th, 1940.

Article 3. — Convention and Agreements of the Union.

The regular-mail service is governed by the provisions of the Convention. Other services, such as those of insured letters and boxes, parcel post, money orders, postal checks, collection orders, and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, form the subject of Agreements between countries of the Union. Such Agreements are binding only upon countries which have adhered to them. Adhesion to one or more of those Agreements is subject to the provisions of Article 2.

Article 4. — Regulations of Execution.

The Postal Administrations of the countries of the Union draw up, by mutual agreement, in the form of Regulations of Execution, the measures of order and detail necessary for the execution of the Convention and the Agreements.

Article 5. — Restricted Unions. Special Agreements.

The countries of the Union and, in so far as their legislation is not opposed to it, the Administrations, may establish restricted Unions and make special Agreements among themselves concerning the subjects dealt with in the Convention and its Regulations, on the condition, however, that they do not introduce therein any provisions less favorable, for the public, than those which are provided for by those Acts. The same option is granted to the countries which participate in the Agreements and, as the case may be, to their Administrations, in regard to the subjects contemplated by those Acts and their Regulations.

Article 6. — Domestic Legislation.

The provisions of the Convention and Agreements of the Union do not affect the legislation of any country concerning anything which is not expressly provided for by those Acts.

Article 7. — Exceptional Relations.

Administrations which serve territories not comprised in the Union are bound to act as intermediary for the other Administrations. The provisions of the Convention and its Regulations are applicable to such exceptional relations.

Article 8. — Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

The following are considered as forming a single country or a single Administration of the Union, as the case may be, in the sense of the Convention and Agreements, particularly in regard to their right to vote in Congresses and Conferences 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 Possessions of the United States of America, comprising Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of America;
2. The Colony of the Belgian Congo;
3. The whole of the Spanish Colonies;
4. Algeria;
5. The French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China;
6. The whole of the other French Colonies;
7. The whole of the British Colonies, including the Oversea Territories, the Protectorates and the Territories under Suzerainty or Mandate;
8. The whole of the Italian Colonies and Possessions other than Italian East Africa;
9. Italian East Africa;
10. Chosen;
11. The whole of the other Japanese Dependencies;
12. Curaçao and Surinam;
13. The Netherlands Indies;
14. The Portuguese Colonies in West Africa;
15. 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 its signature, ratification or adhesion, or subsequently, that its acceptance of the present Convention includes all its colonies, overseas territories, protectorates and territories under suzerainty or mandate, or certain of them only. The said declaration, unless made at the time of signing the Convention, shall be addressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

2. The Convention will apply only to the colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate in whose name declarations have been made by virtue of Section 1.

3. Any Contracting Party may at any time address to the Government of the Swiss Confederation a notification with a view to denouncing the application of the Convention to any colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or mandate in the name of which that party has made a declaration by virtue of Section 1. That notification will become effective one year after the date of its receipt by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

4. The Government of the Swiss Confederation will transmit to all the Contracting Parties a copy of every declaration or notification received by virtue of Sections 1 to 3.

5. The provisions of the present Article do not apply to any colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or mandate enumerated in the Preamble of the Convention.

Article 10. — Extent of the Union.

The following are considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union;

(a) The post offices established by countries of the Union in territories not included in the Union;
(b) The Principality of Liechtenstein, as belonging to the Postal Administration of Switzerland;
(c) The Faeroe Islands as forming part of Denmark, and Greenland, as belonging to the Postal Administration of Denmark, in its capacity as a Danish colony;
(d) The Spanish possessions on the north coast of Africa, as forming part of Spain;
(e) The Valleys of Andorra, as served by the Spanish and French Postal Administrations;
(f) The Principality of Monaco, as belonging to the Postal Administration of France;
(g) Walvis Bay, as forming part of the Union of South Africa; Basutoland and Swaziland, as belonging to the Postal Administration of the Union of South Africa.

Article 11 (See Interpretations). — Arbitration.

1. In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the Convention and Agreements, as well as their Regulations of Execution, or as to the responsibility imposed upon an Administration by the application of those Acts, the question in dispute is settled by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned chooses another member of the Union which is not directly interested in the matter.

If one of the Administrations involved in the dispute does not take any action on a proposal for arbitration within a period of six months, or nine months in the case of distant countries, the International Bureau, if a request is made of it to that effect, calls upon the defaulting Administration to appoint an arbitrator, or appoints one itself officially.
2. The decision of the arbitrators is made on an absolute majority of votes.

3. In case of a tie vote, the arbitrators, for the purpose of settling the difference, choose another Administration which likewise has no interest in the dispute.

   In case of disagreement as to a choice, that Administration is designated by the International Bureau from among the members of the Union not proposed by the arbitrators.

4. If it is a question of a dispute concerning one of the Agreements, only such Administrations as execute that Agreement may be designated as arbitrators.

**Article 12. — Withdrawal from the Union. Termination of participation in the Agreements.**

Any Contracting Party has the option of withdrawing from the Union or of ceasing to participate in the Agreements by notice given one year in advance through diplomatic channels to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter to the Governments of the Contracting Countries.

**CHAPTER II. — CONGRESSES. CONFERENCES. COMMITTEES.**

**Article 13. — Congresses.**

1. Delegates from the countries of the Union meet in Congress not later than five years after the effective date of the Acts of the preceding Congress, with a view to revising or completing those Acts, if necessary.

   Each country is represented at the Congress by one or more Plenipotentiary Delegates, provided with the necessary credentials, by their Government. It may, if necessary, be represented by the delegation of another country. However, it is understood that a delegation may be charged with representing only two countries, including the one by which it was originally accredited.

   In the deliberations, each country has but one vote.

2. Each Congress fixes the meeting-place of the next Congress. The latter is called together by the Government of the country in which it is to be held, in consultation with the International Bureau. That Government is likewise charged with notifying all the Governments of the countries of the Union of the decisions made by the Congress.

**Article 14. — Ratifications. Entry into force and duration of the Acts of Congresses.**

The Acts of Congresses are ratified as soon as possible, and the ratifications are communicated to the Government of the country where the Congress was held, and by that Government to the Governments of the Contracting Countries.

In case that one or more of the Contracting Countries do not ratify one or another of the Acts signed by them, the latter will nevertheless be valid for the countries which have ratified them.

Those Acts are put into effect 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 are abrogated.

**Article 15. — Extraordinary Congresses.**

An extraordinary Congress is called together by agreement with the International Bureau when a request to that effect is made or approved by at least two-thirds of the Contracting Countries.

The rules laid down by Articles 13 and 14 are applicable to the delegations, the deliberations, and the Acts of extraordinary Congresses.

**Article 16. — Regulations for Congresses.**

Each Congress draws up the necessary regulations for its work and deliberations.
Article 17. — Conferences.

Conferences charged with the examination of purely administrative questions may be called together at the request or with the consent of at least two-thirds of the Administrations of the Union.

They are called together by agreement with the International Bureau.
Each Conference draws up its own regulations.

Article 18. — Committees.

Committees charged by a Congress or a Conference with the study of one or more particular questions are called together by the International Bureau, in consultation, if necessary, with the Administration of the country where such Committees are to meet.

Chapter III. — Propositions in the Interval between Meetings.


In the interval between meetings, any Administration has the right to address to the other Administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, propositions concerning the Convention, its Final Protocol, and its Regulations.

The same right is accorded to the Administrations of the countries participating in the Agreements in regard to those Agreements, their Regulations, and their Final Protocols.
In order to be considered, all propositions introduced by an Administration in the interval between meetings must be supported by at least two other Administrations. Such propositions are ignored when the International Bureau does not receive, at the same time, the necessary number of declarations of support.

Article 20. — Examination of Propositions.

Every proposition is submitted to the following procedure:

A period of six months is allowed for the Administrations to examine the propositions and send in their observations, if any, to the International Bureau. Amendments are not admitted. The replies are assembled by the International Bureau and communicated to the Administrations, with an invitation to pronounce themselves for or against. Those which have not sent in their votes within a period of six months are considered as abstaining. The periods above mentioned are counted from the dates of the circulars of the International Bureau.

If the proposition concerns an Agreement, its Regulations, or their Final Protocols, only the Administrations which have adhered to that Agreement may take part in the procedure indicated above.

Article 21. — Conditions of Approval.

1. In order to become effective, the propositions must obtain:

(a) Unanimity of votes, if it is a question of adding new provisions or modifying the provisions of Titles I and II or of Articles 33 to 37, 54 to 59, 61 to 63, 65 to 68, 70 to 82 of the Convention, of any of the Articles of its Final Protocol, or of Articles 101, 105, 116, 164, 175 and 196 of its Regulations;
(b) Two-thirds of the votes, if it is a question of modifying provisions other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph;
(c) A simple majority, if it is a question of interpreting the provisions of the Convention, its Final Protocol or its Regulations, except in the case of disagreement to be submitted to arbitration as provided for by Article 22.

2. The Agreements fix the conditions to which the approval of propositions concerning them is subject.

12 No. 4742
Article 22. — Notification of Decisions.

Additions to and modifications of the Convention, the Agreements and the Final Protocols of those Acts are sanctioned by a diplomatic declaration which the Government of the Swiss Confederation is charged with making up and transmitting, at the request of the International Bureau, to the Governments of the Contracting Countries.

Additions to and modifications of the Regulations and their Final Protocols are drawn up and communicated to the Administrations by the International Bureau. The same applies to the interpretations contemplated in Article 21, Section 1, letter (c).

Article 23. — Effective Date of Decisions.

No addition or modification adopted is effective until at least three months after its notification.

Chapter IV. — International Bureau.

Article 24. — General Functions.

1. A central Office, operating at Berne under the name of International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, and placed under the supervision of the Swiss Postal Administration, serves as an organ of liaison, information and consultation for the countries of the Union.

That Bureau is charged, in particular, with assembling, co-ordinating, publishing and distributing information of all kinds concerning the international postal service; with giving, at the request of the interested Parties, an opinion on questions in dispute; with making known requests for modification of the Acts of the Congress; with giving notice of the changes adopted; and, in general, with undertaking such studies and work in connection with editing and arranging material as the Convention, the Agreements and their Regulations may assign to it, or which may be entrusted to it in the interests of the Union.

2. It acts as a clearing-house for the settlement of accounts of all kinds relative to the international postal service, between Administrations requesting such intervention.


1. Each Congress fixes the maximum figure for the ordinary annual expenses of the International Bureau.

Those expenses, as well as the extraordinary expenses arising from the meeting of a Congress, a Conference or a Committee, and the expenses incurred in connection with special work entrusted to that Bureau, are shared by all the countries of the Union.

2. The latter are divided, for that purpose, into 7 classes, each of which contributes to the payment of the expenses in the following proportion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<td>1st</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>2nd</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>7th</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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3. In case of a new adhesion, the Government of the Swiss Confederation determines, by mutual agreement with the Government of the country concerned, the class in which the latter is to be placed for the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau.

Title II. — General Regulations

Sole Chapter.


1. Liberty of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

2. Liberty of transit for parcel post to be sent by the land and sea routes is limited to the territory of countries participating in that service.
Insured articles may be sent in transit in closed mails through the territory of countries which do not take part in such service, or by maritime services where responsibility for insured articles is not accepted by the countries, but the responsibility of those countries is limited to that prescribed for registered articles.

3. Liberty of transit for air-mail parcels is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union. However, the Administrations which have not adhered to the Agreement concerning parcel post may not be obliged to participate in the transmission of air-mail parcels by the land and sea routes.

**Article 27. — Prohibition against unauthorized charges.**

It is forbidden to collect postal charges of any kind whatever other than those prescribed by the Convention and Agreements.

**Article 28. — Temporary suspension of services.**

When, as a result of exceptional circumstances, an Administration finds itself obliged to suspend the execution of services temporarily, in whole or in part, it is bound to give notice thereof immediately, by telegraph if necessary, to the Administration or Administrations concerned.

**Article 29. — Monetary standard.**

The franc used as the monetary unit in the provisions of the Convention and Agreements is the gold franc of 100 centimes weighing 10/31 of a gram and having a fineness of 0.900.

**Article 30. — Equivalents.**

In each country of the Union, the postage rates are fixed according to equivalents corresponding as exactly as possible to the value of the franc in the money of that country.

**Article 31. — Forms. Language.**

1. The forms used by the Administrations in their reciprocal relations shall be drawn up in the French language, 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 shall include an interlinear translation in the French language when they are not printed in that language.

3. The texts, colors and dimensions of the forms mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 shall be those prescribed by the Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements.

4. Administrations may come to agreements as to the language to be employed for official correspondence in their reciprocal relations.

**Article 32. — Identity cards.**

1. Any Administration may issue, to persons who apply for them, identity cards valid as proof of identity for all post-office business in the countries which have not given notice of their refusal to admit them.

2. The Administration issuing an identity card is authorized to collect a charge therefor not exceeding 70 centimes.

3. Administrations are released from all responsibility when it is proved that a mail article was delivered or a money order paid upon presentation of a valid identity card.

Neither are they responsible for the consequences of loss, theft or fraudulent use of a valid identity card.

4. The identity card is valid for three years from the date of issue.
TITLE III. — PROVISIONS CONCERNING POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAPTER I. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 33. — Articles of Correspondence.

The term articles of correspondence applies to letters, single and reply-paid post cards, commercial papers, prints, raised print for the blind, samples of merchandise, small packets, and Phonopost articles.

The service of small packets is limited to the countries which agree to execute it in their reciprocal relations or in one direction only.

Article 34 (See Interpretations). — Postage Rates and General Conditions.

1. The postage rates for the transportation of articles of correspondence throughout the entire extent of the Union, including their delivery at the residence of the addressees in countries where the delivery service is or may be established, and the limits of weight and dimensions, are fixed in accordance with the indications of the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Units of weight</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Limits of—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ First unit of weight }</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ Each additional unit }</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-cards</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ Single }</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ With reply paid }</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial papers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 kg. (3 kg. for single volumes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised print for the blind</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples of merchandise</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small packets</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonopost articles</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ First unit of weight }</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ Each additional unit }</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The limits of weight and dimensions fixed by Section 1 do not apply to the correspondence relative to the postal service mentioned in Article 49, Section 1, hereafter.

3. In relations with Administrations which have given their consent, each Administration has the option of granting to newspapers and periodicals published in its country a reduction of...

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50 per cent in the general rate for prints, while reserving the right to limit that reduction to newspapers and periodicals sent direct by the publishers or their representatives. There are excluded from the reduction, regardless of the regularity of their publication, commercial prints such as catalogs, prospectuses, price lists, etc.

Administrations may also, with the consent of the Administrations of destination, grant the same reduction, irrespective of the senders, to books and pamphlets, sheet-music and maps which do not contain any publicity or advertising other than that appearing on the covers or fly-leaves of these articles.

In a general manner, the Administrations of origin which have accepted, in principle, the reduction of 50 per cent, reserve the right to fix, for the articles contemplated in the 1st and 2nd paragraphs above, a minimum charge which, while remaining within the limits of the reduction of 50 per cent, is not lower than the charge applicable to the same articles in their domestic service.

4. Articles other than registered letters in sealed envelopes may not contain coins, banknotes, paper money or any values payable to the bearer; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles.

5. The Administrations of the countries of origin and destination have the option of treating, in accordance with their domestic legislation, letters which contain documents having the character of actual personal correspondence addressed to persons other than the addressee or persons residing with the latter.

6. With the exceptions provided for in the Regulations, commercial papers, prints, prints for the use of the blind, samples of merchandise, and small packets shall:

   (a) be made up in such a way as to be able to be easily inspected;
   (b) not bear any annotation or contain any document having the character of actual personal correspondence;
   (c) not contain any postage stamp or form of prepayment, canceled or uncanceled, or any paper representing a value.

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

8. The service of Phonopost articles is limited to the countries which have agreed to exchange such articles, either in their reciprocal relations or in one direction only.

   The provisions applicable to letters are likewise applicable to Phonopost articles, in regard to everything not expressly prescribed for the latter class of articles.

9. The inclusion in a single package of articles of correspondence of different classes (grouped articles) is authorized under the conditions fixed by the Regulations.

10. With the exceptions provided for by the Convention and its Regulations, articles which do not fulfil the conditions prescribed by the present Article and the corresponding Articles of the Regulations are not forwarded.

   Articles which have been wrongly accepted shall be returned to the country of origin. However, the Administration of destination is authorized to deliver them to the addressees. In such a case, it applies to them, if need be, the rates and surcharges prescribed for the class of correspondence in which they have to be placed because of their contents, weight or dimensions. As for articles exceeding the maximum weight-limits fixed by Section 1, they may be rated in accordance with their actual weight.

**Article 35** (See Interpretations.) — PREPAYMENT.

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

Articles other than letters and single post cards which are unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid, or reply post cards both halves of which are not fully prepaid at the time of mailing, are not dispatched.
Article 36. — Charge on unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence.

With the exceptions provided for by Article 54, Section 5, for registered articles, and by Article 147, Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the Regulations for certain classes of redirected articles, letters and single post cards not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid are liable to a charge equal to double the amount of the missing postage, to be paid by the addressee; but that charge may not be lower than 5 centimes.

The same treatment may be applied, in the cases above contemplated, to other articles of correspondence which have been improperly dispatched to the country of destination.

Article 37. — Surcharges.

There may be collected, in addition to the rates fixed by Article 34, for every article transported by extraordinary services involving special expenses, a surcharge proportionate to those expenses.

When the rate of prepayment of the single post card includes the surcharge authorized by the preceding paragraph, the same rate is applicable to each half of the reply-paid post card.

Article 38. — Special charges.

1. The Administrations are authorized to charge late fees in accordance with the provisions of their own legislation for articles posted in their services for dispatch after the mails have closed.

2. Articles addressed to general delivery may be subjected by the Administrations of the countries of destination to such special charge as may be prescribed by their legislation for articles of the same kind in the domestic service.

3. The Administrations of the countries of destination are authorized to levy a special charge of 40 centimes at most for each small packet delivered to the addressee. That charge may be increased by 20 centimes at most in case of delivery at the addressee’s residence.

Article 39. — Dutiable articles.

Small packets and prints liable to Customs duty are admitted.

The same applies to letters and samples of merchandise containing dutiable articles when the country of destination has given its consent.

Shipments of serums and vaccines, benefiting by the exception stipulated by Article 123 of the Regulations, are admitted in all cases.

Article 40. — Customs inspection.

The Administration of the country of destination is authorized to submit the articles mentioned in Article 39 to Customs inspection and, if necessary, to open them officially.

Article 41. — Customs-clearance fee.

Articles submitted to Customs inspection in the country of destination may be charged on that account, by the postal service, with a Customs-clearance fee of 40 centimes at most per article.

Article 42 — Customs duties and other non-postal charges.

The Administrations are authorized to collect from the addressees of mail articles the Customs duties and all other non-postal charges which may be due.

Article 43. (See Interpretations). — Prepayment of Customs duty, etc.

1. In relations between countries which have come to an agreement to that effect, senders may, by means of a previous declaration at the office of mailing, assume payment of the whole of the postal and non-postal charges with which the articles are assessed on delivery.

In such a case, senders must promise to pay such amounts as may be claimed by the office of destination, and, if need be, post sufficient surety.

The Administration of destination is authorized to collect a commission fee which may not exceed 40 centimes per article. This fee is independent of the one provided for by Article 41.
2. Any Administration has the right to limit this prepayment service to registered articles.

**Article 44. — Cancellation of Customs duty and other non-postal charges.**

The Administrations undertake to make representations to the interested services of their countries with a view to having the Customs duties and other non-postal charges annulled on articles returned to the country of origin, destroyed because of complete deterioration of the contents, or forwarded to a third country.

**Article 45.** (See Interpretations). — Special-Delivery Articles.

1. Articles of correspondence are, at the request of the senders, delivered to the addressees by special messenger immediately after their arrival, in countries whose Administrations agree to undertake that service in their reciprocal relations.

2. Such articles, known as special-delivery articles, are liable, in addition to the regular postage, to a special fee amounting at least to the postage on an ordinary single-rate letter, and at most to 60 centimes. This fee must be fully prepaid.

3. When the addressee's residence is situated outside the local delivery zone of the office of destination, delivery by special messenger may give rise to the collection of a supplementary charge not exceeding that collected in the domestic service for articles of the same kind.

   However, special delivery is not obligatory in such cases.

4. Special-delivery articles upon which the total amount of the charges payable in advance has not been prepaid are delivered by the ordinary means, unless they have been treated as special-delivery articles by the office of origin. In the latter case, the articles are rated in accordance with the provisions of Article 36.

5. It is permissible for Administrations to make only one attempt to deliver by special messenger. If such attempt is unsuccessful, the article may be treated as an ordinary article.

**Article 46. — Prohibitions.**

1. The sending of the articles mentioned in column 1 of the table below is prohibited. When mail articles containing them have been wrongly accepted for mailing, they shall undergo the treatment indicated in column 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles wrongly accepted</th>
<th>Treatment of articles wrongly accepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Articles which, by their nature or packing, may expose postal employees to danger, or soil or damage the mails;</td>
<td>To be treated in accordance with the domestic regulations of the Administration which discovers their presence; however, the articles mentioned under (c) are in no case either forwarded to destination, delivered to the addressees or returned to origin;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Articles liable to Customs duty (with the exceptions provided for by Article 39), as well as samples sent in quantities for the purpose of avoiding the collection of such duty;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Articles whose admission or circulation is prohibited in the country of destination;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Live animals, with the exception of: 1° Bees, leeches and silkworms; 2° Parasites and predators of injurious insects intended for the control of such insects and exchanged between officially recognized agencies;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Obscene or immoral articles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2. In cases where articles wrongly accepted for mailing are neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the dispatching Administration shall be notified, in a precise manner, of the disposal made of such articles.

3. Moreover, the right is reserved for any country not to convey in transit in open mail over its territory articles other than letters and post cards in regard to which the legal provisions regulating the conditions of their publication or circulation in that country have not been observed.

Such articles shall be returned to the country of origin.

Article 47. — Methods of Prepayment.

1. Prepayment of postage is 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 operating under the immediate control of the Administration; or, in the case of prints, by means of impressions, printed or otherwise obtained, when such a system of indicia is authorized by the domestic regulations of the Administration of origin.

2. The following are considered as duly prepaid: Reply post cards bearing printed or adhesive postage stamps of the country of issue of such cards; articles regularly prepaid for their first transmission on which the additional postage has been paid before their redirection; as well as newspapers or packages of newspapers and periodicals whose address bears the words Abonnements-poste (Subscription by mail) which are sent under the Agreement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

Article 48. — Prepayment of Correspondence on Board Ships.

Correspondence mailed on the high seas, in the box on board a vessel, or handed to postal agents on board or to the commanders of vessels, may be prepaid, barring contrary agreement between the Administrations concerned, by means of the postage stamps and according to the postage rates of the country to which the said vessel belongs or by which it is maintained. If the mailing on board takes place during the stay at one of the two terminal points of the voyage or at one of the ports of call, the prepayment is valid only if it is effected by means of the postage stamps and according to the postage rates of the country in whose waters the vessel happens to be.

Article 49. — Franking Privilege.

1. Correspondence relating to the postal service exchanged between Postal Administrations, between those Administrations and the International Bureau, between post offices of countries of the Union, and between those offices and the Administrations, as well as that for which the franking privilege is expressly provided by the stipulations of the Convention, the Agreements and their Regulations, is exempt from all postal charges.

2. Except when they bear C. O. D. charges, mail articles addressed to prisoners of war or mailed by them are likewise exempt from all postal charges, not only in the countries of origin and destination but also in the intermediary countries.

The same is true of correspondence concerning prisoners of war, sent or received either directly or as intermediary by the information offices which may be established on behalf of such persons in belligerent countries or in neutral countries which have received belligerents on their territory.

Belligerents received and interned in a neutral country are assimilated to prisoners of war properly so called, insofar as the application of the above provisions is concerned.

Article 50. — Reply Coupons.

Reply coupons are placed on sale in the countries of the Union.
Their selling-price is determined by the interested Administrations, but may not be less than 28 centimes or the equivalent in money of the country selling them.
Each coupon is exchangeable in any country for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate ordinary letter originating in that country and addressed to a foreign country.

Moreover, the right is reserved for any country to require that the reply coupons and the articles of correspondence for the prepayment of which they are to be exchanged be presented at the same time.

**Article 51 (See Interpretations). — Withdrawal. Change of Address.**

1. The sender of an article of correspondence may cause it to be withdrawn from the mails or have its address changed, provided that such article has not been delivered to the addressee.

2. The request to be made to that effect is sent by mail or by telegraph at the expense of the sender, who shall pay, for every request by mail, the charge applicable to a single-rate registered letter; and, for every request by telegraph, the charge for the telegram.

If the request for withdrawal or modification of address relates to several articles mailed simultaneously at the same office by the same sender addressed to the same addressee, the sender pays, for every request by mail, the charge applicable to one single-rate registered letter; and, for every request by telegraph, the charge for the telegram containing the particulars of all the articles contemplated.

**Article 52. — Forwarding. Undelivered Correspondence.**

1. In case of change of residence by the addressee, articles of correspondence are forwarded to him, unless the sender has forbidden the forwarding by a notation placed on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

2. Correspondence which is undeliverable shall be returned immediately to the country of origin.

3. The period of retention for correspondence held at the disposal of the addressees or addressed to general delivery is fixed by the regulations of the country of destination. However, such period may not exceed two months as a general rule, except in particular cases where the Administration of destination deems it necessary to extend it to four months at most. The return to the country of origin must take place within a shorter period, if the sender has so requested by a notation placed on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

4. Prints without value are not returned, unless the sender has requested their return by a notation placed on the article. Registered prints shall always be returned.

5. The forwarding of articles of correspondence from country to country, or their return to the country of origin, does not give rise to the collection of any additional charge, apart from the exceptions provided for by the Regulations.

6. Forwarded or returned articles of correspondence are delivered to the addressees or senders upon payment of the charges due on them on departure, on arrival or in the course of transmission, as a result of redirection after the first transmission, without prejudice to the repayment of the Customs duties or other special charges which the country of destination does not agree to cancel.

7. In case of forwarding to another country, or of non-delivery, the general-delivery fee, the Customs-clearance fee, the commission fee, the additional special-delivery fee, and the special fee for the delivery of small packets to the addressees, are canceled.

**Article 53 (See Interpretations). — Inquiries and Requests for Information.**

1. An inquiry or request for information as to the disposal made of any article may give rise to the collection of a fee of 40 centimes at most.
That fee is collected only once for inquiries or requests for information concerning several articles mailed simultaneously by the same sender addressed to the same addressee.

As for registered articles, no fee is collected if the sender has already paid the special fee for a return receipt.

2. Inquiries are accepted only within the period of one year, counting from the day following the date of mailing of the article.

However, every Administration is bound to comply with simple requests for information presented after that period which it receives from another Administration regarding articles mailed less than two years previously.

3. Every Administration is obliged to accept inquiries and requests for information concerning articles mailed on the territory of other Administrations.

4. When an inquiry or a request for information has been made necessary through a fault of the service, the fee collected therefor is returned.

CHAPTER II. — REGISTERED ARTICLES.

Article 54. — CHARGES.

1. The articles of correspondence designated in Article 33 may be sent under registration.

2. The postage on all registered articles must be paid in advance. It consists of:
   (a) The ordinary postage on the article, according to its class;
   (b) A fixed registration fee of 40 centimes at most.

The fixed registration fee applicable to the reply half of a post card cannot be legally paid by anyone but the sender of that half.

3. A receipt shall be delivered without charge to the sender of a registered article at the time of mailing.

4. Countries disposed to undertake risks arising from force majeure (causes beyond control) are authorized to collect a special charge of 40 centimes at most for each registered article.

5. Unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid registered articles which have been wrongly sent to the country of destination are liable, at the expense of the addressees, to a charge equal to the amount of the missing postage.

Article 55. — RETURN RECEIPTS.

The sender of a registered article may request a return receipt by paying, at the time of mailing, a fixed charge of 30 centimes at most.

The return receipt may be requested after the mailing of the article, within the period of one year and upon payment of the fee prescribed by Article 53 for inquiries.

Article 56 (See Interpretations). — EXTENT OF RESPONSIBILITY.

1. With the exceptions provided for by Article 57 following, Administrations are responsible for the loss of registered articles.

   The sender is entitled, on that account, to indemnity, the amount of which is fixed at 50 francs per article.

2. Administrations assume no responsibility for articles seized by the Customs as a result of false declaration of their contents.

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Article 57. — Exceptions to the principle of responsibility.

Administrations are released from all responsibility for loss of registered articles:

(a) In case of force majeure; however, responsibility is maintained in regard to an Administration of origin which has undertaken to cover risks of force majeure (Article 54, Section 4). The country responsible for the loss must decide, in accordance with its domestic legislation, whether such loss is due to circumstances constituting a case of force majeure;
(b) When, proof of their responsibility not having been furnished otherwise, they cannot account for articles as a result of destruction of service records due to a case of force majeure;
(c) When it is a question of articles whose contents fall within the scope of the prohibitions laid down by Articles 34, Sections 4 and 6, letter (c), and 46, Section 1;
(d) When the sender has not made any inquiry within the period of one year contemplated by Article 53.

Article 58. — Termination of responsibility.

Administrations cease to be responsible for registered articles the delivery of which they have effected under the conditions prescribed by their domestic regulations for articles of the same nature.

Article 59. — Payment of indemnity.

The obligation of paying indemnity falls upon the Administration to which the office of origin of the article belongs, subject to its right to make a claim against the responsible Administration.

Article 60. — Period for payment of indemnity.

1. Payment of indemnity must take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within the period of six months, counting from the day following the date of the inquiry. That period is extended to nine months in relations with distant countries.

A dispatching Administration which does not accept risks arising from force majeure may postpone settlement for the indemnity beyond the period prescribed by the preceding paragraph when the question of knowing whether the loss of the article was due to a case of that kind has not yet been settled.

2. The Administration of origin is authorized to settle with the sender on behalf of an Administration of intermediation or destination which, duly notified, has let three months pass without settling the matter; that period is 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 falls on the Administration which, having received the article without making any observations, and, being furnished all particulars of inquiry prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish either delivery to the addressee or regular transmission to the next Administration, as the case may be.

An Administration of intermediation or destination is, until the contrary is proved, released from all responsibility:

(a) When it has observed the provisions of Article 162, Section 3, of the Regulations;
(b) When it can establish that it did not receive the inquiry until after the
destruction of the service records relating to the article sought, the retention-period
prescribed by Article 181 of the Regulations having expired; this reservation does not
affect the rights of the claimant.

However, if the loss has taken place in the course of transmission, without its being possible
to determine on the territory or in the service of what country the loss occurred, the
Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares.

2. When a registered article has been lost under circumstances of force majeure, the Administra-
tion on whose territory or in whose service the loss took place is not responsible therefor to the
Administration of origin unless both countries undertake risks arising from cases of force majeure.

3. The Customs duties and other charges whose cancelation it has been impossible to obtain
are charged to the Administrations responsible for the loss.

4. The Administration which has effected payment of the indemnity is subrogated up to the
amount of such indemnity in the rights of the person who has received it for all eventual recourse
against the addressee, the sender, or third parties.

5. In case of subsequent recovery of a registered article considered as lost, the person to
whom indemnity has been paid shall be advised that he may obtain possession of the article upon
repayment of the amount of the indemnity.

*Article 62. — Repayment of the Indemnity to the Administration of Origin.*

1. The Administration which is responsible, or on whose behalf payment is made in accordance
with Article 60, is bound to reimburse the Administration of origin, within a period of three
months, counted from the sending of the notification of payment, for the amount of indemnity
actually paid to the sender.

If the indemnity must be paid by several Administrations in conformity with Article 61, the
whole of the indemnity due must be turned over to the Administration of origin, within the period
mentioned in the preceding paragraph, by the first Administration which, having duly received
the article inquired about, cannot establish its regular transmission to the corresponding service.
It is incumbent upon that Administration to recover from the other responsible Administrations
any share of each of them in the indemnity paid to the rightful claimant.

2. The reimbursement of the creditor Administration is effected without expense for that
Administration by means of either a money order, a check or a draft payable at sight on the capital
or a commercial city of the creditor country, or in coin current in that country.

When responsibility has been acknowledged, as well as in the case contemplated by Article
60, Section 2, the amount of indemnity may likewise be recovered from the responsible country
officially through any account, either directly or through the intermediary of an Administration
which regularly exchanges accounts with the responsible Administration.

At the expiration of the period of three months, the sum due to the Administration of origin
bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent a year, counting from the date of expiration of the said period.

3. The Administration of origin may claim repayment of the indemnity from the responsible
Administration only within the period of one year, counting from the date of sending the notification
of the loss; or, if occasion arises, from the date of expiration of the period contemplated by
Article 60, Section 2.

4. An Administration whose responsibility is duly established and which has at first declined
to pay the indemnity must bear all the additional expenses resulting from the unjustified delay
in making payment.

5. Administrations may agree among themselves to make periodical settlements of the
indemnities which they have paid to the senders and the justness of which they have recognized.
CHAPTER III. — COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY ARTICLES.

Article 63. — RATES AND CONDITIONS. SETTLEMENT.

1. Registered articles may be sent C. O. D. in relations between countries whose Administrations agree to perform such service.

2. Articles sent C. O. D. are subject to the conditions and rates applicable to registered articles. Moreover, the sender pays in advance:
   
   (a) A fixed fee which may not exceed 40 centimes per article and a proportional fee of ½ per cent at most of the amount of the C. O. D. charge, if he desires that such amount be settled by means of a C. O. D. money order issued free of charge in his favor;
   
   (b) A fixed fee of 20 centimes at most, if he requests settlement by means of a transfer to a current postal-check account in the country of destination of the article.

3. The method of settlement contemplated by Section 2, letter (b), is permitted only if the Administrations concerned undertake to apply such procedure for settlement. The Administration of destination turns over to the current account, by means of a domestic transfer bulletin, the amount collected from the addressee, after deducting a fixed fee of 20 centimes at most and the ordinary transfer fee applicable in its domestic service.

4. Irrespective of the method of settlement, the maximum amount of the C. O. D. charge is equal to that fixed for money orders addressed to the country of origin of the article.

5. In the absence of contrary agreement, the amount of the C. O. D. charge is expressed in money of the country of origin of the article. However, in case of transfer to a current postal-check account held in the country of destination of the article, such amount shall be indicated in money of that country.

6. Each Administration has the option of adopting, for the collection of the proportional fee contemplated by Section 2, letter (a), the scale which is most convenient for its service.

Article 64. — CANCELLATION OR MODIFICATION OF THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED.

The sender of a registered C. O. D. article may request total or partial cancelation of the amount to be collected or an increase therein. In the latter case, he must pay, for the amount of the increase, the proportional fee fixed by Article 63.

Requests of this nature are subject to the same provisions as requests for withdrawal or change of address.

If the request for total or partial cancelation of the C. O. D. charge or an increase therein must be sent by telegraph, the charge for the telegram is increased by the rate applicable to a single-rate registered letter.

Article 65. — RESPONSIBILITY IN CASE OF LOSS OF ARTICLES.

The loss of a registered C. O. D. article involves the responsibility of the postal service under the conditions laid down by Articles 56 and 57.

Article 66. — GUARANTEE OF SUMS REGULARLY COLLECTED.

The sums regularly collected from the addressees, whether or not they have been converted into money orders or turned over to a current postal-check account, are guaranteed to the sender under the conditions laid down by the Agreement concerning money orders, or by the provisions governing the postal-check service.
Article 67 (See Interpretations). — Indemnity in case of non-collection, insufficient or fraudulent collection of the C. O. D. charge.

1. If the article has been delivered to the addressee without collecting the amount of the C. O. D. charge, the sender is entitled to indemnity, provided that inquiry has been made within the period of one year prescribed by Article 53, and unless the non-collection is due to fault or negligence on his part, or unless the contents of the article come under the prohibitions laid down by Articles 34, Sections 4 and 6, letter (c), and 46, Section 1.

The same applies if the sum collected from the addressee is lower than the amount of the C. O. D. charge indicated, or if the collection has been made fraudulently.

In no case may the indemnity exceed the amount to be collected on delivery.

2. The Administration which has effected payment of the indemnity is subrogated up to the amount of such indemnity in the rights of the person who has received it for all eventual recourse against the addressee, the sender, or third parties.

Article 68. — Sums regularly collected. Indemnity. Payment and recourse.

The obligation of paying the sums regularly collected, or the indemnity referred to in Article 67, falls upon the Administration to which the office of origin of the article belongs, subject to its right to make a claim against the responsible Administration.

Article 69. — Period for payment.

The provisions of Article 60 concerning the periods for payment of indemnity for the loss of a registered article are applicable to the payment of the sums collected or of the indemnity for C. O. D. articles.

Article 70. — Fixing of responsibility.

The payment by the dispatching Administration of the sums regularly collected, or of the indemnity provided for by Article 67, is effected on behalf of the Administration of destination. The latter is responsible, unless it can prove that the irregularity was due to the failure of the dispatching Administration to observe a provision of the regulations.

In case of fraudulent collection as a result of the loss of a C. O. D. article in the service, the responsibility of the Administrations involved is determined in accordance with the rules laid down by Article 61 for the loss of a registered article. However, the responsibility of an intermediate Administration which does not participate in the C. O. D. service is limited to that prescribed by Articles 56 and 57 for registered articles. The other Administrations pay the amount not covered in equal shares.

Article 71. — Repayment of sums advanced.

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

Article 72. — C. O. D. money orders and transfer bulletins.

1. The amount of a C. O. D. money order which, for any reason, has not been paid to the payee, is not repaid to the Administration of issue. It is held at the disposal of the payee by the
Administration of origin of the C.O.D. article, and finally reverts to that Administration, after the expiration of the period prescribed by law.

In all other respects, and apart from the exceptions laid down by the Regulations, C. O. D. money orders are subject to the provisions of the Agreement concerning money orders.

2. When, for any reason, a transfer bulletin issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 63 cannot be entered to the credit of the payee indicated by the sender of the C. O. D. article, the amount of such bulletin shall be placed, by the Administration which has cashed it, at the disposal of the Administration of origin, to be paid to the sender of the article.

If this payment cannot be effected, the procedure outlined in Section 1 is followed.

Article 73. — Sharing of C. O. D. charges and fees.

The Administration of origin credits the Administration of destination, under the conditions fixed by the Regulations, with a fixed quota of 20 centimes per C. O. D. article, plus \( \frac{1}{4} \) per cent of the total amount of C. O. D. money orders paid.

Chapter IV. — Retention of postage. Transit charges.

Article 74. — Retention of postage.

Except in cases expressly provided for by the Convention, each Administration retains the whole of the postage which it collects.

Article 75. — Transit charges.

1. Articles of correspondence exchanged in closed mails between two Administrations, by means of the services of one or more other Administrations (third services), are liable, for the benefit of each of the countries traversed or whose services participate in the conveyance, to the transit charges indicated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Per kilogram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of letters and post cards of other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fr. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Territorial transit:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 1,000 km</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 1,000 to 2,000 km</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» 2,000 » 3,000</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» 3,000 » 6,000</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>» 6,000 » 9,000</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 9,000 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fr. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Maritime transit:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 300 nautical miles</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 300 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>From 1,500 to 6,000 nautical miles</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 6,000 nautical miles</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. The transit charges for maritime conveyance on a route not exceeding 300 nautical miles are fixed at one-third the amounts set forth in Section 1, if the Administration concerned already receives, on account of the mails transported, compensation for territorial transit.

3. In the case of maritime transit effected by two or more Administrations, the total maritime transit charges may not exceed 4 francs 80 centimes per kilogram of letters and post cards or 60 centimes per kilogram of other articles. When occasion arises, those maximum amounts are divided between the Administrations taking part in the transportation in proportion to the distances traversed.

4. Barring contrary agreement, maritime transportation effected directly between two countries by means of ships of one of them, as well as conveyance effected between two offices of one and the same country through the intermediary of services of another country, is considered as a third service.

5. Small packets, newspapers or packages of newspapers and periodicals sent by virtue of the Agreement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, as well as insured boxes sent by virtue of the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes, are considered as other articles in regard to transit.

6. Missent dispatches are considered, in regard to the payment of transit charges, as if they had followed their normal route.

Article 76 (See Interpretations). — Freedom from transit charges.

The following are exempt from all territorial or maritime transit charges: The correspondence sent free of postage mentioned in Article 40; reply post cards returned to the country of origin; redirected articles; returned undeliverable articles; return receipts; money orders; and all other documents relating to the postal service, particularly correspondence relative to postal checks.

Article 77. — Extraordinary services.

The transit charges specified in Article 75 do not apply to transportation by means of extraordinary services specially created or maintained by one Administration at the request of one or more other Administrations. The conditions for that class of conveyance are fixed by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned.

Article 78. — Payments and accounts.

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

2. The general accounting for such charges is effected on the basis of statistics taken once every three years, during a period of fourteen days. That period is extended to twenty-eight days for dispatches exchanged less than six times a week through the services of any country.

The Regulations determine the period and length of application of the statistics.

3. Any Administration is authorized to submit to a board of arbiters for consideration the results of statistics which, in its opinion, differ too greatly from reality. Such arbitration is effected in accordance with the provisions of Article 11.

The arbitrators are authorized to determine the proper amount of transit charges to be paid.

Article 79. — Exchange of closed mails with warships.

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 warships of the same country
stationed abroad, or between the commanding officer of one of those naval divisions or warships and the commanding officer of another division or ship of the same country, through the intermediary of land or sea services of other countries.

2. Correspondence of all kinds comprised in such dispatches shall be exclusively addressed to or sent by the officers and crews of the ships of destination or origin of the mails; the rates and conditions of dispatch applicable to them are determined, according to its domestic regulations, by the Postal Administration of the country to which the ships belong.

3. Barring contrary agreement between the Administrations concerned, the Postal Administration dispatching or receiving the mails in question is indebted to the intermediate Administrations for transit charges calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 75.

VARIOUS PROVISIONS.

Article 80. — Failure to observe Liberty of Transit.

When a country does not observe the provisions of Article 26 concerning liberty of transit, Administrations have the right to discontinue postal service with that country. They must give advance notice of that measure by telegraph to the Administrations concerned.

Article 81. — Obligations relative to Penal Measures.

The Contracting Countries undertake to adopt, or to propose to their respective legislative bodies, the necessary measures:

(a) For punishing the counterfeiting of postage stamps, international reply coupons, and postal identity cards;
(b) For punishing the use or placing in circulation of
   (1) Counterfeit or used postage stamps, as well as counterfeit or used impressions of stamping machines or printed indicia;
   (2) Counterfeit international reply coupons;
   (3) Counterfeit postal identity cards;
(c) For punishing the fraudulent use of regular identity cards;
(d) For prohibiting and suppressing all fraudulent operations of manufacture and placing in circulation of embossed or adhesive stamps in use in the postal service, which are counterfeited or imitated in such a way that they could be confused with embossed or adhesive stamps issued by one of the Contracting Countries;
(e) For preventing, and, if occasion arises, punishing the insertion of opium, morphine, cocaine or other narcotics in mail articles in favor of which such insertion is not expressly authorized by the Convention and Agreements.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 82. — Effective Date and Duration of the Convention.

The present Convention will become effective on July 1st, 1940, and will remain in force for an indefinite period.

In faith of which, the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated have signed the present Convention in one copy, which will be filed in the Archives of the Government of the Argentine Republic, and a copy of which will be delivered to each Party.
Fait à Buenos Aires, le 23 mai 1939.

Pour l'Afghanistan :  
(For Afghanistan :)

Pour l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud :  
(For the Union of South Africa :)
   J. N. Redelinghuys.
   H. C. Wain.

Pour l'Albanie :  
(For Albania :)

Pour l'Allemagne :  
(For Germany :)

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique :  
(For the United States of America :)
   Pour James W. Cole :  
      John E. LamieI.
   John E. LamieI.
   Stewart M. Weber.

Pour l'ensemble des Possessions des Etats-Unis d'Amérique :  
(For the whole of the Possessions of the United States of America :)
   Pour James W. Cole :
      John E. LamieI.
   John E. LamieI.
   Stewart M. Weber.

Pour le Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite :  
(For the Kingdom of Sa'i'udi Arabia :)

Pour la République Argentine :  
(For the Argentine Republic :)
   A. C. Escobar.
   A. Funes Lastra.
   R. R. Tula.
   F. Vázquez.
   M. Sáenz Briones.
   Raúl C. Migone.
   Carlos H. Sal.
   R. A. Pan.
   G. A. García.
   I. Ruiz Moreno.
   A. T. Cosentino.

Pour le Commonwealth de l'Australie :  
(For the Commonwealth of Australia :)
   M. B. Harry.
   A. Sladdin.

Done at Buenos Aires, May 23rd, 1939.

Pour la Belgique :  
(For Belgium :)
   O. Schockaert.

Pour la Colonie du Congo belge :  
(For the Colony of the Belgian Congo :)
   E. Mons.

Pour la Bolivie :  
(For Bolivia :)
   Pérez Abasto.
   J. GMO, CANEJO.
   J. LIEVANA.

Pour le Brésil :  
(For Brazil :)
   Raúl Camarate.
   Joaquín Vianna.
   Pour Confucio Augusto Pamplona :
      Raúl Camarate.

Pour la Bulgarie :  
(For Bulgaria :)
   M. Ghéorghiew.

Pour le Canada :  
(For Canada :)
   John A. Sullivan.
   H. Beaulieu.
   R. H. MacNabb.

Pour le Chili :  
(For Chile :)
   Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras.

Pour la Chine :  
(For China :)
   H. K. Chang Chien.

Pour la République de Colombie :  
(For the Republic of Colombia :)
   Pour R. Uribe Escobar :
      E. Carrizosa.
   E. Carrizosa.

Pour la République de Costa Rica :  
(For the Republic of Costa Rica :)
   Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras.

Pour la République de Cuba :  
(For the Republic of Cuba :)
   J. A. Montalvo.
   A. Torrademé.
   Jesús Lago Lunar.
Pour le Danemark :
(For Denmark :)
Arne Krog.

Pour la Ville libre de Danzig :
(For the Free City of Danzig :)
René Machalski.

Pour la République Dominicaine :
(For the Dominican Republic :)
Tulio M. Cestero.
M. Alvarez Aránguiz.

Pour l'Égypte :
(For Egypt :)
M. Waguih.

Pour la République de El Salvador :
(For the Republic of El Salvador :)
José Villegas Muñoz.

Pour l'Équateur :
(For Ecuador :)
F. Guarderas.
L. G. Dillon.

Pour l'Espagne :
(For Spain :)

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies espagnoles :
(For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :)

Pour l'Estonie :
(For Estonia :)
G. Jallajas.

Pour la Finlande :
(For Finland :)
Niilo Orasmaa.

Pour la France :
(For France :)
Ed. Quenot.
L. Genthon.
P. GrandSimon.
F. Navech.

Pour l'Algérie :
(For Algeria :)
Paoli.

Pour les Colonies et Protectorats français de l'Indochine :
(For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China :)

Pour l'ensemble des autres Colonies françaises :
(For the whole of the other French Colonies :)
R. Bourgoign.

Pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord :
(For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :)
D. J. Lidbury.
D. O. Lumley.
E. P. Bell.
A. L. Williams.

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies britanniques, y compris les Territoires d'outre-mer, les Protectorats et les Territoires sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat :
(For the whole of the British Colonies, including Overseas Territories, Protectorates and Territories under Suzerainty or Mandate :)

Pour la Grèce :
(For Greece :)
V. Dendramis.
S. Camiliéris.

Pour le Guatemala :
(For Guatemala :)
M. Arroyo.

Pour la République d'Haiti :
(For the Republic of Haiti :)
Faustin G. Trongé.

Pour la République du Honduras :
(For the Republic of Honduras :)
Arturo Mejía Nieto.

Pour la Hongrie :
(For Hungary :)

Pour l'Inde britannique :
(For British India :)
Mohd. Al Hasan.
H. L. Jerath.
N. Chandra.

Pour l'Iran :
(For Iran :)
Dr. A. A. Daftary.

Pour l'Irak :
(For Iraq :)
D. J. Lidbury.
D. O. Lumley.
E. P. Bell.
A. L. Williams.
Pour l'Irlande :
(For Ireland :)
  P. de Bláca.
  S. S. Puirseal.

Pour l'Islande :
(For Iceland :)
  Arne Krog.

Pour l'Italie :
(For Italy :)

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies et Possessions italiennes autres que l'Afrique orientale italienne :
(For the whole of the Italian Colonies and Possessions other than Italian East Africa :)

Pour l'Afrique orientale italienne :
(For Italian East Africa :)

Pour le Japon :
(For Japan :)
  Iwataro Uchiyama.
  Seiiti Okazaki.
  Jiro Nakayama.
  Tosio Yamato.

Pour le Chosen :
(For Chosen :)
  Seiiti Okazaki.
  Keisi Fukuda.

Pour l'ensemble des autres Dépendances japonaises :
(For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies :)
  Iwataro Uchiyama.
  Kanji Ito.

Pour la Lettonie :
(For Latvia :)
  Dr. J. Buser.
  L. Roulet.

Pour les États du Levant sous Mandat français
(Syrte et Liban) :
(For the States of the Levant under French Mandate (Syrina and Lebanon :)
  M. Usclat.

Pour la République de Libéria :
(For the Republic of Liberia :)
  Dixon Brown.

Pour la Lituanie :
(For Lithuania :)
  J. Aukstulonis.
  B. Blavescunias.

Pour le Luxembourg :
(For Luxembourg :)
  O. Schockaert.

Pour le Maroc (à l'exclusion de la Zone espagnole) :
(For Morocco (excluding Spanish Zone :)
  H. F. Dussol.

Pour le Maroc (Zone espagnole) :
(For Morocco (Spanish Zone :)

Pour le Mexique :
(For Mexico :)
  Alfonso Gómez Morentín.
  Almada Becerra.
  E. Valdés Genes.

Pour le Nicaragua :
(For Nicaragua :)
  Rubén Darío.

Pour la Norvège :
(For Norway :)
  Sten Haug.
  Oskar Homme.

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande :
(For New Zealand :)
  J. Madden.

Pour la République de Panama :
(For the Republic of Panama :)
  Vial.

Pour le Paraguay :
(For Paraguay :)
  Higinió Arbo.
  Ramón Lara Castro.
  J. F. Pérez Acosta.

Pour les Pays-Bas :
(For the Netherlands :)
  Duynstee.
  Van Goor.

Pour Curaçao et Surinam :
(For Curaçao and Surinam :)
  Hoogewooning.
Pour les Indes néerlandaises :
(For the Netherlands Indies :)
VAN DOOREN.
HAJENIUS.
P. J. LeEMEYER.
HOOGEOOINING.

Pour le Pérou :
(For Peru :)
Ernesto CÁCERES.
Pour Jorge CHAMOT :
Ernesto CÁCERES.

Pour le Commonwealth des Philippines :
(For the Commonwealth of the Philippines :)
F. CUADERNO.

Pour la Pologne :
(For Poland :)
René MACHALSKI.
M. HERWICH.
T. JARON.

Pour le Portugal :
(For Portugal :)
Duarte CALHEIROS.
A. BASTOS GAVIÃO.
J. QUÁDRIO MORÃO.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l' Afrique occidentale :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of West Africa :)
Arnaldo de PAIVA CARVALHO.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l' Afrique orientale, de l' Asie et de l' Océanie :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of East Africa, Asia and Oceania :)
Mario MONTEIRO DE MacedO.

Pour la Roumanie :
(For Roumania :)
C. STEFANESCO.
N. M. GEORGESCO.

Pour la République de Saint-Marin :
(For the Republic of San Marino :)

Pour l'Yémen :
(For Yemen :)

Pour la Suède :
(For Sweden :)
Gunnar LAGER.
Thure NYLUND.
Allan HULTMAN.

Pour la Confédération Suisse :
(For the Swiss Confederation :)
Dr. J. BUSER.
L. ROULET.

Pour la Tchéco-Slovaquie :
(For Czecho-Slovakia :)

Pour la Tunisie :
(For Tunisia :)
Ed. QUENOT.

Pour la Turquie :
(For Turkey :)
Aptulahat AksIN
ad referendum.

Pour l'Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialisës :
(For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :)
P. GLINKINE.
V. IVANOV.

Pour la République Orientale de l' Uruguay :
(For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay :)
F. A. COSTANZO.
Adolfo AGORIO.

Pour l'Etat de la Cité du Vatican :
(For the State of the City of the Vatican :)
Rómulo ECHEVERRY BONEO.

Pour les Etats-Unis de Vénézuela :
(For the United States of Venezuela :)
E. GANTEAUME-TOVAR.
F. VÉLEZ-SALAS.

Pour le Royaume de Yougoslavie :
(For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia :)
Svet. M. DRAGIČEVIĆ.
Milomir LJ. MIČIĆ.
FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE CONVENTION

At the moment of proceeding to sign the Universal Postal Convention concluded on the present date, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows:

I. — WITHDRAWAL. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The provisions of Article 51 do not apply to Great Britain, nor to those of the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates whose domestic legislation does not permit the withdrawal or change of address of correspondence at the request of the sender.

II. — EQUIVALENTS. MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM LIMITS.

1. Each country has the option of increasing by 40 per cent, or of decreasing by 20 per cent, at most, the postage rates fixed by Article 34, Section 1, in accordance with the indications of the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Minimum limits</th>
<th>Maximum limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centimes</td>
<td>Centimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first unit</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each additional unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post cards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with reply paid</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial papers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each 50 grams</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each 50 grams</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised print for the blind each 1,000 grams</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samples of merchandise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each 50 grams</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small packets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each 50 grams</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum charge</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Phonopost” articles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first unit</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each additional unit</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rates chosen shall, as far as possible, be in the same proportion among themselves as the basic rates, each Administration having the option of rounding off its rates higher or lower as the case may be, in order to suit the convenience of its monetary system.

2. The rates adopted by a country are applicable to the charges to be collected upon arrival as a result of absence or insufficiency of prepaid payment.

III. — AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCE.

It is agreed, as an exceptional measure, that countries which, on account of their domestic legislation, cannot adopt the decimal metric system of weights have the option of substituting...
therefor the avoirdupois ounce (28.3465 grams), assimilating one ounce to 20 grams for letters and "Phonopost" articles, and 2 ounces to 50 grams for commercial papers, prints, raised print for the use of the blind, samples and small packets.

IV. — Mailing of Correspondence in Another Country.

No country is bound to forward or deliver to addressees articles which any senders domiciled on its territory mail or cause to be mailed in a foreign country with a view to profiting by lower rates which are established there. The rule applies, without distinction, either to articles prepared in the country inhabited by the sender and subsequently transported across the border, or to articles prepared in a foreign country. The Administration concerned has the right either to return the articles in question to origin or to charge them with its domestic postage rates. The methods of collecting the charges are left to its discretion.

V. — Reply Coupons.

Administrations have the option of not undertaking the sale of reply coupons.

VI. — Registration Fee.

Countries which cannot fix at 40 centimes the registration fee contemplated by Article 54, Section 2, are authorized to collect a fee which may amount to as much as 50 centimes, or their domestic registration fee if this is higher.

VII. — Air Services.

The provisions concerning the transportation of regular mails by air are appended to the Universal Postal Convention and are considered as forming an integral part of it and its Regulations.

However, by exception to the general provisions of the Convention, the modification of those provisions may be undertaken from time to time by a Conference comprising the representatives of the Administrations directly interested.

That Conference may be called together through the intermediary of the International Bureau, at the request of at least three of those Administrations.

All the provisions proposed by that Conference shall be submitted, through the medium of the International Bureau, to the other countries of the Union, to be voted upon. The decision will be made on a majority of the votes cast.

VIII. — Exception to Liberty of Transit for Small Packets.

By exception to the provisions of Article 26 of the Convention, the Postal Administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is authorized to refuse the transit of small packets over its territories, with the understanding that this restriction will apply indiscriminately to all the countries of the Union.
IX (See Interpretations). — Special transit charges for the Trans-Siberian and Trans-Andean routes.

By exception to the provisions of Article 75, Section 1 (Table), the Postal Administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is authorized to collect transit charges for the Trans-Siberian Railway for both routes (Manchuria or Vladivostok) at the rate of 4 francs 50 centimes per kilogram of letters and post cards and 50 centimes per kilogram of other articles, for distances exceeding 6,000 kilometers.

The Administration of the Argentine Republic is authorized to collect a charge of 30 centimes in addition to the transit charges mentioned in Article 75, Section 1, Figure (1), of the Convention, for each kilogram of correspondence of any kind carried in transit by the Argentine section of the Trans-Andean Railway.

X (See Interpretations). — Special warehousing charges at Aden.

As an exceptional measure, the Administration of Aden is authorized to collect a charge of 40 centimes per sack for all dispatches warehoused at Aden, provided that the said Administration does not receive any territorial or maritime transit charges for such dispatches.

XI (See Interpretations). — Special charges for transshipment.

As an exceptional measure, the Portuguese Administration is authorized to collect 40 centimes per sack for all mails transshipped at the port of Lisbon.

XII. — Protocol left open to the countries not represented.

The Protocol remains open to the countries of the Union which were not represented at the Congress, in order to permit them to adhere to the Convention and Agreements concluded there, or merely to one or another of them.

XIII. — Protocol left open to the countries represented for signatures and adhesions.

The Protocol remains 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, for the purpose of permitting them to adhere to the other Agreements signed on this date, or to one or another of them.

XIV. — Period for notification of adhesions.

The adhesions contemplated in Articles XII and XIII shall be communicated by the respective Governments, through diplomatic channels, to the Government of the Argentine Republic, and by the latter to the other States of the Union. The period which is allowed to the said Governments to make such notification will expire on July 1st, 1940.

In faith of which, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol, which will have the same force and validity as if its provisions were included in the text of the Convention itself, and they have signed it in one copy, which will be filed in the Archives of the Government of the Argentine Republic, and a copy of which will be delivered to each Party.
Fait à Buenos Aires, le 23 mai 1939.

Pour l’Afghanistan :
(For Afghanistan :)

Pour l’Union de l’Afrique du Sud :
(For the Union of South Africa :)
  J. N. Redelinguys.
  H. C. Wain.

Pour l’Albanie :
(For Albania :)

Pour l’Allemagne :
(For Germany :)

Pour les États-Unis d’Amérique :
(For the United States of America :)
  Pour James W. Cole :
  John E. LamieLL.
  John E. LamieLL.
  Stewart M. Weber.

Pour l’ensemble des Possessions des États-Unis d’Amérique :
(For the whole of the Possessions of the United States of America :)
  Pour James W. Cole :
  John E. LamieLL.
  John E. LamieLL.
  Stewart M. Weber.

Pour le Royaume de l’Arabie Saoudite :
(For the Kingdom of Sa’udi Arabia :)

Pour la République Argentine :
(For the Argentine Republic :)
  A. C. Escobar.
  Carlos H. Sal.
  A. Funés Lastra.
  R. A. Pan.
  R. R. Tula.
  G. A. García.
  M. Sáenz Briones.
  I. Ruíz Moreno.
  Raúl C. Migone.
  A. T. Cosentino.

Pour le Commonwealth de l’Australie :
(For the Commonwealth of Australia :)
  M. B. Harry.
  A. Sladdin.

Pour la Belgique :
(For Belgium :)
  O. Schockaert.

Pour la Colonie du Congo belge :
(For the Colony of the Belgian Congo :)
  E. Mons.

Done at Buenos Aires, May 23rd, 1939.

Pour la Bolivie :
(For Bolivia :)
  Pérez Abasto.
  J. Gmo. Canedo.
  J. Lievana.

Pour le Brésil :
(For Brazil :)
  Raúl Camarate.
  Joaquín Vianna.
  Pour Confucio Augusto Pamplona :
  Raúl Camarate.

Pour la Bulgarie :
(For Bulgaria :)
  M. Gheorghiew.

Pour le Canada :
(For Canada :)
  John A. Sullivan.
  H. Beaulieu.
  R. H. MacNabb.

Pour le Chili :
(For Chile :)
  Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras.

Pour la Chine :
(For China :)
  H. K. Chang Chien.

Pour la République de Colombie :
(For the República de Colombia :)
  Pour R. Uribe Escobar :
  E. Carrizosa.
  E. Carrizosa.

Pour la République de Costa-Rica :
(For the Republic of Costa Rica :)
  Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras.

Pour la République de Cuba :
(For the Republic of Cuba :)
  J. A. Montalvo.
  A. Torrademé.
  Jesús Lago Lunar.

Pour le Danemark :
(For Denmark :)
  Arne Krog.

Pour la Ville libre de Danzig :
(For the Free City of Danzig :)
  René Machalski.
Pour la République Dominicaine :
(For the Dominican Republic :)
Tulio M. Cesteró.
M. Alvarez Aránguiz.

Pour l'Égypte :
(For Egypt :)
M. Waguih.

Pour la République de El Salvador :
(For the Republic of El Salvador :)
José Villegas Muñoz.

Pour l'Équateur :
(For Ecuador :)
F. Guárderas.
L. G. Dillon.

Pour l'Espagne :
(For Spain :)

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies espagnoles :
(For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :)

Pour l'Estonie :
(For Estonia :)
G. Jallajas.

Pour la Finlande :
(For Finland :)
Niilo Orasmaa.

Pour la France :
(For France :)
Ed. Quenot. P. Grandsimon.
L. Genthon. F. Navech.

Pour l'Algérie :
(For Algeria :)
Paoli.

Pour les Colonies et Protectorats français de l'Indochine :
(For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China :)

Pour l'ensemble des autres Colonies françaises :
(For the whole of the other French Colonies :)
R. Bourgoin.

Pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord :
(For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :)
D. J. Lidbury. E. P. Bell.

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies britanniques, y compris les Territoires d'outre-mer, les Protectorats et les Territoires sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat :
(For the whole of the British Colonies, including overseas Territories, Protectorates and Territories under Soverainty or Mandate :)

Pour la Grèce :
(For Greece :)
V. Dendramis.
S. Camiliéris.

Pour le Guatemala :
(For Guatemala :)
M. Arroyo.

Pour la République d'Haiti :
(For the Republic of Haiti :)
Faustin G. Trongé.

Pour la République du Honduras :
(For the Republic of Honduras :)
Arturo Mejía Nieto.

Pour la Hongrie :
(For Hungary :)

Pour l'Inde britannique :
(For British India :)
Mohd. Al Hasan.
H. L. Jerath.
N. Chandra.

Pour l'Iran :
(For Iran :)
Dr. A. A. Daftary.

Pour l'Iraq :
(For Iraq :)
D. J. Lidbury. E. P. Bell.

Pour l'Irlande :
(For Ireland :)
P. de Blaca.
S. S. Puirseal.

Pour l'Islam :
(For Islam :)
Arne Krog.

Pour l'Italie :
(For Italy :)

No. 4742
Pour l'ensemble des Colonies et Possessions italiennes autres que l'Afrique orientale italienne :
(For the whole of the Italian Colonies and Possessions other than Italian East Africa :)

Pour l'Afrique orientale italienne :
(For Italian East Africa :)

Pour le Japon :
(For Japan :)
Iwataro UCHIYAMA.
Jiro NAKAYAMA.
Seiiti OKAZAKI.
Tosio YAMATO.

Pour le Chosen :
(For Chosen :)
Seiiti OKAZAKI.
Keisi FUKUDA.

Pour l'ensemble des autres Dépendances japonaises :
(For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies :)
Iwataro UCHIYAMA.
Kanji ITÔ.

Pour la Lettonie :
(For Latvia :)
Dr. J. BUSER.
L. ROULET.

Pour les Etats du Levant sous Mandat français
(Syrie et Liban) :
(For the States of the Levant under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon) :)
M. USCLAT.

Pour la République de Libéria :
(For the Republic of Liberia :)
Dixon BROWN.

Pour la Lithuanie :
(For Lithuania :)
J. AUKSTUOLIS.
B. BLAVESCIUNAS.

Pour le Luxembourg :
(For Luxembourg :)
O. SCHOCKAERT.

Pour le Maroc (à l'exclusion de la Zone espagnole) :
(For Morocco (excluding Spanish Zone) :)
H. F. DUSSEUL.

Pour le Maroc (Zone espagnole) :
(For Morocco (Spanish Zone) :)

Pour le Mexique :
(For Mexico :)
Alfonso GÓMEZ MORENTÍN.
Almada BECERRA.
E. VALDÉS GENES.

Pour le Nicaragua :
(For Nicaragua :)
Rubén DARFO.

Pour la Norvège :
(For Norway :)
Sten HAUG.
Oskar HOMME.

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande :
(For New Zealand :)
J. MADDEN.

Pour la République de Panama :
(For the Republic of Panama :)
VIAL.

Pour le Paraguay :
(For Paraguay :)
Higinio ARBO.
Ramón LARA CASTRO.
J. F. PéREZ ACOSTA.

Pour les Pays-Bas :
(For the Netherlands :)
DUYNSTEEN.
VAN GOOR.

Pour Curaçao et Surinam :
(For Curacao and Surinam :)
HOOGEWONING.

Pour les Indes néerlandaises :
(For the Netherlands Indies :)
VAN DOOREN. P. J. LEEMEYER.
HAJENIUS. HOOGEWONING.

Pour le Pérou :
(For Peru :)
Ernesto CÁCERES.
Pour Jorge CHAMOT :
Ernesto CÁCERES.

Pour le Commonwealth des Philippines :
(For the Commonwealth of the Philippines :)
F. CUADERNO.
Pour la Pologne :
(For Poland :)
  René Machalski.
  M. Herwich.
  T. Jarów.

Pour le Portugal :
(For Portugal :)
  Duarte Calheiros.
  A. Bastos Gavião.
  J. Quádro Morão.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l’Afrique occidentale :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of West Africa :)
  Arnaldo de Paiva Carvalho.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l’Afrique orientale, de l’Asie et de l’Océanie :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of East Africa, Asia and Oceania :)
  Mario Monteiro de Macedo.

Pour la Roumanie :
(For Roumania :)
  C. Stefanescu.
  N. M. Georgescu.

Pour la République de Saint-Marin :
(For the Republic of San Marino :)

Pour le Siam :
(For Siam :)
  Luang Kovid Apavongse.

Pour la Suède :
(For Sweden :)
  Gunnar Lager.
  Thure Nylund.
  Allan Hultman.

Pour la Confédération Suisse :
(For the Swiss Confederation :)
  Dr. J. Buser.
  L. Roulet.

Pour la Tschecho-Slovaquie :
(For Czechoslovakia :)

Pour la Tunisie :
(For Tunisia :)
  Ed. Quenot.

Pour la Turquie :
(For Turkey :)
  Aptulahat Aksin
  ad referendum.

Pour l’Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes :
(For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :)
  P. Glinkine.
  V. Ivanov.

Pour la République Orientale de l’Uruguay :
(For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay :)
  F. A. Costanzo.
  Adolfo Agorio.

Pour l’État de la Cité du Vatican :
(For the State of the City of the Vatican :)
  Rómulo Etchecerry Boneo.

Pour les États-Unis de Vénézuela :
(For the United States of Venezuela :)
  E. Ganteaume-Tovar.
  F. Vélez-Salas.

Pour l’Yémen :
(For Yemen :)

Pour le Royaume de Yougoslavie :
(For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia :)
  Svet. M. Dragičević.
  Milomir Lj. Mićić.


Buenos Aires, le 23 mai 1939.

J. N. Redelinghuys.
H. C. Wain.
REGULATIONS OF EXECUTION OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

The undersigned, in view of Article 4 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at Buenos Aires on May 23rd, 1939, have, in the name of their respective Administrations, drawn up, by common consent, the following measures to assure the execution of the said Convention:

TITLE I. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SOLE CHAPTER.

Article 101 (See Interpretations). — Transit in closed mails and transit in open mail.

1. Administrations may send reciprocally, through the intermediary of one or more of them, both closed mails and correspondence in open mail, in accordance with the needs of the traffic and the requirements of the service.

2. The transmission of correspondence in open mail to an intermediate Administration must be limited strictly to cases where the preparation of closed mails, either for the country of destination itself or for a country nearer the latter, is not justified.

Article 102. — Exchange in closed mails.

1. The exchange of correspondence in closed mails is governed by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned.

It is obligatory to make up closed mails whenever one of the intermediate Administrations so requests, basing its request on the fact that the number of articles in open mail is such as to hinder its operations.

2. The Administrations through whose intermediary closed mails are to be exchanged shall be duly notified in advance.

3. In case of alteration in an exchange of closed mails established between two Administrations through the intermediary of one or more third countries, the Administration of origin of the dispatch gives notice thereof to the Administrations of those countries.

If it is a question of a change in the routing of the dispatches, the new route to be followed should be indicated to the Administrations which have previously effected the transit, while the former route is indicated, as information, to the Administrations which will subsequently perform such transit.

Article 103 (See Interpretations). — Routing of mails.

1. Each Administration is bound to forward by the most rapid routes which it employs for its own dispatches the closed mails and articles in open mail which are delivered to it by another Administration.

When a mail is composed of several sacks, they shall, as far as possible, remain together and be forwarded in the same dispatch.

Missent articles of all kinds are forwarded without any delay to their destination by the most rapid route.

2. The Administration of the country of origin has the option of indicating the route to be followed by the closed mails which it dispatches, provided that the employment of that route does not involve special expenses for an intermediate Administration.

With the same reservation, the Administrations intervening in the transportation shall take account of the route to be followed indicated by the sender on articles sent to them in open mail.

3. Administrations which make use of the option of collecting supplementary charges, representing the extraordinary expenses pertaining to certain routes, are at liberty not to send unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence by those routes.
Article 104. — Distant countries.

1. Countries between which the shortest transit time by land or sea is more than ten days, as well as those between which the average frequency of the mails is less than two trips a month, are considered as distant countries.

2. Countries of very great extent, or those whose internal routes of communication are but little developed, for questions where those factors play a decisive part, are assimilated to distant countries, in regard to the periods prescribed by the Convention and Agreements.

3. The International Bureau prepares a list of the countries mentioned in Sections 1 and 2.

Article 105. — Fixing of equivalents.

1. Administrations fix the equivalents of the rates and fees contemplated by the Convention and Agreements by agreement with the Swiss Postal Administration, which latter Administration shall give notice of the equivalents through the intermediary of the International Bureau. The same procedure is followed in case of change of equivalents.

The equivalents or changes of equivalents cannot enter into force except on the first of a month, and at the earliest fifteen days after their notification by the International Bureau.

That Bureau makes up a table indicating, for each country, the equivalents of the rates and fees mentioned in the first paragraph, showing the percentage of increase or reduction, if any, made in the rates by virtue of Article II of the Final Protocol of the Convention.

2. Monetary fractions resulting from the additional charge applicable to short-paid correspondence may be rounded off by the Administrations which collect such charge. The sum to be added on that account may not exceed the amount of 5 centimes.

3. Each Administration notifies the International Bureau directly of the equivalent fixed by it for the indemnity contemplated 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 money of each country are made up in the following colors:

   The stamp representing the postage on a single-rate letter, in blue;
   The stamp representing the rate for a post card, in red;
   The stamp representing the postage on a single-rate print, in green.

Impressions produced by stamping machines shall be bright red, whatever value they represent.

2. Postage stamps and postage-paid impressions shall bear, in Latin characters as far as possible, the indication of the country of origin, and mention their postage value in accordance with the table of equivalents adopted. The number of monetary units or fractions of the unit serving to express that value is indicated in arabic figures.

As for prints prepaid by means of indicia, printed or otherwise obtained (Article 47 of the Convention), the indication of the country of origin and the postage value may be replaced by the name of the office of origin and the note Taxe perçue (postage collected), Port payé (postage paid), or a similar expression. That note may be worded in French or in the language of the country of origin; it may also be abbreviated, e.g.: T. P. or P. P. In all cases, the indication adopted shall be inclosed or underscored with a heavy line.

3. Commemorative or charity stamps, for which an additional charge is to be paid in addition to the postage value, shall be made up in such a way as to avoid any doubt as to that value.

4. Postage stamps may be marked with distinctive perforations, under the conditions fixed by the Administration which has issued them.
TITLE II. — CONDITIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF ARTICLES OF CORRESPONDENCE

CHAPTER I. — PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL CLASSES OF ARTICLES.

Article 107. — PREPARATION AND ADDRESS.

1. The Administrations shall advise the public:

(a) To address mail articles in Latin characters, and to place the address lengthwise, in such a way as to leave the necessary space for the service notations or labels;

(b) To indicate the address in a precise and complete manner, so that the dispatch of the article and its delivery to the addressee may be effected without research;

(c) To place postage stamps or postage-paid impressions in the upper right-hand corner of the address side;

(d) To indicate the name and address of the sender, either on the front (preferably in the upper left-hand corner, in such a way as not to affect either the clarity of the address or the application of the service notations or labels) or on the back;

(e) To use, for articles of all kinds, envelopes whose dimensions are not less than 10 centimeters in length and 7 centimeters in width;

(f) To make up their articles securely, particularly if they are addressed to distant countries;

(g) To add the word Lettre (letter) on the address side of letters which, by reason of their volume or packing, may be mistaken for other articles;

(h) On articles sent at the reduced rate, to indicate, by annotations such as Papiers d'affaires (commercial papers), Imprimés (prints), Échantillon (sample), Petit paquet (small packet), etc., the class to which they belong.

2. Articles of any kind whose address side has been wholly or partly divided into several spaces intended to receive successive addresses are not admitted.

3. Non-postage stamps and charity or other stamps capable of being mistaken for postage stamps may not be affixed to the address side. The same applies to imprints of stamps which might be confused with postage-paid impressions.

4. Correspondence of the postal service sent under frank shall bear on the front the note Service des postes (postal service) or a similar notation.

Article 108. — GENERAL-DELIVERY ARTICLES.

The address of articles sent to general delivery shall indicate the name of the addressee. The use of initials, figures, simple given names, fictitious names, or conventional marks of any kind, is not permitted for such articles.

Article 109. — ARTICLES IN PANEL ENVELOPES.

1. Articles in transparent-panel envelopes are admitted under the following conditions:

(a) The panel shall lie parallel to the longest dimension, so that the address of the addressee appears in the same direction and the application of the date stamp is not hindered;

(b) The transparency of the panel shall assure perfect legibility of the address, even by artificial light, and shall not interfere with the application of a written note; panel envelopes whose vitrified part allows reflection of artificial light are excluded;

(c) Only the name and address of the addressee shall appear through the panel; the contents of the envelope shall be folded in such a way that the address cannot be wholly or partly covered as a result of slipping;
(d) The address shall be indicated legibly, in pen and ink or in typewriting; articles whose addresses are written in ordinary or indelible pencil are not admitted.

2. Articles in entirely transparent envelopes or open-panel envelopes are not admitted.

Article III. — Articles subject to Customs inspection.

1. Articles to be submitted to Customs inspection shall bear on the front a green label conforming to Model C 1 here to appended. In regard to small packets, the affixing of that label is obligatory in all cases.

If the country of destination requires it or if the sender prefers, the articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph are also accompanied by the prescribed number of separate Customs declarations conforming to Model C 2 here to appended, attached securely to the outside of the article by a crossed string or inserted within the article itself. In this case, only the upper part of the label C 1 is affixed to the article.

In regard to prints, and shipments of serums and vaccines, the absence of the label C 1 cannot involve the return of those articles to the office of origin.

2. The Administrations do not assume any responsibility for the Customs declarations, regardless of the form in which they are made up.

Article III. — Prepayment of Customs duty, etc.

1. Articles to be delivered to the addressees free of all charges shall bear at the top of the address side the conspicuous heading Franc de droits (free of charges) or a similar notation in the language of the country of origin. Such articles shall bear, on the address side, a yellow label also bearing in large letters the notation Franc de droits (free of charges).

2. Every article sent free of charges is accompanied by a prepayment bulletin conforming to Model C 3 here to appended, made of yellow cardboard, the front of which is filled in by the office of mailing. The prepayment bulletin is securely attached to the article.

Chapter II Special provisions applicable to each class of articles.

Article 112 (See Interpretations). — Letters.

No condition of form or sealing is prescribed for letters, provided that the stipulations of Article 109 are observed. The necessary space must be left absolutely free on the front for the prepayment, the address, and the service notes or labels.

Article 113. — Single post cards.

1. Post cards shall be made of cardboard, or of paper strong enough not to hinder manipulation.

Folded sheets of paper whose two inner faces have been glued completely one over the other, so that other articles do not run the risk of slipping inside, are assimilated to post cards.

Post cards shall bear, at the top of the address side, the heading Carte postale (post card) in French or the equivalent of that heading in another language. That heading is not obligatory for cards of private manufacture.

2. Post cards shall be sent uninclosed, i. e., without wrapper or envelope.

3. At least the right half of the front is reserved for the address of the addressee and the service notes or labels; the postage stamps or postage-paid impressions shall be applied to the front, and, as far as possible, to the right half of the card. The sender may use the back and the left half of the front, subject to the provisions of Section 4 following.

4. It is forbidden to join or attach samples of merchandise or similar articles to post cards. However, illustrations, photographs, stamps of any kind, labels and clippings of any kind, of paper
or other very thin material, as well as address labels or slips to be folded back, may be affixed thereto, on condition that such articles are not of such a nature as to alter the character of the post cards, and that they adhere completely to the card. These articles may be placed only on the back or on the left half of the address side of the post card, except address labels or slips, which may occupy the entire front. As for stamps of any kind likely to be mistaken for postage stamps, they may be placed only on the back.

5. Post cards not fulfilling the conditions laid down for that class of articles are treated as letters with the exception, however, of those on which the irregularity consists solely of the application of the stamps on the back. The latter are considered as unprepaid and are treated accordingly, depending upon the classification to which they belong, based on the text which they contain or their dimensions.

Article 114. — Post cards with reply paid.

1. Post cards with reply paid shall have on the front, in the French language, as the heading of the first part: Carte postale avec réponse payée (post card with reply paid), and Carte postale-réponse (reply post card) on the second part. Each of the two halves shall, moreover, fulfill the other conditions laid down for a single post card; they are folded, one over the other, so that the fold forms the upper edge, and may not be fastened in any manner.

2. The address of the reply card shall be found on the inside of the article.
   It is permissible for the sender to indicate his name and address on the front of the reply half.
   The sender is also authorized to have printed on the back of the reply card a questionnaire to be filled in by the addressee.

3. The prepayment of the reply half by means of postage stamps of the country which has issued the card is valid only if both halves of the post card with reply card have arrived joined together from the country of origin and if the reply half is sent from the country where it was received by mail and is addressed to the said country of origin.
   If those conditions are not fulfilled, it is treated as an unprepaid post card.

Article 115. — Commercial papers.

1. The following are considered as commercial papers, on condition that they do not have the character of actual personal correspondence: All papers and documents, wholly or partly written or drawn; such as out-of-date articles of correspondence (opened letters and post cards) which have already reached their original destination, and copies thereof; papers of legal procedure; documents of all kinds drawn up by ministerial officers; waybills or bills of lading; invoices; certain documents of insurance companies; copies of or extracts from documents under private seal written on stamped or unstamped paper; scores or sheets of music in manuscript; manuscripts of works or newspapers sent separately; original and corrected exercises of students, but without any notes not relating directly to the execution of the work.
   Such documents may be accompanied by reference slips or notes bearing the following or similar notations: Enumeration of the pieces composing the shipment, references to correspondence exchanged between the sender and the addressee, such as:

   "Inclosure for our letter of........................ addressed to M. .................
   ................ Our reference ................................... Customer's reference ........."

   Out-of-date correspondence may bear canceled postage stamps or postage-paid impressions which have served to pay the original postage.

2. The following are also considered as commercial papers, even when they have the character of actual and personal correspondence: All articles containing correspondence exchanged between students in schools, provided that such articles are sent through the intermediary of the heads of the schools concerned.

3. Commercial papers are subject, in regard to form and make-up, to the provisions laid down by Article 119 hereafter for prints.

No. 4742
Article 116 (See Interpretations). — PRINTS.

1. The following are considered as prints: Newspapers and periodicals, books, pamphlets, sheet-music, visiting cards, address cards, printing proofs, engravings, photographs and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, patterns to be cut out, catalogs, prospectuses, advertisements, and printed, engraved, lithographed or autographed notices of various kinds, and, in general, all impressions or reproductions obtained on paper or other material assimilable to paper, on parchment or on cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithography, autography or any other easily recognizable mechanical process, with the exception of the copying press, stamps with movable or immovable type, and the typewriter.

2. The print rate does not apply to prints which bear any marks capable of constituting a conventional language, or, with the exceptions specifically authorized by Articles 117 and 118 hereafter, to those whose text has been modified after printing.

3. Motion-picture films, phonograph records, as well as perforated papers intended to be used on automatic musical instruments, are not admitted at the print rate.

The same applies to articles of stationery properly so called, when it appears clearly that the printed text is not the essential part of the article.

4. Cards bearing the heading Carte postale (post card) or the equivalent of that heading in any language are admitted at the print rate, provided that they fulfill the general conditions applicable to prints. Those which do not fulfill such conditions are treated as post cards, or, if occasion arises, as letters, by application of the provisions of Article 113, Section 5.

Article 117. — ARTICLES ASSIMILATED TO PRINTS.

The following are assimilated to prints, provided that they are mailed under the conditions prescribed by the domestic regulations of the Administration of origin: Reproductions, by a mechanical process of polygraphy, chromography, etc., of a manuscript or typewritten original. Each such reproduction may receive the annotations authorized for prints.

Article 118 (See Interpretations). — PRINTS. AUTHORIZED ANNOTATIONS AND INCLOSURES.

1. It is permissible, on the outside and inside of all print articles:

   (a) To indicate the name, title, profession, firm and address of the sender and the addressee, the date of mailing, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, and current postal-check or bank account of the sender, as well as an order or entry number relating exclusively to the article;

   (b) To correct mistakes in printing;

   (c) To strike out, underline or inclose by means of marks certain words or passages in the printed text, unless that is done with the intention of constituting correspondence.

2. It is also permissible to indicate or add:

   (a) On notices concerning the departure and arrival of ships:

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

   (b) On travelers' announcements:

      The name of the traveler, the date, hour and name of the place through which he contemplates passing, as well as the place where he intends to stop;

   (c) On order and subscription blanks for publications, books, newspapers, engravings and pieces of music:

      The works and the number of copies ordered or offered, the price of such works, as well as annotations representing elements affecting the price, the method of
payment, the edition, the names of the authors and publishers, the catalog number and the words broché (stitched or paper-bound), cartonné (boards), or relié (bound);

(d) On forms used in connection with loans from libraries:

The titles of the books, number of copies requested or sent, names of authors or publishers, catalog numbers, number of days permitted for reading, name of the person desiring to consult the book, as well as other brief indications relating to the works in question;

(e) On illustrated cards, printed visiting cards, as well as on Christmas and New Year cards:

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

(f) On printing proofs:

Such changes and additions as relate to corrections, form and printing, as well as notes such as Bon à tirer (ready for printing), Vu Bon à tirer (O. K. for printing), or any similar note relating to the preparation of the work. In case of lack of space, the additions may be made on separate sheets;

(g) On fashion plates, maps, etc.:

The colors;

(h) On current price lists, offers for advertisements, market and stock quotations, commercial circulars and prospectuses:

Figures;

Any other notations representing elements affecting the prices;

(i) On books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs, engravings, sheet-music, and, in general, on all printed, engraved, lithographed or autographed literary or artistic productions:

A dedication consisting of a simple tribute; and, on photographs or engravings, a very concise explanatory legend and other summary information concerning the photograph or engraving itself;

(j) On passages cut from newspapers and periodicals:

The name, date, number and address of the publication from which the article is taken;

(k) On advices of change of address:

The new address of the sender and the effective date thereof, or the old address and the date of the change.

3. The additions and corrections contemplated in Sections 1 and 2 may be made by hand or by any mechanical process.

4. Finally, it is permissible to attach:

(a) To corrected or uncorrected printing proofs:

The manuscript belonging thereto;

(b) To articles of the classes mentioned under Section 2, letter (i):

An open invoice covering the article sent, reduced to its essential terms;

(c) To all prints:

A card, envelope or wrapper bearing the address of the sender of the article and prepaid for the reply by means of postage stamps of the country of destination of the article.
Article 119. — Prints. Make-up of packets.

1. Prints shall be placed either under wrapper, in rolls, between boards, in an open case, or in an unsealed envelope, provided, if need be, with easily removable fasteners offering no danger, or be fastened with a string which is easily untied.

2. Prints in the shape and consistency of a card may be sent open, without wrapper, envelope or fastening. The same mode of dispatch is allowed for prints folded in such a way that they cannot become unfolded en route.

3. At least the right half of the front of prints sent in the form of cards, including illustrated post cards benefiting by the reduced rate, is reserved for the address of the addressee and the service notations or labels. The postage stamps or postage-paid impressions shall be applied to the front and, as far as possible, to the right half of the card.

4. In all cases, the articles shall be made up in such a way that other articles do not run the risk of becoming lost within them.

Article 120 (See Interpretations). — Articles assimilated to raised print for the blind.

Plates bearing characters for the use of the blind are assimilated to raised prints for the blind.

The same applies to sound recordings intended only for the use of the blind, provided that they are sent by an officially recognized institution for the blind or addressed to such an institution.

Article 121. — Samples. Authorized annotations.

It is permissible to indicate, by hand or by a mechanical process, on the outside or inside of packages of samples, and, in the latter case, on the sample itself or on a special sheet relative thereto, the name, title, profession, firm and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of mailing, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, current postal-check or bank account of the sender, a manufacturer’s mark or trade-mark, a brief indication concerning the manufacturer and the jobber of the merchandise or concerning the person to whom the sample is addressed, as well as order or entry numbers, prices and any other annotations representing elements affecting the price, particulars relative to weight, measurements and size, as well as the quantity available, and such as are necessary to determine the origin and character of the merchandise.

Article 122. — Samples. Make-up of packets.

1. Samples of merchandise shall be placed in sacks, boxes or removable envelopes.

2. Articles of glass or other fragile materials, articles containing liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders (whether dyes or not), as well as articles containing live bees, leeches and silkworm eggs, or the parasites mentioned in Article 46, Section 1, of the Convention, are accepted for transmission as samples of merchandise, provided that they are packed in the following manner:

(a) Articles of glass or other fragile materials shall be securely packed (in boxes of metal, wood or strong corrugated pasteboard), so as to avoid all danger to postal employees and the mails;

(b) Liquids, oils, and substances which easily liquefy shall be inclosed in hermetically sealed containers. Each receptacle shall be placed in a separate box of metal, strong wood or strong corrugated pasteboard containing sawdust, cotton or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in case of breakage of the receptacle. The lid of the box shall be fastened in such a way that it cannot be easily detached;
(c) Fatty substances which do not easily liquefy, such as ointments, soft soap, resin, etc., as well as silkworm eggs, the transmission of which presents fewer difficulties, shall be inclosed in an inside cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, etc.), which shall itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal or stout, thick leather;

(d) Dry powdered dyes such as aniline blue, etc., are not admitted unless inclosed in stout tin boxes, placed in turn inside wooden boxes, with sawdust between the two packings. Dry non-coloring powders shall be placed in boxes of metal, wood or pasteboard; those boxes themselves shall be inclosed in a bag of linen or parchment;

(e) Live bees, leeches and parasites shall be inclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger.

3. Articles which would deteriorate if packed in accordance with the general rules may, as an exception, be admitted in a hermetically sealed container. The same applies to samples of industrial or vegetable products mailed under seal by the manufacturer or sealed by the inspection authorities of the country of origin. In such cases, the Administrations concerned may require the sender or the addressee to facilitate inspection of the contents, either by opening certain articles indicated by them, or in some other satisfactory manner.

4. No packing is required for articles consisting of a single 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 shall be indicated, as far as possible, on the wrapper or on the article itself. If the packing or the article is not suitable for the inscription of the address and service information, or for the application of the postage stamps, use shall be made of a tag, preferably of parchment, to be securely attached. The same applies when stamping is likely to damage the article.

Article 123. — Articles assimilated to samples.

The following are admitted at the sample rate: Electrotyples, cut out patterns sent singly, keys sent singly, fresh cut flowers, articles of natural history (dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, etc.), tubes of serum or vaccine and pathological objects rendered inoffensive by their mode of preparation and packing. Those articles, with the exception of tubes of serum and vaccine sent in the general interest by laboratories or institutions officially recognized, may not be sent for commercial purposes. Their packing shall be in accordance with the general regulations concerning samples of merchandise.

Article 124. — Grouped articles.

1. The inclusion in a single packet of articles of correspondence of different classes is limited to commercial papers, to prints other than raised print for the blind, and to samples of merchandise, on condition:

(a) That each article taken singly does not exceed the limits which are applicable to it in regard to weight and dimensions;

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

(c) That the postage paid is at least the minimum charge for commercial papers if the packet contains commercial papers, and the minimum charge for samples if it is composed of prints and samples.

2. These provisions are applicable only to articles subject to the same rate per unit. When an Administration detects the inclusion in one and the same packet of articles liable to different rates, that packet is charged, for its total weight, with the rate applicable to the class for which the rate is highest.

Article 125. — Small packets.

1. Small packets are subject to the provisions laid down for samples of merchandise in regard to preparation and packing.
2. It is permissible to inclose therein an open invoice, reduced to its essential elements, as well as a simple copy of the address of the article with mention of the address of the sender.

3. The names and addresses of the senders shall appear on the outside of the packets.

Article 126. — "Phonopost" Articles.

1. Phonopost articles containing phonograph records shall be inclosed in strong unsealed envelopes.

2. The sender shall mention in conspicuous characters on the front of the envelope, in addition to the ordinary annotations, the word Phonopost. It is permissible to print on the front, in one or more languages, an explanatory notice concerning the manner of reproducing the record.

3. It is permitted to inclose, adequately protected, the necessary needles for the reproduction of the record.

TITLE III. — REGISTERED ARTICLES. RETURN RECEIPTS.

SOLE CHAPTER.

Article 127. — Registered Articles.

1. Registered articles shall bear on the address side the conspicuous notation Recommandé (registered), or a similar notation in the language of the country of origin.

With the exceptions below, no special conditions as to form, sealing or wording of the address are laid down for such articles.

2. Articles of correspondence which bear an address written in pencil or consisting of initials are not accepted for registration.

However, the address of articles other than those which are sent in transparent-panel envelopes may be written with indelible pencil.

3. Registered articles shall bear, in the left-hand corner of the address side, a label conforming to Model C 4 hereto appended, with indication in Latin characters of the letter R, the name of the office of origin and the order number of the article.

However, it is permissible for Administrations whose domestic legislation at present opposes the use of labels to defer the adoption of this measure and to use, for the designation of registered articles, stamps reading Recommandé (registered) or R, beside which shall appear the indication of the office of origin and that of the order number. Those stamps shall likewise be applied in the left-hand corner of the address side.

4. No order number shall be placed on the front of registered articles by the intermediate Administrations.

Article 128. — Return receipts.

1. Articles for which the sender requests a return receipt shall bear, on the front, the conspicuous notation : Avis de réception (return receipt) ; or the imprint of a stamp : A. R. The sender shall mention his name and address on the outside of the article, in Latin characters.

2. They are accompanied by a form of the consistency of a post card, light red in color, conforming to Model C 5 hereto appended ; that form is made up by the office of origin or any other office to be designated by the Administration of origin, and fastened securely to the outside of the article. If it does not reach the office of destination, the latter officially makes up a new return receipt.

The weight of the return-receipt form is not considered in calculating the postage.
3. The office of destination returns the Form C 5, duly completed, in the ordinary mail, without cover and free of postage, to the address of the sender of the article.

4. When the sender makes inquiry about a return receipt which has not reached him within a reasonable period, the procedure set forth in Article 129 hereafter is followed. In such a case, a second fee is not collected, and the office of origin enters at the head of the Form C 5 the note: Duplicata de l'avis de réception, etc. (duplicate return receipt requested, etc.).

Article 129. — RETURN RECEIPTS REQUESTED AFTER MAILING.

1. When the sender requests a return receipt after mailing the article, the office of origin fills out a Form C 5.

The Form C 5 is attached to a tracer, Form C 13, mentioned in Article 153 hereafter; that tracer, after having been provided with a postage stamp representing the fee payable, is treated in accordance with the provisions of the said Article 153, except that, in case of regular delivery of the article, the office of destination removes the Form C 13 and returns the Form C 5 to origin in the manner prescribed by Article 128, Section 3.

2. The special provisions adopted by the Administrations by virtue of Article 153 hereafter, for the transmission of inquiries for registered articles, are applicable to requests for return receipts made after mailing.

TITLE IV. — COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY ARTICLES.

Sole Chapter.

Article 130. — NOTATIONS TO BE MADE ON THE ARTICLE.

1. Registered C. O. D. articles shall bear on the address side the conspicuous heading Remboursement (collect on delivery), followed by the amount of the trade charge, spelled out in full in Latin characters, and in Arabic figures, without erasure or correction, even if certified.

2. The sender shall indicate on the front of the article his name and address in Latin characters. When the amount collected is to be turned over to a current postal-check account in the country of destination or origin, the article shall also bear, on the address side, the following notation in French or in another language known in the country of destination:

   "To be credited to current postal-check account No. ...... of M. .........................
   at ................................, kept by the check office of .............................."

Article 131. — LABEL.

C. O. D. articles shall bear, on the front, an orange-colored label conforming to Model C 6 hereto appended. The label Form C 4, prescribed by Article 127, Section 3, or the imprint of the special stamp taking its place, shall be applied as far as possible in the upper corner of the label, Form C 6.

However, it is permissible for Administrations to make use, instead of the two labels mentioned in the preceding paragraph, of a single label conforming to Model C 7 hereto appended, bearing in Latin characters the name of the office of origin, the letter R, the order number of the article, and an orange-colored triangle on which appears the word Remboursement (C. O. D.).

Article 132. — C. O. D. MONEY ORDER.

Except in the case contemplated by Article 133 following, every C. O. D. article is accompanied by a form of C. O. D. money order of strong cardboard, of light green color, conforming to Model C 8 hereto appended. That form shall indicate the amount of the C. O. D. charge in the currency of the country of origin, and as a general rule, indicate the sender of the article as the payee of the money order. When the regulations of the Administration of origin permit, the sender has the option of mentioning on that order, instead of his address, the holder and number of a current postal-
check account held in the country of origin, as well as the office where that account is kept. Any Administration is at liberty to cause money orders relating to articles originating in its service to be addressed to the offices of origin of the articles, or to others of its offices.

The money order is securely attached to the article to which it relates.

**Article 133. — Transfer to a Current Postal-Check Account in the Country of Destination of the Article.**

Every article whose amount, when collected, is to be turned over to a current postal-check account in the country of destination is accompanied, barring contrary agreement, by a transfer bulletin conforming to the model prescribed in the domestic service of that country. The bulletin shall designate the holder of the account to be credited, and shall contain all other information called for by the text of the form, with the exception of the amount to be credited, which will be entered by the Administration of destination after collecting the amount of the C. O. D. charge. If the transfer bulletin has a coupon, the sender mentions thereon his name and address, as well as such other information as he deems necessary.

The transfer bulletin is attached securely to the article.

**Article 134. — Conversion of the Amount Collected.**

Barring contrary agreement, the amount of the trade charge, expressed in money of the country of origin of the article, is converted into money of the country of destination by the Administration of that country, which makes use of the conversion rate which it employs for money orders destined for the country of origin of the articles.

**Article 135. — Difference Between Indications of the Amount of the C. O. D. Charge.**

In case of difference between the indications of the amount of the charge to be collected on delivery shown on the article and on the money order, the higher sum shall be collected from the addressee.

If the latter refuses to pay that sum, the article may be delivered, except as provided below, upon payment of the lower sum, but with the understanding that an additional payment is to be made, if necessary, upon receipt of the information to be furnished by the Administration of origin. If the addressee does not accept that condition, delivery of the article is postponed.

In all cases, a request for information is sent immediately to the Administration of origin, which shall reply thereto as soon as possible, stating the precise amount to be collected, and applying, if occasion arises, the provisions of Article 137, Section 2, hereafter.

When the addressee is traveling or must be away, payment of the higher sum is always required. In case of refusal, the article is not delivered until reply is received to the request for information.

**Article 136. — Period for Payment.**

The amount to be collected shall be paid within a period of seven days, counting from the day following the arrival of the article at the office of destination. That period may be extended to one month at most when the domestic legislation of the country of destination so requires. At the expiration of the period of retention, the article is returned to the office of origin. The sender may, however, by an annotation, request the immediate return of the article in case that the addressee does not pay the amount of the C.O.D. charge when the article is first tendered for delivery. Immediate return is also effected if the addressee, on presentation, has formally refused to make any payment.

**Article 137. — Cancelation or Modification of the Amount to be Collected on Delivery.**

Requests for cancelation or modification of the amount to be collected are subject to the rules and formalities prescribed by Article 150 hereafter.
In case of a telegraphic request, it shall be confirmed, by the first mail, by a postal request accompanied by the facsimile mentioned in Article 130, Section 1, hereafter, bearing at the head the notation, underlined in colored pencil: “Confirmation de la demande télégraphique du ..........” (confirmation of the telegraphic request of ..........).

In that case, the office of destination merely holds the article on receipt of the telegram, and waits for confirmation by mail before complying with the request.

However, the Administration of destination may, on its own responsibility, comply with a telegraphic request without awaiting such confirmation.

2. Except in the case contemplated by Article 133, every request by mail for modification of the amount to be collected on delivery shall be accompanied by a new C. O. D. money-order form indicating the correct amount.

In case of a request by telegraph, the C. O. D. money order shall be replaced by the office of destination under the conditions fixed by Article 140 hereafter.

Article 138. — Forwarding.

Registered C. O. D. articles may be forwarded if the country of new destination carries on the C. O. D. service with the country of origin. In such a case, the articles are accompanied by C. O. D. money-order forms made out by the service of origin. The Administration of new destination proceeds to settle for the C. O. D. charges as if the article had been sent to it direct.

Articles on which the amount collected is to be turned over to a current postal-check account in the original country of destination may not be forwarded.

Article 139. — Issuance of the C. O. D. Money Order or Transfer Bulletin.

Immediately after collecting the amount of the C. O. D. charge, the office of destination, or any other office designated by the Administration of destination, fills in the part of the C. O. D. money order entitled “Service Information”, and, after placing its date stamp thereon, returns it free of postage to the address indicated.

When a request for information as to the exact amount of the C. O. D. charge has been sent to the Administration of origin, the sending of the money order is postponed until the reply is received.

The transfer bulletins of C. O. D. articles whose amounts are to be transferred to a current postal-check account in the country of destination are treated in accordance with the domestic regulations of that country concerning postal checks and transfers.

Article 140. — Cancellation or Replacement of C. O. D. Money-Order or Transfer-Bulletin Forms.

1. C. O. D money-order forms which become useless because of difference between the indications of the amount to be collected or as a result of cancelation or modification of the amount, as well as transfer-bulletin forms which have become useless in case of cancelation of the amount of the trade charge, are destroyed by the Administration of destination of the articles.

2. The forms relating to C. O. D. articles which are returned to origin for any reason shall be canceled by the Administration which effects the return.

3. When forms relating to C. O. D. articles are lost, misplaced or destroyed before the amounts of the trade charges are collected, the office of destination makes up duplicates on Form C 8, or on the transfer-bulletin form, as the case may be.

Article 141. — Undelivered or Unpaid C. O. D. Money Orders.

C. O. D. money orders which it has been impossible to deliver to the payees are, after having been submitted, if necessary, to the formality of indorsement for extension of validity, receipted.
by the Administration of origin of the articles to which such orders relate, and debited in the account to the Administration which has issued them.

The same applies to C. O. D. money orders which have been delivered to the payees, but whose amounts have not been collected. However, such orders should first be replaced by authorizations for payment made up by the Administration of origin of the orders.

**Article 142. — Account of C. O. D. Money Orders.**

1. Barring contrary agreement, the account relative to C. O. D. money orders paid is made up on a form agreeing with Model C 9 hereto appended, and is attached to the monthly money-order account.

2. In this individual account, which is accompanied by the paid and receipted C. O. D. money orders, the orders are entered in the alphabetical order of the offices of issue and in the numerical order of their entry in the records of those offices. The Administration which has made up the account deducts, from the total amount of its credit balance, the amount of the charges and fees due to the corresponding Administration, in accordance with Article 73 of the Convention.

3. The balance of the account C 9 is added, as far as possible, to that of the monthly money-order account made up for the same period. The verification and settlement of those accounts are effected in accordance with the rules fixed by the Agreement and Regulations concerning money orders.

**TITLE V. — OPERATIONS UPON DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL.**

**Sole Chapter.**

**Article 143. — Application of the Date Stamp.**

1. Correspondence is post-marked on the front by the office of origin with a stamp indicating, in Latin characters as far as possible, the place of origin and the date of mailing.

   In localities having several post offices, the stamp shall indicate which is the office of mailing.

   The application of the stamp contemplated in the preceding paragraphs is not obligatory for correspondence prepaid by means of impressions of stamping machines if the indication of the place of origin and date of mailing appears in such impressions. Neither is the application of the stamp in question required for unregistered articles at the reduced rate, on condition that the place of origin is indicated on such articles.

2. All valid postage stamps shall be canceled.

   Postage stamps not canceled through error or oversight on the part of the service of origin shall be marked through with a heavy line or canceled in some other manner by the office which detects the irregularity, but they are not struck with the date stamp.

3. Missent correspondence, except unregistered articles at reduced rate, shall be struck with the impression of the date stamp of the office at which it arrives through error. This obligation is imposed not only upon fixed post offices, but also upon traveling post offices as far as possible.

   The impression shall be placed on the back in the case of letters, and on the front in the case of post cards.

4. The postmarking of correspondence mailed on board ships is incumbent upon the postal agent or the officer on board in charge of the service, or in their absence upon the post office at the port of call where such correspondence is delivered in open mail. In such a case, the office strikes the articles with its date stamp and places on them the note *Navire* (ship), *Paquebot* (mail steamer), or a similar notation.

5. The office of destination of a reply-paid post card may apply its date stamp on the left side of the front of the reply half.
Article I44. — Special-delivery articles.

Articles to be specially delivered shall have affixed, as far as possible beside the indication of the place of destination, a printed label of dark red color bearing in large characters the word Exprés (special delivery).

Article I45. — Unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid articles.

1. Articles of correspondence on which any charge is to be collected after mailing, either from the addressee, or from the sender in the case of return as undeliverable, are marked with the T-stamp (postage due) in the upper right-hand corner of the front; the indication in francs and centimes of the amount to be collected is entered in very legible figures beside that stamp.

2. The application of the T-stamp, as well as the indication of the amount to be collected, is incumbent upon the Administration of origin, or, in case of reforwarding or return as undeliverable, upon the redispaching Administration.

However, if it is a question of articles coming from countries which apply reduced rates in relations with the redispaching Administration, the amount to be collected is indicated by the Administration which effects delivery.

3. The delivering Administration marks the article with the amount of postage to be collected.

4. Every article not bearing the T-stamp is considered as duly prepaid and treated accordingly, save in case of obvious error.

5. Account is not taken of postage stamps or postage-paid impressions not valid for prepayment. In such a case, the figure zero (0) is placed beside such stamps or impressions, which shall be inclosed in pencil.

Article I46. — Return of prepayment bulletins. Recovery of charges advanced.

1. After the delivery to the addressee of an article free of charges, the office which has advanced the Customs or other charges on behalf of the sender completes, in regard to itself, the indications which appear on the back of the prepayment bulletin, and transmits the latter, accompanied by the supporting papers, to the office of origin of the article; such transmission is effected in a sealed envelope, without indication of the contents.

However, each Administration has the right to cause the return of prepayment bulletins bearing charges to be effected by offices specially designated, and to request that the bulletins be sent to a certain office.

The name of the office to which the bulletins are to be returned is indicated, in all cases, by the office of origin of the article on the front of the prepayment bulletin.

2. When an article bearing the notation Franc de droits (free of charges) reaches the office of destination without any prepayment bulletin, the office charged with the Customs clearance makes up a duplicate bulletin, on which it mentions the name of the country of origin and, as far as possible, the date of mailing of the article.

When the prepayment bulletin is lost after the delivery of the article, a duplicate is prepared under the same conditions.

3. Prepayment bulletins belonging to articles which are returned to origin for any reason shall be canceled by the Administration of destination.

4. On receipt of a prepayment bulletin indicating the charges paid by the service of destination, the Administration of origin converts the amount of those charges into its own money at a rate which shall not be higher than the rate fixed for the issuance of money orders destined for the corresponding country. The result of the conversion is 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 delivers the coupon of the bulletin, and, if need be, the supporting papers, to the sender.
Article 147 (See Interpretations). — Forwarded Articles.

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

2. Articles which are not prepaid, or which are insufficiently prepaid for the first part of their journey, are marked with the charge which would have been applied to them if they had been addressed directly from the point of origin to the place of new destination.

3. Articles regularly prepaid for the first part of their journey and on which the additional charge for their subsequent transmission has not been paid before their redirection are marked with a charge equal to the difference between the amount of postage already paid and that which would have been collected if the articles had originally been sent to their new destination.

4. Articles originally addressed to the interior of a country and duly prepaid in accordance with the domestic rates are considered as articles regularly prepaid for their first transmission.

5. Articles originally sent free of postage in the domestic service of a country are marked with the charge to which they would have been liable if they had been addressed directly from the point of origin to the place of new destination.

6. At the time of forwarding, the redispersing office applies its date stamp on the front in the case of articles in the form of cards, and on the back for all other classes of mail.

7. Ordinary or registered articles which are returned to the senders for completion or correction of the address are not considered as redirected correspondence when returned to the service; they are treated as new correspondence, and are therefore liable to new postage charges.

8. The Customs duties and other non-postal charges whose cancelation it has been impossible to obtain upon redirection or return to origin (Article 149 hereafter) are recovered, through the C. O. D. service, from the Administration of new destination. In that case, the Administration of original destination attaches to the article an explanatory note and a C. O. D. money order (Form C 8).

If the C. O. D. service is not in operation between the Administrations concerned, the charges in question are recovered through correspondence.

9. In case that the attempt to deliver an article at the addressee’s residence by special messenger has been unsuccessful, the redispersing office shall strike out the label or the notation Expres (special delivery) by means of two heavy transverse lines.

Article 148. — Forwarding Envelopes and Collective Envelopes.

1. Articles of ordinary correspondence to be forwarded to one and the same person who has changed his residence may be inclosed in special envelopes conforming to Model C to hereto appended, furnished by the Administrations, on which shall be written only the name and new address of the addressee.

2. Articles subject to Customs examination or articles whose form, volume or weight gives rise to risks of tearing may not be included in such envelopes; the total weight of an envelope and its contents shall in no case exceed 500 grams.

3. The envelope shall be presented open to the forwarding office, to permit it to collect such additional charges, if any, as may be due on the articles which it contains, or to indicate on such articles the charges to be collected on arrival when the additional postage has not been prepaid. After verification, the forwarding office seals the envelope and applies the T-stamp to it if necessary, indicating in francs and centimes the total amount of the charges to be collected.

4. On arrival at destination, the envelope may be opened and its contents verified by the office of delivery, which collects the additional charges not already paid, if any.
5. Ordinary articles of correspondence addressed either to sailors and passengers on board one and the same ship, or to persons taking part in a joint voyage, may likewise be treated in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1 to 4. In that case, the collective envelopes shall be marked with the address of the ship, navigation or travel agency, etc., to which they are to be delivered.

Article 149. — Undeliverable Articles.

1. Before returning correspondence which has not been delivered for any reason to the Administration of origin, the office of destination shall indicate in a clear and concise manner, in the French language, on the back of such articles, the cause of the non-delivery, in the following form: Inconnu (unknown), Refusé (refused), En voyage (traveling), Parti (removed), Non réclamé (unclaimed), Décédé (deceased), etc. In the case of post cards and prints in the form of cards, the reason for the non-delivery is indicated on the right half of the front.

That indication is furnished by applying a stamp or affixing a label. Each Administration has the option of adding a translation in its own language of the cause of non-delivery, and any other indications which may be convenient for it.

The office of destination shall strike out the indications of place which concern it, and place on the front of the article the note Retour (return), beside the indication of the office of origin. It shall also apply its date stamp to the back of letters and the front of post cards.

2. Undelivered articles are returned either singly or in a special bundle labeled Rebut (undeliverable mail matter).

Registered articles which are undeliverable are returned to the exchange office of the country of origin as if it were a question of registered correspondence addressed to that country.

3. Correspondence of the domestic service which is undeliverable and must, for return to the senders, be sent to a foreign country, is treated in accordance with the provisions of Article 147.

4. Correspondence for seamen and other persons addressed in care of a Consul and returned by him to the post office as unclaimed shall be treated as rebits.

The amount of the charges collected on such correspondence shall be refunded.

Article 150 (See Interpretations). — Withdrawal. Change of Address.

1. Requests for withdrawal of correspondence or for change of address give rise to the preparation, by the sender, of a form agreeing with Model C II hereto appended; a single form may be used for several articles mailed simultaneously at the same office by the same sender addressed to the same addressee. In submitting that request to the post office, the sender shall prove his identity and produce the certificate of mailing, if any. After he has proved his identity, for which the Administration of the country of origin assumes responsibility, the procedure is as follows:

(a) If the request is intended to be sent by mail, the form, accompanied by a perfect facsimile of the envelope or address of the article, is sent directly, under registered cover, to the office of destination;

(b) If the request is to be made by telegraph, the form is turned over to the telegraph service, which is charged with transmitting the terms thereof to the post office of destination. The telegram is worded in the French language.

2. On receipt of the Form C II or the telegram taking its place, the office of destination searches for the correspondence in question and takes the necessary action.

If the search is fruitless, if the article has already been delivered to the addressee, or if the telegraphic request is not explicit enough to permit the article to be surely recognized, the fact is reported at once to the office of origin, which advises the applicant accordingly.

3. Any Administration may request, by a notification addressed to the International Bureau, that the exchange of requests concerning it be effected through the intermediary of its central Administration or an office specially designated.
In case that the exchange of requests is effected through the intermediary of the central Administrations, account shall be taken of requests sent directly by the offices of origin to the offices of destination, to the extent that the correspondence in question is withheld from delivery pending the arrival of the request from the central Administration.

Administrations which avail themselves of the option provided for by the first paragraph assume any expense which may be incurred by the transmission, in their domestic service, by mail or telegraph, of the communications to be exchanged with the office of destination.

Employment of the telegraph service is obligatory when the sender himself has made use of that service, and when the office of destination cannot be advised in time by mail.

**Article 151. — Simple correction of address.**

A simple correction of address (without modification of the name or description of the addressee) may be requested directly by the sender of the office of destination; that is to say, without fulfilling the formalities prescribed for change of address properly so called.

**Article 152. — Inquiries. Ordinary articles.**

1. Every inquiry relative to an ordinary article gives rise to the preparation of a form agreeing with Model C 12 hereto appended.

The office which receives the inquiry sends that form directly, without letter of transmittal, in a sealed envelope, to the corresponding office. The latter, after having obtained the necessary information from the addressee or from the sender, as the case may be, returns the form in the same manner to the office which has prepared it.

If the inquiry is seen to be well founded, the latter office sends the form to its central Administration, for purposes of further investigation.

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

2. Any Administration may request, by a notification addressed to the International Bureau, that inquiries concerning its service be transmitted to its central Administration or an office specially designated.

3. Form C 12 shall be returned to the Administration of origin of the article inquired about in accordance with the provisions of Article 153, Section 5, hereafter.

**Article 153. — Inquiries. Registered articles.**

1. Every inquiry relative to a registered article is made on a form agreeing with Model C 13 hereto appended, which shall be accompanied, as far as possible, by a facsimile of the envelope or address of the article.

If the inquiry concerns a C. O. D. article, it shall also be accompanied by a duplicate of the money order C 8 or by a transfer bulletin, as the case may be.

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

2. The inquiry is, as a general rule, sent directly by the office of origin to the office of destination; such transmission takes place without letter of transmittal and in a sealed envelope. If the office of destination is in a position to furnish information as to the final disposal made of the article, it completes the form and returns it to the office of origin.

When the disposal of the article cannot be established by the office of destination, the latter states the fact on the form and returns it to the office of origin, attaching thereto, when possible, a declaration of the addressee stating that he has not received the article. In that case, the Administration of origin completes the form by indicating thereon the particulars of dispatch to the first intermediate Administration. It then transmits it to this latter Administration, which places its observations thereon and transmits it to the following Administration, if any. The inquiry thus passes from one Administration to another until the disposal of the article inquired about is established. The Administration which has effected delivery to the addressee, or which
cannot prove either delivery or regular transmission to another Administration, as the case may be, shows the fact on the form and returns it to the Administration of origin.

3. However, if the Administration of origin or of destination requests it, the inquiry is first transmitted from office to office, following the same route as the article.

In that case, the investigations are continued from the Administration of origin as far as the Administration of destination, observing the procedure indicated in the last paragraph of Section 2.

4. Any Administration may request, by a notification addressed to the International Bureau, that inquiries concerning its service be transmitted to its central Administration or an office specially designated.

5. The Form C 13 and the papers attached thereto shall in all cases be returned to the Administration of origin of the article inquired about within the shortest period possible, and at the latest within a period of three months, counting from the date of the inquiry. That period is extended to six months in relations with distant countries.

6. The foregoing provisions do not apply to cases of rifling of mails, shortage of a dispatch or other similar cases which involve more extended correspondence between the Administrations.

**Article 154. — Requests for Information.**

Requests for information concerning ordinary or registered articles are treated in accordance with the provisions fixed by Articles 152 and 153 respectively.

**Article 155. — Inquiries and Requests for Information Concerning Articles Mailed in Another Country.**

In the case contemplated by Article 53, Section 3, of the Convention, the forms C 12 and C 13 concerning inquiries or requests for information are transmitted to the Administration of origin. The Form C 13 shall be accompanied by the certificate of mailing.

The Administration of origin shall be put in possession of the form within the periods prescribed by Article 53 of the Convention.

**Article 156. — Employment of Postage Stamps Presumed to be Fraudulent or of Counterfeit Impressions of Stamping Machines or Printed Indicia.**

Subject expressly to the provisions of the legislation of each country, the following procedure is followed for establishing the use, for the prepayment of postage, of fraudulent postage stamps or counterfeit impressions of stamping machines or printed indicia:

(a) When the presence on any article of a fraudulent stamp (counterfeit or already used) or of counterfeit impressions of stamping machines or printed indicia is detected upon dispatch, the stamp or impression is not altered in any way, and the article, accompanied by a form agreeing with Model C 14 hereto appended, is addressed under official registered cover to the office of destination. A copy of that form is transmitted to the Administrations of the countries of origin and destination, for their information.

(b) The article is not delivered to the addressee, who is summoned to establish the violation, unless he pays the postage due, makes known the name and address of the sender, and places at the disposal of the post office, after having taken note of the contents, either the entire article, if it is inseparable from the evidence of the violation, or the part of the article (envelope, wrapper, part of letter, etc.) which contains the address and the impression or stamp pointed out as fraudulent. The result of the summons is set forth in a report of proceedings conforming to Model C 15 hereto appended, signed by the postal agent and the addressee. If the latter refuses, the fact is stated in that document.

The report is transmitted, with supporting papers, under official registration, to the Administration of the country of origin, which takes the necessary action thereon in accordance with its legislation.
Administrations whose legislation does not permit the procedure contemplated under letters (a) and (b) above shall give notice of the fact to the International Bureau for the information of the other Administrations.

TITLE VI. — EXCHANGE OF MAILS.

SOLE CHAPTER.


1. The letter bills accompanying the dispatches are in conformity with Model C 16 hereto appended. They are placed in blue envelopes bearing in large characters the indication Feuille d’avis (letter bill).

2. The dispatching office fills in the letter bill with all the details called for by the text, observing the following provisions:

(a) Table I: The presence of ordinary articles to be specially delivered is indicated by a line underscoring the corresponding notation:

(b) Table II: Barring contrary agreement, the dispatching offices number the letter bills according to an annual series for each office of destination, when the dispatches are not formed every day. In that case, each dispatch takes a separate number, even if it is a question of a supplementary dispatch taking the same route or the same ship as the ordinary dispatch.

For the first dispatch of each year, the bill shall bear, in addition to the serial number of the dispatch, that of the last dispatch of the preceding year.

The name of the ship which carries the dispatch is indicated when the dispatching office is in a position to know it;

(c) Table III: Use may be made of one or more special lists conforming to Model C 17 hereto appended, either to replace Table V or to serve as a supplementary letter bill.

The exclusive use of special lists is obligatory if the Administration of destination so requests. The lists in question shall indicate the same serial number as the one mentioned on the letter bill of the corresponding dispatch.

When more than one list is employed, they shall be numbered.

The number of registered articles which may be entered in one and the same special list is limited to 60;

(d) Table IV: If occasion arises, the number of empty sacks belonging to an Administration other than the one to which the dispatch is addressed shall be mentioned separately, with indication of that Administration.

The open letters on official business and the various communications or notes of the dispatching office relative to the exchange service are also mentioned in Table IV;

(e) Table V: This Table is set aside for the entry of the registered articles when exclusive use is not made of special lists.

In case that the corresponding Administrations have agreed upon the bulk billing of registered articles in the letter bills, the total number of such articles shall be indicated in figures and spelled out in full.

When the dispatch does not contain any registered articles, the note Néant (nil) is entered in Table V.

3. Administrations may come to an agreement to create other tables or headings in the letter bill, when they deem it necessary. They may, in particular, arrange Tables V and VI in accordance with their requirements.

4. When an exchange office has no articles to deliver to a corresponding office, and when, in relations between the Administrations concerned, the letter bills are not numbered, by application of Section 2, letter (b), that office merely sends a negative letter bill in the next dispatch.
5. When closed mails must be sent by means of ships which the intermediate Administration to which they belong does not regularly utilize for the transportation of its own mails, the weight of the letters and other articles shall be indicated in the address of such mails when the Administration charged with assuring the embarkation so requests.

Article 158. — Transmission of registered articles.

1. Registered articles, and, if occasion arises, the special lists mentioned in Article 157, Section 2, are made up into one or more separate packets or sacks, which shall be suitably wrapped or inclosed and sealed with wax or lead in such a manner as to protect the contents. The registered articles are arranged in each packet according to their entry numbers. When several special lists are used, each of them is tied up with the registered articles to which it relates.

Subject to agreement between the Administrations concerned, and when the volume of registered articles permits it, such articles shall be included in the special envelope containing the letter bill. That envelope shall be sealed.

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

2. To the outside of the packet of registered articles is attached, by means of a crossed string, the special envelope containing the letter bill; when the registered articles are contained in a sack, the said envelope is tied to the neck of such sack.

3. If there is more than one packet or sack of registered articles, each of the supplementary packets or sacks is provided with a label indicating the nature of the contents.

Article 159. — Transmission of special-delivery articles.

1. Ordinary special-delivery articles are tied together in a special bundle having a label bearing the note Expres (special delivery) in large characters and inserted by the exchange offices in the envelope containing the letter bill which accompanies the dispatch.

However, if that envelope must be affixed to the neck of the sack of registered articles (Article 158, Section 2), the bundle of special-delivery articles is placed in the outside sack. The presence in the dispatch of articles of that kind is then announced by a slip placed inside the envelope containing the letter bill. The same procedure is followed when it has not been possible to inclose the special-delivery articles with the letter bill because of their number, form or dimensions.

2. Registered special-delivery articles are arranged in order among the other registered articles, and the note Expres (special delivery) is placed in the Observations column of Table V of the letter bill or of the special lists, opposite the entry concerning each of them. In case of bulk billing, the presence of registered articles to be specially delivered is indicated simply by the note Expres (special-delivery) in Table V of the letter bill.

Article 160. — Preparation of dispatches.

1. As a general rule, articles are sorted and tied 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 into packets, apart from those containing ordinary prints. The bundles are designated by labels bearing the indication of the office of destination or redispach of the articles contained in the bundles. Articles of correspondence capable of being tied in bundles shall be arranged in the direction of the address. Prepaid articles are separated from those which are unprepaid or shortpaid, and the labels of bundles of articles which are unprepaid or shortpaid are marked with the T-stamp.

Letters bearing traces of opening, deterioration or damage shall be marked with a mention of the fact and be struck with the date stamp of the office which has detected it.

Money orders sent unclosed are tied in a separate bundle, which shall be included in a packet or sack containing registered articles and, in appropriate cases, in the packet or sack of insured articles. If the dispatch does not contain either registered or insured articles, the orders are placed in the envelope containing the letter bill or tied up with the latter.
2. Dispatches are inclosed in sacks suitably closed, sealed with wax or lead, and labeled. When use is made of string, it shall be passed twice around the neck of the sack before being tied. The imprints on the wax or lead seals shall reproduce, in very legible Latin characters, the name of the office of origin or an indication sufficient to permit that office to be determined.

The labels of the dispatches shall be of cloth, strong cardboard, parchment, or paper pasted on a wooden block; in relations between adjacent offices, use may be made of labels of strong paper. The labels are made up in the following colors:

(a) In vermillion red, for sacks containing registered articles;
(b) In white, for sacks containing only ordinary letters and post cards;
(c) In light blue, for sacks containing only ordinary other articles;
(d) In green, for sacks containing only empty sacks returned to origin.

Sacks containing mixed ordinary correspondence (letters, post cards and other articles) shall bear the white label.

The use of vermillion red, white and light blue labels is obligatory; on the other hand, green labels are used only if the Administration of destination so demands.

The labels bear the indication, printed in small Latin characters, of the name of the dispatching office, and, in heavy Latin characters, the name of the office of destination, preceded by the words de (from) and pour (for) respectively. In exchanges between distant countries not effected by direct maritime services, those indications are completed by the mention of the date of dispatch, the number of the mail, and the port of debarkation, if any, if the Administration concerned so requests.

The sacks shall indicate legibly, in Latin characters, the office or country of origin, and shall bear the note Postes (posts) or some other similar note characterizing them as postal dispatches. Intermediate offices shall not place any serial number on labels of sacks or packets of closed mails in transit.

3. Barring contrary agreement, dispatches of small size or negative dispatches are simply wrapped in strong paper in such a manner as to avoid all harm to the contents, then tied and sealed with wax or lead.

In case of lead sealing, those dispatches shall be prepared in such a way that the string cannot be detached. When they contain nothing but ordinary correspondence, they may be fastened by means of gummed seals bearing the printed indication of the dispatching office or Administration. The addresses of the packets shall comply, in regard to the printed indications and the colors, with the provisions laid down by Section 2 for the labels of sacks of mail.

4. When the number or volume of the mails requires the employment of more than one sack, separate sacks shall be used, as far as possible:

(a) For letters and post cards;
(b) For other articles; if occasion arises, separate sacks shall also be used for small packets; the labels of these latter sacks bear the note Petits paquets (small packets).

The packet or sack of registered articles, tied together with the letter bill in the manner prescribed by Article 158, Section 2, is placed in one of the letter sacks or in a separate sack; the outside sack shall in any case bear the red label. When there is more than one sack of registered articles, the additional sacks containing nothing but registered articles other than letters and post cards may be sent uninclosed, bearing the red label.

5. The label of the sack or packet containing the letter bill, even if the latter is negative, is always marked with the letter F, traced in a conspicuous manner.

6. The weight of each sack shall not exceed 30 kilograms.

7. As far as possible, the exchange offices insert in their own dispatches for a given office, all dispatches of small dimensions (packets or sacks) which reach them for that office.
Article 161. — Delivery of dispatches.

1. The delivery of dispatches between two corresponding offices is effected in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Administrations concerned.

Only the sacks and packets designated by red labels need, at the time of delivery, be subjected to complete verification of their closing and condition. As for the other sacks and packets, their verification is optional and they are always delivered in bulk.

2. Dispatches shall be delivered in good condition. However, a dispatch may not be refused because of damage. When a dispatch is received in bad condition by an intermediate office, it shall be placed, just as it is, under new packing. The office which effects the repacking shall enter the indications of the original label on the new label and place on the latter an imprint of its date stamp, preceded by the note Rembâlé à ............. (repacked at ..............).

Article 162 (See Interpretations). — Verification of dispatches.

1. When an intermediate office must proceed to repack a dispatch, it verifies the contents thereof if it presumes that they have not remained intact.

It makes up a bulletin of verification conforming to Model C 18 hereto appended, complying with the provisions of Section 3 hereafter. That bulletin is sent to the exchange office from which the dispatch was received; a copy thereof is addressed to the office of origin and another is inserted in the repacked dispatch.

2. The office of destination verifies whether the dispatch is intact, and whether the entries on the letter bill, and on the special lists of registered articles, if any, are correct. In case of shortage of a dispatch, or of one or more sacks forming part thereof, of registered articles, of a letter bill, of a special list of registered articles, or when it is a question of any other irregularity, the fact is established at once by two employees. The latter make the necessary corrections on the bills or lists, taking care to strike out the erroneous items in such a manner as to allow the original entries to be recognized. Except in case of obvious error, the corrections prevail over the original statement.

When an office receives letter bills or special lists which are not intended for it, it sends those documents to the office of destination, or, if its domestic regulations so prescribe, certified copies thereof.

3. The facts established are reported by means of a bulletin of verification to the office of origin of the dispatch, and, in case of actual shortage, to the last intermediate office, by the first mail available after complete verification of the dispatch.

The indications of that bulletin shall specify as exactly as possible what sack, packet or article is involved.

A duplicate of the bulletin of verification is sent, under the same conditions as the original, to the Administration to which the office of origin of the dispatch belongs, when that Administration so demands. When it is a question of important irregularities giving rise to the presumption of loss or rifling, the envelope or sack as well as the string and the wax or lead seal which fastens the packet or sack of registered articles are, when possible, attached to the bulletin of verification addressed to the office of origin. The same applies to the outer envelope or sack, with its string, label and wax or lead seal, whenever the transmission of such pieces of evidence is possible.

In the exchange with Administrations which require the sending of a duplicate, the supporting evidence mentioned above is attached to the duplicate.

In the cases contemplated by Sections 1 and 2, the office of origin, and the last intermediate exchange office, if any, may also be advised by telegram at the expense of the Administration sending the telegram.

Telegraphic notice shall be given whenever the dispatch shows evident traces of rifling, in order that the dispatching or intermediate office may proceed without any delay to investigate the matter, and, if need be, advise the preceding Administration, likewise by telegram, for the continuance of the investigation.
4. When the absence of a dispatch is the result of a failure of mails to connect, or when it is duly explained on the waybill, the preparation of a bulletin of verification is not necessary unless the dispatch does not reach the office of destination by the next mail.

The sending of the duplicate provided for by Section 3 may be postponed if it is presumed that the shortage of the dispatch is due to delay or misdirection.

When a dispatch, the absence of which had been reported to the office of origin, and to the last intermediate exchange office, if any, is located, it is necessary to send a second bulletin of verification to the said offices announcing the receipt of that mail.

5. The offices to which the bulletins of verification are addressed return them as promptly as possible after having examined them, and after having entered thereon their observations, if any.

If those bulletins are not returned to the Administration of origin within the period of two months, counting from the date of their issue, they are considered, until the contrary is proved, as duly accepted by the offices to which they were addressed.

That period is extended to four months in relations with distant countries.

6. When a receiving office upon which the verification of the dispatch was incumbent has not sent to the office of origin, and to the last intermediate exchange office, if any, by the first mail available after verification, a bulletin reporting any irregularities, it is considered, until the contrary is proved, as having received the dispatch and its contents. The same presumption exists in the case of irregularities which have not been mentioned, or which have been reported in an incomplete manner, in the bulletin of verification.

7. The bulletins of verification and the duplicates are transmitted under registered cover.

Article 163 (See Interpretations). — RETURN OF EMPTY SACKS.

1. Barring contrary agreement between the corresponding Administrations, sacks shall be returned empty, by the next mail, in a direct dispatch for the country to which such sacks belong. The number of sacks returned by each mail shall be entered under the Service Information heading of the letter bill.

The return is effected between the exchange offices designated for that purpose.

The empty sacks shall be rolled up in suitable bundles; the label blocks, as well as the labels of cloth, parchment or other strong material, if any, shall be placed inside the sacks. The bundles shall be provided with a label indicating the name of the exchange office from which the sacks were received, whenever they are returned through the intermediary of another exchange office.

If the empty sacks to be returned are not too numerous, they may be placed inside the sacks containing the correspondence; otherwise, they shall be placed in separate sealed sacks labeled with the names of the exchange offices. The labels shall bear the note Sans vides (empty sacks).

2. In case that the check made by an Administration on the return of sacks belonging to it shows that 10 per cent of the total number of sacks used during a year for the preparation of dispatches have not been returned before the end of that year, the Administration which cannot prove the return of the empty sacks is bound to reimburse the dispatching Administration for the value of the missing sacks. Reimbursement shall also be effected if the number of missing sacks does not reach 10 per cent but exceeds 50 sacks.

Each Administration fixes, periodically, and uniformly for all kinds of sacks which are used by its exchange offices, an average value in francs, and communicates it to the Administrations concerned through the intermediary of the International Bureau.
TITLE VII. — PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSIT CHARGES.

CHAPTER I. — STATISTICAL OPERATIONS.

Article 164. — Transit statistics.

1. The transit charges collectible under Articles 75 et seq. of the Convention are computed on the basis of statistics taken once every three years, and alternately during the first fourteen or twenty-eight days of the month of May or during the first fourteen or twenty-eight days following the 14th of October.

The statistics are taken during the second year of each triennial period.

Dispatches made up on board ships are included in the statistics when they are unloaded during the statistical period.

2. The statistics of October-November, 1939, as well as the accounts relating thereto made up in accordance with the provisions of the Convention of Cairo, will apply up to the end of 1940.

The statistics of May, 1942, will apply to the years 1941, 1942, and 1943; those of October-November, 1945, to the years 1944, 1945 and 1946.

3. The annual payments of transit charges to be made on the basis of a set of statistics shall be continued provisionally, until the accounts made up in accordance with the following statistics are approved or considered as automatically accepted (Article 173 hereafter). The adjustment of the payments made provisionally is undertaken at that time.

4. When an important modification takes place in the routing of correspondence from one country for another, and if such modification affects a period or periods amounting to a total of at least twelve months, any Administration concerned may request a revision of the transit-charge accounts. In that case, the sums to be paid by the dispatching Administrations are determined in accordance with the intermediate services actually employed, but the total weights which serve as the basis for the new accounts shall normally be the same as those of the dispatches sent during the statistical period mentioned in Section 1. When an agreement as to the manner of division cannot be reached, special statistics shall be taken in order to adjust the apportionment of those weights among the various services employed. No modification in the routing of correspondence for a given country is considered as important unless if affects the accounts between the Administration of origin and the intermediate Administration concerned by more than 5000 francs a year. If the modification exceeds that amount it has its effect on the accounts of the Administration of origin with the Administrations which have performed the transit previously and the Administrations which perform it subsequently to the modification brought about, even when the reduction of the accounts does not attain the prescribed minimum for certain Administrations. The request for a revision of the accounts, and, if need be, for special statistics, may be made when the modification in the routing of the correspondence in question has lasted at least nine months. However, the results of those statistics are not taken into consideration unless the period of twelve months is actually completed.

If, when special statistics are taken, it is found that the total weights of the mails exchanged between two Administrations and transported by a third Administration have increased by 100 per cent or diminished by 50 per cent as compared with the results of the last statistical period, and that the account of the third Administration would undergo, for that reason, a modification of more than 5000 francs a year, the new weights established shall serve as the basis for the transit charges due to that Administration.

Likewise, when an intermediate Administration establishes, during the six months following the statistics, that a difference of 20 per cent at least in the total weights conveyed exists between the dispatches sent by another Administration during the statistical period and the normal traffic, the Administration concerned may demand the taking of new statistics, if the accounts between two Administrations are affected by a modification of more than 5000 francs a year.
Article 165. — Preparation and designation of closed mails during the statistical period.

1. During each statistical period, the exchange of correspondence in closed mails across the territory or by means of the services of one or more intermediate Administrations gives rise to the employment of separate sacks for letters and post cards and for other articles.

The number of sacks utilized for the preparation of a dispatch must be reduced to the strict minimum.

The obligation of preparing separate sacks for letters and post cards and for other articles does not apply to dispatches whose total gross weight does not exceed 3 kg., i.e., the average weight considered in the accounts for light sacks by virtue of Article 173 hereafter. Each Administration therefore has the option, in such cases, of including all the articles in a single sack, which is then counted as an L. C. sack. It is understood, however, that such a dispatch may not contain any other sack giving rise to the payment of transit charges.

When the volume of the mails permits, the separate sacks of articles of all kinds (L. C. and A. O.) for one and the same destination shall be inclosed in a single collective sack.

2. By exception to the provisions of Articles 158 and 159, every Administration has the option, during the statistical period, of including registered and special-delivery articles other than letters and post cards in one of the sacks intended for other articles, mentioning that fact on the letter bill; but if, in accordance with Articles 158 and 159, those articles are included in a sack of letters, they are considered as letters insofar as the statistics are concerned.

3. During the statistical period all dispatches exchanged in transit shall bear, in addition to the ordinary labels, a special label bearing in large letters the note Statistique (statistics), followed by the indication 5 kilograms, 10 kilograms, or 30 kilograms, according to the division of weight (Article 166, Section 1, hereafter). The statistical label shall also bear the note L. C. or A. O., as the case may be.

4. In regard to sacks which contain nothing but empty sacks, or correspondence exempt from all transit charges (Article 76 of the Convention), the note Statistique is followed by the word Exempt.

5. When the sacks composing the dispatch are inclosed in a collective sack, the latter shall be provided with the special Statistique label, on which the note S. C. is added. The indications concerning the statistics which appear on the inside sacks are not repeated on the collective sack.

Article 166 (See Interpretations). — Fixing of the number of sacks and weight of closed mails.

1. For dispatches which give rise to the payment of transit charges, the dispatching exchange office makes use of a special letter bill conforming to Model C 19 hereto appended. It enters on that letter bill the number of sacks, dividing them, if occasion arises, into the following classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of the sacks</th>
<th>Number of sacks whose gross weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>does not exceed 5 kg. (light sacks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. C.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. O.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of sacks exempt from transit charges: ..........................................................
The number of sacks exempt from transit charges shall be the total of those bearing the indication Statistique—Exempt in accordance with the provisions of Article 165, Section 4.

2. The entries in the letter bills are verified by the exchange office of destination. If that office finds an error in the numbers entered, it corrects the bill and immediately reports the error to the dispatching exchange office by means of a bulletin of verification conforming to Model C 20 hereto appended. However, in regard to the weight of a sack, the statement of the dispatching exchange office is considered as valid unless the actual weight exceeds the maximum weight of the class in which that sack has been entered by more than 250 grams.

Article 167. — Preparation of statements for closed mails.

1. As soon as possible after the close of statistical operations, the offices of destination make up, in as many copies as there are Administrations concerned, including that of the country of origin, statements conforming to Model C 21 hereto appended, and transmit such statements to the exchange offices of the dispatching Administration to be indorsed with their acceptance. Those offices, after having accepted the statements, transmit them to their central Administration, which distributes them among the Administrations concerned.

2. If the Forms C 21 have not reached the exchange offices of the Administration of origin, or if they have not arrived there in sufficient numbers, within a period of three months (four months in exchanges with distant countries), counting from the date of dispatch of the last mail to be included in the statistics, those offices themselves make up the said forms in sufficient numbers in accordance with their own records, and enter on each one of them the note: Les relevés C 21 du bureau destinataire ne sont pas parvenus dans le délai réglementaire (The Forms C 21 from the office of destination did not arrive within the prescribed period). They then transmit them to their central Administration, which distributes them among the Administrations concerned.

Article 168. — List of closed mails exchanged in transit.

1. As soon as possible, and at the latest within a period of three months after each statistical period, except in cases where the route could not be determined within that period, the Administrations which have sent dispatches in transit send a list of such dispatches on a form agreeing with Model C 22 hereto appended to the various Administrations whose intermediary they have employed.

2. If that list indicates dispatches in transit which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 165, do not give rise to the preparation of a Form C 21, it shall bear an explanatory note, such as: Sacs vides (empty sacks), Correspondances exemptes (correspondence exempt from transit charges).

Article 169. — Closed mails exchanged with warships.

It is incumbent upon the Administrations of countries to which warships belong to make up the Forms C 21 relative to the mails dispatched or received by those vessels. Mails dispatched during the statistical period destined for warships shall bear, on labels, the date of dispatch.

In case that such dispatches are forwarded, the forwarding Administration so advises the Administration of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Article 170. — Transit bulletin.

1. When the route to be followed and the transportation services to be utilized for mails dispatched during the statistical period are unknown or uncertain, the Administration of origin shall, at the request of the Administration of destination, prepare for each dispatch a bulletin, green in color, conforming to Model C 23 hereto appended. The Administration of origin may also send such bulletin without a formal request from the Administration of destination, if circumstances appear to require it.

The letter bills of the dispatches which give rise to the preparation of the said bulletin shall be marked at the head with the conspicuous notation: Bulletin de transit (transit bulletin).
same notation, underlined in red pencil, is entered on the special Statistique (statistical) labels mentioned in Article 165.

2. The transit bulletin shall be sent in open mail, together with the dispatches to which it relates, to the different services which participate in their transportation. In each country concerned, the exchange offices of entry and departure, to the exclusion of all other intermediate offices, enter on the bulletin the information concerning the transit effected by them. The last intermediate exchange office sends the bulletin C 23 to the office of destination. The bulletin is then returned by that office to the office of origin in support of the Form C 21. When a transit bulletin whose issuance was requested or is announced at the head of the letter bill is missing, the office of destination is bound to make inquiry about it without any delay.

Article 171. — Exceptions to Articles 166, 167, and 170.

Each country has the option of notifying the other countries, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, that the bulletins of verification, Form C 20, the statements, Form C 21, and the transit bulletins, Form C 23, are to be addressed to its central Administration.

The latter, in that case, takes the place of the exchange offices for the preparation of the statements C 21 in conformity with the provisions of Article 167, Section 2.

Article 172. — Extraordinary services.

Apart from transportation by air mail, the service maintained for the accelerated land conveyance of the so-called India Mail, and the special motor services from Palestine or Syria to Iraq, are alone considered as extraordinary services giving rise to special transit charges.

Chapter II. — Accounting. Adjustment of accounts.

Article 173. — Transit-charge account.

1. For the preparation of transit accounts, the light, medium or heavy sacks, as defined by Article 166, are considered as having their average weights of 3, 12 or 24 kilograms respectively.

2. The weight of the closed mails is multiplied by 26 or 13, as the case may be, and the product serves as the basis for individual accounts showing, in francs, the annual payments due to each Administration.

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

The duty of making up the accounts is incumbent upon the creditor Administration, which transmits them to the debtor Administration.

3. In order to take account of the weight of the sacks and packing, as well as of the classes of correspondence exempt from all transit charges in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 of the Convention, the total amount of the account for closed mails is reduced by 10 per cent.

4. The individual accounts are made up in duplicate on forms agreeing with Model C 24 hereto appended, on the basis of the statements C 21. They are sent to the dispatching Administration as soon as possible, and at the latest within a period of ten months following the expiration of the statistical period, accompanied by the relative statements C 21.

5. If the Administration which has sent the individual account has not received any corrective observation within an interval of four months, counting from the date of transmission, that account is considered as automatically accepted.


1. Barring contrary agreement between the Administrations concerned, the general account covering transit charges is made up annually by the International Bureau.
2. As soon as the individual accounts between two Administrations are approved or considered as automatically accepted (Article 173, Section 5), each of those Administrations transmits without delay, to the International Bureau, an account conforming to Model C.25 hereto appended and indicating the total amounts of those accounts. At the same time, a copy of the account is addressed to the Administration concerned. Upon receipt of an account coming from one Administration, the International Bureau so advises the other Administration concerned.

Centimes are ignored in the balances.

In case of difference between the corresponding items furnished by two Administrations, the International Bureau invites them to come to an agreement and to communicate to it the sums definitely arrived at.

When only one of the Administrations has furnished the Form C.25, the amounts indicated by that Administration hold good, unless the corresponding statement is received by the International Bureau from the Administration in arrears in time for the preparation of the next general annual account.

In the case provided for by Article 173, Section 5, the accounts shall bear the note: _Aucune observation de l'Administration débitrice n'est parvenue dans le délai réglementaire_ (No observation received from the debtor Administration within the prescribed period).

If two Administrations agree to make a special settlement, their Forms C.25 bear the note: _Compte réglé à part — à titre d'information_ (Account settled separately—for purposes of information); and are not included in the general annual account.

3. The International Bureau makes up, at the end of each year, on the basis of the forms which have reached it up to that time and which are considered as duly accepted, a general account of transit charges. If occasion arises, it complies with the rule laid down by Article 164, Section 3, for annual payments.

The account indicates:

(a) The debit and credit of each Administration;
(b) The debit or 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 proceeds by way of compensation in such a manner as to restrict to the minimum the number of payments to be made.

4. The general annual accounts shall be transmitted to the Administrations by the International Bureau as soon as possible, and at the latest before the expiration of the first quarter of the year following that of their preparation.

_Article 175 (See Interpretations). — Settlement of transit charges._

1. The balance resulting from the general annual account of the International Bureau or from special settlements, including, if occasion arises, the adjustment provided for in Article 164, Section 3, is paid by the debtor Administration to the creditor Administration in one of the following manners:

(a) At the choice of the debtor Administration, in gold or by means of checks or drafts fulfilling the conditions prescribed by Section 2 hereafter and payable at sight in the capital or in a commercial city of the creditor country; or

(b) Following agreement between the two Administrations, through the intermediary of a bank utilizing the transfer service of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, or by any other means.

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

If the moneys of several countries fulfill those conditions, it is incumbent upon the creditor country to designate the money which is convenient for it. The conversion is effected at the gold par rate.
3. When the two countries have come to an agreement on that subject, the checks or drafts may also be expressed in money of the creditor country, even if such money does not fulfill the conditions laid down by Section 2. In that case, the balance is converted at the gold par rate into money of a country fulfilling the conditions prescribed by Section 2. The result obtained is then converted into money of the debtor country and from the latter into money of the creditor country at the rate of exchange prevailing in the capital or in a commercial city of the debtor country on the day of purchase of the check or draft.

4. When the amount of the balance exceeds 5000 gold francs, the date of sending of a check or draft, the date of its purchase and its amount shall, if the creditor Administration so requests, be communicated to it by telegram at its own expense.

5. The expenses of payment are borne by the debtor Administration, with the exception of extraordinary expenses, such as the clearing fees, imposed by the creditor country.

6. The payment above mentioned shall be made as soon as possible, and at the latest before the expiration of a period of four months, counting from the date of transmission of the account by the International Bureau, or of the invitation to pay sent by the creditor Administration to the debtor Administration when it is a question of accounts settled separately. That period may be extended to five months in relations between distant countries.

After those periods have expired, the sums due bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent a year, counting from the date of expiration of the said periods.

7. If payment has not been effected one year after the expiration of the periods fixed by Section 6, it is permissible for the creditor Administration, in the case of sums for which the account is made up by the International Bureau, to so advise the said Bureau, which invites the debtor Administration to pay within a period which shall not exceed four months.

If payment of the sums contemplated in the preceding paragraph is not effected at the expiration of that new period, the International Bureau enters them in the following general annual account, to the credit of the creditor Administration. In this case, compound interest is due; i.e., the interest is added to the principal at the end of each year, until the time of payment.

In case of application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the general annual account in question and those for the four years following, shall not, as far as possible, contain, in the balances of Table 2, any amounts to be paid by the defaulting Administration to the creditor Administration concerned.

**TITLE VIII. — VARIOUS PROVISIONS.**

**SOLE CHAPTER.**

**Article 176. — REPLY COUPONS.**

1. Reply coupons conform to Model C 26 hereto appended. They are printed, on paper having in the watermark the letters U P U in large characters, under the supervision of the International Bureau, which furnishes them to the Administrations at cost.

2. Each Administration has the option:

   (a) Of giving the reply coupons a distinctive perforation which does not interfere with the reading of the text and is not of such a nature as to hinder verification of the coupons;

   (b) Of modifying, by hand or by means of a printing process, the selling price indicated on the coupons.

3. In accounts between Administrations, the value of reply coupons is calculated at the rate of 28 centimes per unit.

4. Barring contrary agreement, exchanged coupons are sent annually, at the latest within a period of three months after the expiration of the year, to the Administrations which have issued them, with an indication of their total number and value.

5. As soon as two Administrations have come to an agreement as to the number of coupons exchanged in their reciprocal relations, they each make up and transmit to the International
Bureau a statement conforming to Model C 27 hereto appended, indicating the debit or credit balance, if such balance exceeds 25 francs and if special settlement has not been provided for between the two countries. In the absence of an agreement within a period of six months, the creditor Administration makes up its account and sends it to the International Bureau.

In case that only one of the Administrations furnishes its statement, the indications of the latter are considered as valid.

The balance is included by the International Bureau in an annual account and payment takes place under the conditions prescribed by Article 175.

6. When, in the relations between two Administrations, the annual balance does not exceed 25 francs, the debtor Administration is released from all payment.

Article 177. — Identity cards.

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

2. Such cards are made up on forms agreeing with Model C 28 hereto appended. Those forms are furnished at cost by the International Bureau.

3. At the time of application, the applicant submits his photograph and proves his identity. The Administrations fix the necessary requirements so that cards may not be issued until after careful investigation as to the identity of the applicant.

The employee enters that application in a register; fills in with ink, and in Latin characters, all the information called for by the form of identity card; affixes the photograph to it in the designated place; applies, half on the photograph and half on the card, a postage stamp representing the charge collected; and cancels that stamp by means of a very neat impression of the date stamp.

He then also applies an impression of that stamp or his official seal in such a manner that it appears both on the upper part of the photograph and on the card, then reproduces that impression on the third page of the card, signs the latter, and delivers it to the interested party after obtaining his signature.

4. When the appearance of the holder becomes changed to such an extent that it no longer agrees with the photograph or description, the card shall be renewed.

5. Each country reserves the right to issue identity cards for the international service in accordance with the rules applicable to cards used in its domestic service.

Administrations may attach a leaflet to Form C 28 to receive such special annotations as may be required in the domestic service.

Article 178. — Mails exchanged with warships.

1. Notice shall be given, as far as possible in advance, to the intermediate Administrations, of the establishment of an exchange of closed mails between a Postal Administration and naval divisions or warships of the same nationality, or between one naval division or warship and another naval division or warship of the same nationality.

2. The address of such dispatches is worded as follows:

   From the office of ......................................................
   For  \{ the (nationality) naval division of (name of division) at ........................................ \} (Country).
   or
   From the (nationality) naval division of (name of division) at ........................................
   From the (nationality) ship (name of ship) at ........................................
   For  \{ the (nationality) ship (name of ship) at ........................................ \} (Country).
   or
   From the (nationality) ship (name of ship) at ........................................
   For  \{ the (nationality) ship (name of ship) at ........................................ \} (Country).
3. Dispatches addressed to or coming from naval divisions or warships are forwarded, in the absence of any indication of a special route in the address, by the most rapid routes, and under the same conditions as dispatches exchanged between post offices.

The captain of a mail steamer carrying mails addressed to a naval division or warship holds them at the disposal of the commanding officer of the division or vessel of destination, in case that the latter should happen to request their delivery en route.

4. If the ships are not found at the place of destination when the dispatches addressed to them arrive there, such dispatches are held at the post office until they are withdrawn by the addressee or forwarded to another point. Redirection may be requested either by the Postal Administration of origin or by the commanding officer of the naval division or vessel of destination; or, finally, by a Consul of the same nationality.

5. Those of the dispatches in question which bear the note: Aux soins du Consul à ............, (in care of the Consul of ............) are delivered to the Consulate indicated. Later on, they may, at the request of the Consul, be turned back to the postal service and returned to the place of origin or forwarded to another destination.

6. Dispatches addressed to a warship are considered as being in transit up to their delivery to the commanding officer of that ship, even if they were originally addressed in care of a post office or to a Consul charged with serving as intermediate forwarding agent; they are not, therefore, considered as having arrived at their address as long as they have not been delivered to the warship of destination.

Article 179 (See Interpretations). — PREPAYMENT BULLETINS. ACCOUNTING FOR CUSTOMS CHARGES, ETC.

1. The accounting for Customs charges, etc., paid out by each Administration on behalf of another, is effected by means of individual monthly accounts conforming to Model C 29 hereto appended, which are made up by the debtor Administration in money of the creditor country. The prepayment bulletins are entered in the alphabetical order of the offices which have advanced charges, and in the numerical order which has been given them.

If the two Administrations concerned also participate in the parcel-post service in their reciprocal relations, they may, in the absence of contrary notification, include in the accounts of prepayment bulletins relative to the latter service those relative to the regular-mail service.

2. The individual account, accompanied by the prepayment bulletins, is transmitted to the creditor Administration, at the latest by the end of the month following the one to which it relates. No negative accounts are made up.

3. Verification of the accounts takes place under the conditions fixed by the Regulations of the Agreement concerning money orders.

4. The accounts give rise to a special settlement. Each Administration may, however, request that such accounts be appended either to the money-order accounts or to the parcel-post accounts C P 15 or C P 16.

Article 180. — FORMS FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC.

In view of the application of the provisions of Article 31, Section 2, of the Convention, the following Forms are considered as forms for the use of the public:

C 1 (Customs Label),
C 2 (Customs Declaration),
C 3 (Prepayment Bulletin),
C 5 (Return Receipt),
C 8 (C. O. D. Money Order),
C 10 (Forwarding Envelope),
Return
C II (Request for Change of Address or Modification of C. O. D. charge),

No. 4742
C 12 (Inquiry about an Ordinary Article not received),
C 13 (Tracer for a Registered Article, etc.),
C 26 (Reply Coupon),
C 28 (Postal Identity Card).

Article 181. — Period for retention of documents.

The records of the international service shall be kept for a minimum period of two years, counting from the day following the date to which such documents refer.

Article 182. — Telegraphic address.

Administrations make use, for telegraphic communications which they exchange among themselves, of the telegraphic address Postgen, followed by the name of the city in which the central Administration is located.

For communications addressed to offices other than the Central Administration in the country of destination, the telegraphic address shall be Postbur, followed by the name of the city to which the telegram is addressed.

TITLE IX. — INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

SOLE CHAPTER.

Article 183. — Congresses and Conferences.

The International Bureau prepares the agenda for Congresses and Conferences. It provides for the printing and distribution of the necessary documents.

The director of that Bureau attends the sessions of Congresses and Conferences and takes part in the discussions, without the power of voting.

Article 184. — Information. Requests for modification of the Acts.

The International Bureau shall hold itself at all times at the disposal of members of the Union, to furnish them, on questions relative to the service, such information as they may require.

It prepares a statement of requests for modification or interpretation of the provisions governing the Union, and makes known the results of consultations.

Article 185 (See Interpretations). — Publications.

1. The International Bureau publishes, with the aid of the documents which are placed at its disposal, a special journal in the German, English, Spanish and French languages.

2. It publishes, in accordance with the information furnished under the provisions of Article 193 hereafter, an official digest of all information of general interest concerning the execution of the Convention and the Regulations in each country.

Similar digests concerning the execution of the Agreements are published at the request of the Administrations participating in those Agreements.

3. The International Bureau also publishes, with the aid of the information furnished by the Administrations:

(a) A digest of information concerning the organization of the Administrations of the Union and their domestic services;
(b) A digest of the rates applied by the Administrations in their domestic services;
(c) A list of prohibited articles;
(d) A list of steamship lines;
(e) A list of distances in kilometers on land routes;
(f) A list of distant countries and countries assimilated thereto;
(g) A table of equivalents.
4. Any modifications made in the various documents enumerated in Sections 2 and 3 are communicated by circular.

5. The documents published by the International Bureau are distributed among the Administrations in proportion to the number of contributive units assigned to each of them by application of Article 25 of the Convention.

Additional copies of those documents requested by Administrations are paid for separately, at cost price.

6. The International Bureau is charged with publishing an alphabetical dictionary of all the post offices in the world, with special mention of those of such offices charged with services which have not yet been generalized. That dictionary is kept up to date by means of supplements, or in any other manner which the International Bureau deems convenient.

The dictionary is distributed among the Administrations at the rate of 10 copies for each contributive unit assigned to each of them by application of Article 25 of the Convention. Additional copies requested by Administrations are paid for separately, at cost price.

Article 186. — Annual Report.

The International Bureau makes an annual report of its operations, which is sent to all the Administrations.


The official language of the International Bureau is the French language.

Article 188. — Reply Coupons. Identity Cards.

The International Bureau is charged with causing reply coupons and identity cards to be manufactured, and with supplying them to the Administrations on request.

Article 189. — Balancing and Settlement of Accounts.

1. The International Bureau is charged with effecting the balancing and settlement of accounts of all kinds relating to the international postal service between Administrations which express their desire to use its intermediary. The latter come to an agreement to that effect between themselves and with the Bureau.

2. At the request of the Administrations concerned, telegraphic accounts may also be transmitted to the International Bureau, to be included in the striking of balances.

3. Each Administration reserves the right to make up, at its option, special accounts for various branches of the service, and to settle them, at its convenience, with its correspondents, without employing the intermediary of the International Bureau, to which it merely gives notice of those branches of the service and the countries for which it requests its offices.

4. Administrations which employ the intermediary of the International Bureau in balancing and settling accounts may cease to use that intermediary three months after having given notice thereof.

Article 190. — Preparation of Accounts.

1. When the detailed accounts have been checked and agreed upon, the debtor Administrations transmit to the creditor Administrations, for each class of operations, an acknowledgment, stated in francs and centimes, of the amount of the balance of the two detailed accounts, with indication of the subject of the credit and the period to which it relates.

Barring contrary agreement, an Administration which desires, for its own accounting purposes, to have general accounts, shall make them up itself, and submit them to the corresponding Administration for acceptance.

Administrations may come to agreements to apply another system in their relations.

2. Each Administration addresses to the International Bureau monthly, or quarterly, if special circumstances render it desirable, a table indicating its credit resulting from the detailed
accounts, as well as the total of the sums due to it by each of the contracting Administrations; each credit figuring in that table shall be justified by an acknowledgment from the debtor Administration.

That table shall reach the International Bureau by the 10th of each month or of the first month of each quarter at the latest. Otherwise, it is carried over for settlement to the account for the following month or quarter.

3. The International Bureau examines, by comparing the acknowledgments, whether the tables are correct. Notice of any necessary correction is given to the Administrations concerned.

The debit of each Administration to another is carried over to a recapitulatory table; the sum of the amounts entered in the various columns of that table constitutes the total debit balance of each Administration.


1. The International Bureau assembles the tables and recapitulations into a general balance sheet indicating:

   (a) The total debit and 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 distribution of those sums among the creditor Administrations.

As far as possible, it sees that each Administration does not have to make more than one or two separate payments in order to settle its obligations.

However, an Administration which habitually finds a sum exceeding 50,000 francs due to it by another Administration has the right to claim payments on account.

Such remittances are entered, by both the creditor and the debtor Administrations, at the bottom of the tables which they address to the International Bureau.

2. The acknowledgments transmitted to the International Bureau with the tables are classified according to Administrations.

They serve as the basis for settlement of the accounts of each of the Administrations concerned. In the balance-sheet shall appear:

   (a) The sums relative to the special accounts concerning the various exchanges;
   (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 for each branch of the service, as well as their grand total.

That total must be equal to the debit appearing in the recapitulation.

At the bottom of the balance-sheet, the balance is struck between the debit and the credit resulting from the tables addressed by the Administrations to the International Bureau. The net amount of the debit or credit must be equal to the debit or credit balance carried into the general balance sheet. Moreover, the sheet indicates the Administrations in favor of which the payment is to be effected by the debtor Administration.

The balance sheets shall be sent to the Administrations concerned by the International Bureau by the 22nd of each month at the latest.

Article 192. — Payment.

Payment of the sums due, by virtue of a balance sheet, by one Administration to another Administration shall be made as soon as possible, and at the latest fifteen days after receipt of the balance sheet by the debtor Administration. The provisions of Article 175, Section 1, are applicable in regard to the other conditions of payment. The provisions of Section 6 of the said Article govern in case of non-payment of the balance within the period fixed.

Debit or credit balances not exceeding 500 francs may be carried over to the balance sheet for the following month; provided, however, that the Administrations concerned are in monthly communication with the International Bureau. Mention is made of such carrying over in the
recapitulations and in the settlement accounts for the creditor and debtor Administrations. The debtor Administration, in such a case, sends the creditor Administration an acknowledgment of the sum due, to be carried over to the next table.

Article 193. — Communications to be addressed to the International Bureau.

1. Administrations communicate to one another, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, a triplicate collection of their postage stamps and specimen impressions of their stamping machines, with indication of the date from which postage stamps of previous issues cease to be valid.

2. They shall also communicate to the International Bureau:

(a) The annotation which they have adopted, by application of Article 106, Section 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 an indication of the relations to which such rates are applicable;
(c) An indication of the surcharges which they collect as extraordinary transit charges by virtue of Articles 37 and 77 of the Convention, as well as a list of the countries to which such surcharges apply, and, if necessary, a designation of the services which give rise to their collection;
(d) All necessary information concerning their Customs or other regulations, as well as the prohibitions or restrictions concerning the importation and transit of mail articles in their services;
(e) The number of Customs declarations, if any, required for articles subject to Customs examination addressed to their countries, and the languages in which such declarations may be worded;
(f) Information as to whether or not they admit, in articles prepaid at the letter or sample rate, articles liable to Customs duty;
(g) A list of distances in kilometers on land routes followed in their countries by dispatches in transit;
(h) A list of the steamship lines whose ships leave their ports and are used for the conveyance of mails, with indication of the routes, distances, transit times between the port of embarkation and each of the subsequent ports of call, frequency of the service, and the countries to which the maritime transit charges are to be paid if use is made of the steamships;
(i) Their list of distant countries and countries assimilated thereto;
(j) Their decision in regard to the option of applying or not applying certain general provisions of the Convention and Regulations;
(k) Appropriate information concerning their organization and domestic services;
(l) Their domestic postage rates.

3. Notice of any modification in the information contemplated in Section 2 shall be given without delay.

4. Administrations shall furnish the International Bureau with two copies of the documents which they publish, in regard to both the domestic and the international services.

Article 194. — General Statistics.

1. The International Bureau makes up a set of general statistics for each year.

For that purpose, the Administrations send it a set of statistical information, as complete as possible, on forms agreeing with Models C 30 and C 31 hereto appended. Table C 30 is sent out at the end of the month of July of each year; but the information comprised in Parts I, II, and IV of that table is furnished only once every three years; Table C 31 is likewise sent out once every three years, on the same date. The information furnished always relates to the preceding year.

2. Service operations which give rise to detailed recording form the subject of periodical statements based on the actual records.
3. For all other operations, a count is made each year of articles of all kinds, without distinction between letters, post cards, commercial papers, prints, samples of merchandise, and small packets; and, at least once every three years, a count is made of the different classes of correspondence.

Each Administration itself fixes the time and duration of such counts.

4. In the interval which elapses between special statistics, the numbers of the different classes are estimated in accordance with proportional figures taken from the preceding special statistics.

5. The International Bureau prints and distributes the statistical forms to be filled in by each Administration. It furnishes, to Administrations which so request, all necessary information concerning the rules to be followed in order to assure uniformity in statistical operations.

Article 195. — EXPENSES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

1. The ordinary expenses of the International Bureau shall not exceed the sum of 350,000 francs a year.

2. The Swiss Postal Administration supervises the expenses of the International Bureau, makes the necessary advances, and makes up the annual account which is communicated to the other Administrations.

3. The sums advanced by the Swiss Postal Administration in accordance with Section 2 shall be repaid by the debtor Administrations as soon as possible, and at the latest before the 31st of December of the year in which the account is sent out. After that period, the sums due bear interest, payable to the said Administration, at the rate of 5 per cent a year, counting from the date of expiration of the said period.

4. The countries of the Union are classified as follows, in view of the distribution of the 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;

2d class:

3d class: Whole of the Possessions of the United States of America; Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Algeria, French Colonies and Protectorates in Indochina, Whole of the other French Colonies, the Whole of the British Colonies, including the Oversea Territories, the Protectorates and the Territories under Suzerainty or Mandate; Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Rumania, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Czecho-Slovakia, Turkey, Kingdom of Yugoslavia;

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

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


7th class: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Colony of the Belgian Congo, Whole of the Spanish Colonies, Iraq, Iceland, Whole of the Italian Colonies and Possessions other than Italian East Africa, Whole of the Japanese Dependencies other than Chosen, Levant States under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon), Republic of Liberia, Commonwealth of the Philippines, Republic of San Marino, Vatican City State, Yemen.
DISPOSITIONS FINALES

Article 196. — MISE À EXÉCUTION ET DURÉE DU RÈGLEMENT.

Le présent règlement sera exécutoire à partir du jour de la mise en vigueur de la Convention postale universelle.
Il aura la même durée que cette convention, à moins qu'il ne soit renouvelé d'un commun accord entre les Parties intéressées.

Fait à Buenos-Aires, le 23 mai 1939.

Pour l'Afghanistan :
(For Afghanistan :)

Pour l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud :
(For the Union of South Africa :)

J. N. REDELINGHUYS.
H. C. WAIN.

Pour l'Albanie :
(For Albania :)

Pour l'Allemagne :
(For Germany :)

Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique :
(For the United States of America :)

Pour James W. COLE :
John E. LAMIELL.
John E. LAMIELL.
Stewart M. WEBER.

Pour l'ensemble des Possessions des États-Unis d'Amérique :
(For the whole of the Possessions of the United States of America :)

Pour James W. COLE :
John E. LAMIELL.
John E. LAMIELL.
Stewart M. WEBER.

Pour le Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite :
(For the Kingdom of Sa'udi Arabia :)

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 196. — EFFECTIVE DATE AND DURATION OF THE REGULATIONS.

The present Regulations will be in force from the effective date of the Universal Postal Convention.
They will have the same duration as that Convention, unless they are renewed by mutual agreement among the Parties concerned.

Done at Buenos Aires, May 23rd, 1939.

Pour la République Argentine :
(For the Argentine Republic :)

A. C. ESCOBAR.
A. FUNES LAстра.
R. R. TULA.
M. SÁENZ BRIONES.
Raúl C. MIGONE.
Carlos H. SAL.
R. A. PAN.
G. A. GARCÍA.
I. RUÍZ MORENO.
A. T. COSENTINO.

Pour le Commonwealth de l'Australie :
(For the Commonwealth of Australia :)

M. B. HARRY.
A. SLADDIN.

Pour la Belgique :
(For Belgium :)

O. SCHOCKAERT.

Pour la Colonie du Congo belge :
(For the Colony of the Belgian Congo :)

E. Mons.

Pour la Bolivie :
(For Bolivia :)

Pérez ABASTO.
J. Gmo. CANEDO.
J. LIEVANA.
Pour le Brésil :
(For Brazil :)
   Raúl CAMARATE.
   Joaquín VIANNA.
   Pour Confucio Augusto PAMPLONA :
      Raúl CAMARATE.

Pour la Bulgarie :
(For Bulgaria :)
   M. GHEORGHIEW.

Pour le Canada :
(For Canada :)
   John A. SULLIVAN.
   H. BEAULIEU.
   R. H. MACNABB.

Pour le Chili :
(For Chile :)
   Alberto SEPÚLVEDA CONTRERAS.

Pour la Chine :
(For China :)
   H. K. CHANG CHIEN.

Pour la République de Colombie :
(For the Republic of Colombia :)
   Pour R. URIBE ESCOBAR :
      E. CARRIZOSA.
      E. CARRIZOSA.

Pour la République de Costa-Rica :
(For the Republic of Costa Rica :)
   Alberto SEPÚLVEDA CONTRERAS.

Pour la République de Cuba :
(For the Republic of Cuba :)
   J. A. MONTALVO.
   A. TORRADÉMÉ.
   Jesús LAGO LUNAR.

Pour le Danemark :
(For Denmark :)
   Arne KROG.

Pour la Ville libre de Dantzig :
(For the Free City of Danzig :)

Pour la République Dominicaine :
(For the Dominican Republic :)
   Tulio M. CESTERO.
   M. ALVAREZ ARÁNGUIZ.

Pour l'Égypte :
(For Egypt :)
   M. WAGUIH.

Pour la République de El Salvador :
(For the Republic of El Salvador :)
   José VILLEGAS MUÑOZ.

Pour l'Équateur :
(For Ecuador :)
   F. GUARDERAS.
   L. G. DILLON.

Pour l'Espagne :
(For Spain :)

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies espagnoles :
(For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :)

Pour l'Estonie :
(For Estonia :)
   G. JALLAJAS.

Pour la Finlande :
(For Finland :)
   Niilo ORASMAA.

Pour la France :
(For France :)
   Ed. QUENOT.
   L. GENTHON.
   P. GRANDSIMON.
   F. NAVECH.

Pour l'Algérie :
(For Algeria :)
   PAOLI.

Pour les Colonies et Protectorats français de l'Indochine :
(For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China :)

No. 4742
Pour l'ensemble des autres Colonies françaises :
(For the whole of the other French Colonies :)
R. Bourgoïn.

Pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et
de l'Irlande du Nord :
(For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland :)
D. J. Lidbury.
D. O. Lumley.
E. P. Bell.
A. L. Williams.

Pour l'Iran :
(For Iran :)
Dr. A. A. Daftary.

Pour l'Irak :
(For Iraq :)
D. J. Lidbury.
D. O. Lumley.
E. P. Bell.
A. L. Williams.

Pour l'Irlande :
(For Ireland :)
P. de Bláca.
S. S. Puirseal.

Pour l'Islande :
(For Iceland :)
Arm Krog.

Pour la Grèce :
(For Greece :)
V. Dendramis.
S. Camiliéris.

Pour le Guatemala :
(For Guatemala :)
M. Arroyo.

Pour la République d'Haiti :
(For the Republic of Haiti :)
Faustin G. Trongé.

Pour la République du Honduras :
(For the Republic of Honduras :)
Arturo Mejía Nieto.

Pour la Hongrie :
(For Hungary :)

Pour l'Inde britannique :
(For British India :)
Mohd. Al Hasan.
H. L. Jerath.
N. Chandra.
Pour l’ensemble des autres Dépendances japonaises :
(For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies :)

Iwataro UCHIYAMA.
Kanji ITO.

Pour la Lettonie :
(For Latvia :)

Dr. J. BUSER.
L. ROULET.

Pour les Etats du Levant sous Mandat français
(Syrie et Liban) :
(For the States of the Levant under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon) :)

M. USCLAT.

Pour la République de Libéria :
(For the Republic of Liberia :)

DIXON BROWN.

Pour la Lithuanie :
(For Lithuania :)

J. AUSTRULIS.
B. BLAVESCIUNAS.

Pour le Luxembourg :
(For Luxembourg :)

O. SCHOCKAERT.

Pour le Maroc (à l’exclusion de la Zone espagnole) :
(For Morocco (excluding Spanish Zone) :)

H. F. DUSSEL.

Pour le Maroc (Zone espagnole) :
(For Morocco (Spanish Zone) :)

Pour le Mexique :
(For Mexico :)

Alfonso GÓMEZ MORENTÍN.
Almada BECERRA.
E. VALDÉS GENES.

Pour le Nicaragua :
(For Nicaragua :)

Rubén DARÍO.

Pour la Norvège :
(For Norway :)

Sten H AUG.
Oskar HOMME.

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande :
(For New Zealand :)

J. MADDEN.

Pour la République de Panama :
(For the Republic of Panama :)

VIAL.

Pour le Paraguay :
(For Paraguay :)

Higinio ARBO.
Ramón LARA CASTRO.
J. F. Pérez AGOSTA.

Pour les Pays-Bas :
(For the Netherlands :)

DUYNSTEE.
VAN GOOR.

Pour Curaçao et Surinam :
(For Curaçao and Surinam :)

HOOGEWONOING.

Pour les Indes néerlandaises :
(For the Netherlands Indies :)

VAN DOOREN.
HAJENIUS.
P. J. LEEMEYER.
HOOGEWONOING.

Pour le Pérou :
(For Peru :)

Ernesto CÁCERES.
Pour Jorge CHAMOT :
Ernesto CÁCERES.
Pour le Commonwealth des Philippines :
(For the Commonwealth of the Philippines :)
F. Cuaderno.

Pour la Pologne :
(For Poland :)
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Pour le Portugal :
(For Portugal :)
Duarte Calheiros.
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J. Quádrrio Morão.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l'Afrique occidentale :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of West Africa :)
Arnaldo de Paiva Carvalho.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l'Afrique orientale, de l'Asie et de l'Océanie :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of East Africa, Asia and Oceania :)
Mario Monteiro de Macedo.

Pour la Roumanie :
(For Roumania :)
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N. M. Georgeesco.

Pour la République de Saint-Marin :
(For the Republic of San Marino :)

Pour le Siam :
(For Siam :)
Luang Kovid Apaivongse.

Pour la Confédération Suisse :
(For the Swiss Confederation :)
Dr. J. Buser.
L. Roulet.

Pour la Tchéco-Slovaquie :
(For Czecho-Slovakia :)

Pour la Tunisie :
(For Tunisia :)
Ed. Quenot.

Pour la Turquie :
(For Turkey :)
Aptullahat Aksin
ad referendum.

Pour l'Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes :
(For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :)
P. Glinkine.
V. Ivanov.

Pour la République Orientale de l'Uruguay :
(For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay :)
F. A. Costanzo.
Adolfo Agorio.

Pour l'État de la Cité du Vatican :
(For the State of the City of the Vatican :)
Rómulo Etcheverry Boneo.

Pour les États-Unis de Venezuela :
(For the United States of Venezuela :)
E. Ganteaume-Tovar.
F. Vélez-Salas.

Pour l'Yémen :
(For Yemen :)

Pour le Royaume de Yougoslavie :
(For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia :)
Svet. M. Dražičević.
Milomir Lj. Mičić.
PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF REGULAR MAILS BY AIR

CHAPTER I. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article I. — Articles of correspondence admitted to aerial transportation.

1. There are admitted to aerial transportation, over all or part of the route, all the articles designated in Article 33 of the Convention, as well as money orders, collection orders, and subscriptions by mail. Such articles take, in that case, the name of air-mail correspondence.

2. The articles mentioned in Article 33 of the Convention may be submitted to the formality of registration and be sent C. O. D.

3. Insured letters and boxes may also be transported by air in relations between countries which agree to exchange articles of that kind by that route.

4. Air-mail articles shall be marked very clearly on the front with the words "Par Avion" or a similar indication in the language of the country of origin.

Article 2. — Liberty of transit.

The liberty of transit provided for in Article 26 of the Convention is guaranteed to air-mail correspondence throughout the entire territory of the Union, whether or not the intermediate Administrations take part in the forwarding of the correspondence.

Article 3 (See Interpretations). — Dispatch of air-mail correspondence.

1. Administrations which make use of aerial communications for the transportation of their own correspondence are bound to forward by those same routes the air-mail correspondence received by them from other Administrations.

2. Administrations having no air service forward air-mail correspondence by the most rapid routes utilized by the mails.

The same applies if, for any reason, dispatch by such other means offers advantages over an existing air route.

3. If occasion arises, account is taken of the indications of routing placed on air-mail articles by the senders, provided that the routing asked for is normally utilized for the transportation of mails on the stretch concerned, and that dispatch by such route does not result in considerable delay in the arrival of the articles at destination.

4. Closed air-mail dispatches shall be sent by the route requested by the Administration of the country of origin, provided that such route is utilized by the Administration of the transit country for the transmission of its own dispatches.

5. When, as the result of an accident occurring en route, a plane cannot continue its trip and deliver the mail at the stops scheduled, the personnel on board shall deliver the dispatches to the post office nearest to the place of the accident or best qualified to reforward the mails. That office, after determining the condition of the damaged correspondence and repairing it if necessary, forwards the dispatches to the offices of destination by the most rapid routes.

6. The circumstances of the accident and the facts determined are reported by bulletin of verification to the offices of destination of the dispatches involved; a copy of the bulletin is addressed to the office of origin of the dispatches.
Article 4. — AERIAL TRANSPORTATION OVER PART OF THE ROUTE ONLY.

1. Unless practical difficulties would result therefrom, the sender may request that his correspondence be dispatched by air over only a part of the route.

2. When he exercises this option, the sender shall indicate on his correspondence in the language of the country of origin and in French: "Par avion de.............. à ..............." (By air mail from .............. to ...............). At the end of the aerial transmission, the "Par Avion" labels mentioned in Article 24 hereafter, as well as the special annotations, shall be officially crossed out by means of two heavy transverse lines.

Article 5. — RATES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION OF AIR-MAIL CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Air-mail articles are liable, in addition to the regular postage rates, to a special surcharge for aerial transportation, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Administration of the country of origin.

The aerial surcharge is also due for air-mail articles which are exempt from all charges in accordance with Article 49, Section 2, of the Convention.

2. In relations considered as ordinary services (Article 14, Section 8, hereafter), that surcharge shall not exceed 15 centimes per 20 grams and per 1000 kilometers of the air route; for post cards and money orders, it is 15 centimes at most per article and per 1000 kilometers of the air route.

Uniform surcharges shall be fixed for all the territory of one country of destination, regardless of the route used.

In relations between countries of Europe, the surcharge amounts at most to 15 centimes per 20 grams regardless of the distance.

3. The surcharges for air-mail correspondence transported by extraordinary services (Article 14, Section 9, hereafter) are fixed to take account of the extraordinary expenses to which the use of those services gives rise.

4. For articles other than letters, post cards, money orders and collection orders, the surcharges collected by application of Sections 2 and 3 may be reduced to a minimum of 1/5.

5. Administrations have the option of not collecting any surcharge for aerial transportation, on condition that they give information to the country of destination and that a previous agreement has been made with the transit countries.

6. The surcharges shall be prepaid at the time of mailing.

7. The surcharge for a reply post card is collected separately for each half at the place of mailing of each of those halves.

8. Air-mail correspondence is prepaid under the conditions fixed by Article 47 of the Convention. However, regardless of the nature of such correspondence, the prepayment may be represented by a handwritten notation, in figures, of the sum collected, expressed in money of the country of origin, in the following form:

"Taxe perçue (postage collected) : Fr. c."

That notation may appear either in a special hand-stamp impression or on a special adhesive stamp or label, or, finally, it may be simply indicated on the address side of the article by any process whatever. In all cases, the notation shall be supported by the date stamp of the office of origin.

Article 6. — UNPREPAID OR INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID AIR-MAIL CORRESPONDENCE.

1. In case of total lack of prepayment, air-mail correspondence is treated in accordance with the provisions of Articles 35 and 36 of the Convention. Articles whose prepayment at the time of mailing is not obligatory are sent by the ordinary means.
2. In case of insufficient prepayment, air-mail correspondence is sent by the air route when the postage paid represents at least the amount of the aerial surcharge. The Administrations of origin have the option of sending such correspondence by the air route when the postage paid represents at least 25 percent of the amount of the aerial surcharge.

The provisions of Article 36 of the Convention are applicable in regard to the collection of charges not paid at the time of mailing.

3. When articles not bearing at least 25 percent of the aerial surcharge are sent by the ordinary means, the office of mailing or the exchange office shall strike out all annotations relative to the air transportation, and indicate briefly the reason for transmission by the ordinary means.

Article 7. — Delivery of air-mail correspondence.

1. Air-mail correspondence is delivered as rapidly as possible, and shall at least be included in the first delivery following its arrival at the office of destination.

2. Senders have the option of requesting delivery at the addressee's residence by special carrier immediately after arrival, by paying the special-delivery fee provided for by Article 45 of the Convention. That option exists only in relations between countries which have organized the special-delivery service in their reciprocal relations.

3. When the regulations of the country of destination permit it, addressees may ask the office charged with the delivery to have air-mail correspondence arriving addressed to them delivered to them upon arrival. In that case, the Administrations of destination are authorized to collect, at the time of delivery, a special fee which may not be higher than the special-delivery fee provided for by Article 45 of the Convention.

4. For additional compensation, Administrations may, after agreement, undertake delivery at the residence of the addressee by special means; for example, by the use of pneumatic tubes.

Article 8. — Redirection and return of air-mail correspondence.

1. Air-mail correspondence addressed to persons who have changed their residence is forwarded to the new destination by the ordinary means, unless the addressee has expressly requested redirection by air mail and has paid in advance, to the forwarding office, the aerial surcharge for the new route. Undeliverable correspondence is returned to origin by the ordinary means.

2. If redirection or return is effected by the ordinary means, the Par avion label and all notations relative to transmission by the air route shall be crossed out officially by means of two heavy transverse lines.

Chapter II. — Registered or insured articles.

Article 9. — Registered articles.

Registered articles are subject to the postage rates and general conditions for admission provided for by the Convention. They are also liable to the same aerial surcharges as ordinary articles.

Article 10. — Return receipt.

Each Administration is authorized to consider the weight of the return receipt form in computing the aerial surcharge.

Article II. — Responsibility.

Administrations assume, in regard to registered articles sent by the air route, the same responsibility as for other registered articles.
Article 12. — Insured Articles.

1. Administrations which accept insured articles for transportation by air mail are authorized to collect, on account of such articles, a special insurance fee, the amount of which they are to fix.

The sum of the ordinary insurance fee and the special fee shall not exceed double the limit fixed by Article 3, letter (e), of the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes.

2. As for insured articles passing in transit in closed mails through the territory of countries not adhering to the aforesaid Agreement, or passing in transit through air services where the countries concerned do not accept responsibility for insured articles, the responsibility of those countries is limited to that provided for registered articles.

Chapitre III. — Retention of Aerial Surcharges. Transportation Charges.

Article 13. — Retention of Surcharges.

Each Administration retains the whole of the aerial surcharges which it has collected.

Article 14. — Aerial Transportation Charges for Closed Mails.

1. The provisions of Article 75 of the Convention concerning transit charges apply to airmail correspondence only for its transmission, if any, by land or sea.

The aerial transportation charges for airmail articles sent in closed dispatches are collectible from the Administration of the country of origin.

2. Every Administration which assures the transportation of airmail correspondence by the air route, as intermediate Administration, is entitled, on that account, to payment of transportation charges. These charges are computed in accordance with the actual length of the routes over which the dispatch or the articles have been carried. If the plane stops at several airports, the payment is due as far as the airport where the unloading takes place.

3. Transportation charges must also be paid for transportation within the country of destination. These payments must be uniform for all the routes traversed in the domestic service; they are computed in accordance with the average length of all the routes traversed in the domestic service and their importance for the international service.

4. The transportation charges relative to one and the same air route are uniform for all Administrations using that service without participating in the operating costs.

5. With the exceptions provided for in Sections 6 and 7 following, the aerial transportation charges are payable to the Postal Administration of the country in which the airport where the dispatches have been taken in charge by the air service is located.

6. An Administration which delivers to an air-transport enterprise mails intended for conveyance by several separate air services in succession may, if it has agreed with the intermediate Administrations, settle directly with that enterprise for the transportation charges for the whole route. The intermediate Administrations, for their part, have the right to request the application pure and simple of the provisions of Section 5.

7. By exception to the provisions of Sections 5 and 6, every Administration maintaining an air service reserves the right to collect directly from each Administration utilizing that service the transportation charges for the whole route.

8. The basic rate to be applied in the settlement of accounts between Administrations for ordinary aerial transportation (ordinary services) is fixed, for each kilogram of gross weight and for each kilometer, at 6 thousandths of a franc at most. That rate is applied proportionally to fractions of a kilogram.

The dispatches or articles carried by the domestic service of the countries are subject to the same rate, unless the corresponding countries agree to collect no payment for such transportation.
9. The transportation rate specified above does not apply to transportation effected by means of services whose creation and upkeep give rise to extraordinary expenses (extraordinary services). The transportation charges relative to those services are fixed, for each kilogram, by the Administrations to which such services belong; they are applied proportionally to fractions of a kilogram.

10. The transportation charges mentioned are also payable for articles which are exempt from transit charges. Misdirected or missent dispatches or articles are considered, for purposes of payment of transportation charges, as having followed their normal route. However, for the conveyance of dispatches to be forwarded by extraordinary services, the intermediary Administration may require reimbursement of the transportation charges. The accounting for the aerial transportation charges then takes place according to Article 21, Sections 1 and 3, of these Air-Mail Provisions.

11. Administrations of countries flown over have no right to any compensation for dispatches transported by air over their territory.

**Article 15. — Transportation Charges for Aerial Correspondence in Open Mail.**

1. The transportation charges for air-mail correspondence exchanged in open mail between two Administrations shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 14, Sections 1 to 4 and 8 to 10.

In order to determine the transportation charges, the net weight of such articles is increased by 10 per cent.

2. An Administration which delivers air-mail correspondence in transit in open mail to another Administration shall pay it the entire amount of the transportation charges calculated for all the subsequent aerial transmission.

**Chapter IV. — International Bureau.**

**Article 16 (See Interpretations). — Communications to be Addressed to the International Bureau and to the Administrations.**

1. The Administrations shall communicate to the International Bureau, by means of a list conforming to Model A V 1 hereto appended, the necessary information concerning the air-mail service.

2. The list contemplated in Section 1 shall be transmitted regularly twice a year, at least one week before the opening of the summer and winter services. Notice of any modification shall be given without delay.

3. The International Bureau prepares, on the basis of the information contained in the forms A V 1 and the other communications which it receives, a list of general information concerning the air-mail service.

That general list, which shall conform to Model A V 1, is distributed without delay among the Administrations.

The International Bureau is also charged with making up maps indicating the lines of domestic and international air-mail communications of all countries.

4. For provisional information, a copy of the list A V 1 contemplated in Section 1 is sent directly by each Administration to all Administrations which express their desire to receive it.

5. The Administrations also communicate regularly, at least fifteen days before the beginning of each season, to all Administrations with which they are connected by air lines, the complete schedules of the air lines of their domestic and international services. In relations with other Administrations, such information is furnished only on request.
CHAPITRE V. — ACCOUNTING. SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Article 17. — ACCOUNTING STATISTICS.

1. The general accounting for aerial transportation charges is effected in accordance with statistical tables made up during the seven days following the 14th of June and the 14th of November of each year. The results of the June statistics form the basis for the payments due for the summer service; those of November are used for the winter service.

2. Statistics concerning services which do not operate during the regular statistical periods are made up after agreement between the Administrations concerned.

3. As concerns extraordinary services, the Administration charged with the transportation by air has the option of requesting that the settlement of accounts be made, quarterly or semi-annually, on the basis of the gross weight of the dispatches, or the net weight increased by 10 percent of the articles in open mail, actually transported during the period involved. In such a case, the provisions of Articles 19, 20, and 21 hereafter are applied to the ascertained weight and preparation of accounts, with the understanding that the statements A V 3 and A V 4 are to be made up monthly for all air transportation effected.

Article 18. — PREPARATION OF ORDINARY OR AERIAL DISPATCHES DURING THE STATISTICAL PERIODS FOR AIR-MAIL TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

The provisions of Article 165 of the Regulations of Execution of the Convention do not apply to the semi-annual statistics for the fixing of aerial transportation charges. However, during such statistical periods, the labels or addresses of dispatches containing air-mail correspondence shall bear the conspicuous notation Statistique-avion (air-mail statistics).

Article 19. — FIXING THE WEIGHT OF AIR-MAIL DISPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

1. During the statistical periods, the date of dispatch and the gross weight of the mail are indicated on the label or outside address of the dispatch. The inclusion of air-mail dispatches in another dispatch of the same kind is prohibited.

If the letters and post cards, as well as the other articles, are combined in a dispatch carried by routes for which a reduced transportation charge is applied to A. O., the weight of each of the two classes must be shown in addition to the total weight on the label or outer address of the dispatch. In such case, the weight of the outer wrapping (sack or package) is added to the weight of the other articles.

If a collector sack is used, its weight is ignored.

2. In case that open-mail correspondence intended to be redispached by the air route is included in an ordinary or air-mail dispatch, such correspondence, made up into a special bundle labeled Par avion (by air mail), is accompanied by a list conforming to Model A V 2 hereto appended. The weight of the correspondence in transit in open mail is indicated separately for each country of destination. If an air-mail dispatch contains transit air mail destined to several countries for which the transit charges are uniform, these charges are shown as one entry on the list A V 2. In relations between countries which have agreed not to collect any payment for redispach by their domestic service, the weight of the articles in open mail for the country of destination itself is not indicated. The letter bill is provided with the note "Bordereau A V 2" (List A V 2). Transit countries have the option of requesting the use of special lists A V 2 showing the most important countries and air routes in a fixed order.

3. Those entries are verified by the exchange office of destination. If that office finds that the actual weight of the dispatches differs by more than 100 grams, and that of the open mail articles by more than 20 grams, from the weight announced, it corrects the label or the list A V 2 and immediately reports the error to the dispatching exchange office by bulletin of verification. When it is a question of closed mails, a copy of that bulletin is addressed to each intermediate Administration. If the differences in weight detected remain within the limits above mentioned, the entries of the dispatching office are considered as valid.
Article 20. — List of closed air mails.

As soon as possible, and in any case within a period of one month after each statistical period, the Administrations which have dispatched closed air mails send a list of such dispatches, on an appropriate Form C 22, to the different Administrations whose air services they have used, including that of destination, if occasion arises.

Article 21. — Account of air-transportation charges settled on the basis of statistics.

1. During the statistical periods, the intermediate Administrations take note, on a form agreeing with Model A V 3 hereto appended, of the weights indicated on the labels or outside addresses of the air-mail dispatches which they have reforwarded by the air route, either in their domestic services or beyond the frontiers of their countries. As concerns air-mail articles in open mail which reach them from other Administrations and which they forward by air, a statement like Form A V 4 hereto appended is prepared in accordance with the indications appearing on the lists A V 2. Air-mail articles contained in ordinary dispatches are subjected to the same procedure. Separate statements are prepared for each dispatching exchange office of air dispatches or air-mail articles in open mail.

2. The Administrations of destination which assure the reforwarding of air dispatches or of air-mail articles by air in their domestic services proceed in the same manner.

3. As soon as possible, and at the latest six weeks after the close of statistical operations, the forms A V 3 and A V 4 are sent in duplicate to the dispatching exchange offices for acceptance. Those offices, after accepting the statements, send them in turn to their central Administration, which forwards a copy to the central Administration of the creditor country.

4. If the creditor Administration has not received any statement of differences within an interval of three months, counting from the date of transmittal, the statements are considered as automatically accepted. In relations between distant countries, that period is extended to four months.

Article 22. — Aerial transportation account.

1. The gross weights of the dispatches, and the net weights increased by 10 percent of the articles in open mail, shown in the statements A V 3 or A V 4, are multiplied by a figure determined by the frequency of the summer and winter services; the products thus obtained serve as the basis for individual accounts showing, in francs, the transportation charges due to each Administration for the current six-month period.

2. The duty of preparing those accounts is incumbent upon the creditor Administration, which transmits them to the debtor Administration.

3. The individual accounts are made up in duplicate and transmitted as soon as possible to the debtor Administration. If the creditor Administration has not received any statement of differences within an interval of three months, counting from the date of transmittal, such accounts are considered as automatically accepted. In relations between distant countries, this period is extended to four months.

Article 23. — General account.

In the absence of contrary agreement between the Administrations concerned, the general account of air-transportation charges is made up twice a year by the International Bureau, in accordance with the rules fixed for the transit-charge account.

Chapter VI. — Various provisions.

Article 24. — Designation of air-mail correspondence.

Air-mail correspondence is provided, at the time of mailing, with a special blue label or imprint bearing the words Par avion (by air mail), with an optional translation into the language of the country of origin.
Article 25. — Designation of air-mail dispatches.

When the air-mail articles give rise to the formation of separate dispatches, the latter shall be made up with blue paper or by means of sacks either entirely blue or bearing wide blue stripes.

Article 26. — Method of dispatching air-mail correspondence.

1. The provisions of Articles 157, Section 2, letter (a), and 159 of the Regulations of Execution of the Convention are applied, by analogy, to air-mail correspondence included in ordinary dispatches. The labels of the bundles shall bear the annotation Par avion (by air mail).

In case of inclusion of registered air-mail articles in ordinary dispatches, the note Par avion shall be entered in the place prescribed by Section 2 of the aforesaid Article 159 for the note Expres (special delivery).

If it is a question of insured air-mail articles included in ordinary dispatches, the note Par avion is entered in the Observations column of the insured bills, opposite the entry of each of them.

2. Air-mail articles sent in transit in open mail in an air-mail or ordinary dispatch, which are to be reforwarded by the air route by the country of destination of the dispatch, are tied in a special bundle labeled Par avion.

3. The transit country may request the formation of separate bundles by countries of destination. In that case, each bundle is provided with a label bearing the note: Par avion pour... ....... (by air mail for..........).

Article 27. — Transfer of air dispatches.

Barring contrary agreement between the Administrations concerned, the transfer en route, in one and the same airport, of mails which employ several separate air services in succession, is effected through the intermediary of the Administration of the country where the transshipment takes place. This rule does not apply when the transfer is made between machines performing successive sections of one and the same service.

Article 28. — Annotations to be made on the letter bills, insured bills, and labels of air-mail dispatches.

The letter bills and insured bills accompanying air-mail dispatches shall be provided, in their headings, with the Par avion label or the imprint mentioned in Article 24. The same label or imprint is affixed to the labels or addresses of such dispatches.

Article 29. — Customs clearance of correspondence liable to duty.

The Administrations take steps to accelerate, as far as possible, the clearance of air-mail correspondence liable to Customs duty.

Article 30. — Application of the provisions of the Convention and agreements.

The provisions of the Convention and Agreements, as well as of their Regulations, with the exception of the Parcel-Post Agreement and its Regulations, are applicable in everything which is not expressly regulated by the foregoing Articles.

Article 31. — Effective date and duration of the provisions adopted.

The present Provisions will be put into force from the effective date of the Convention.

They will have the same duration as that Convention, unless they are renewed by mutual agreement among the Parties concerned.
Fait à Buenos-Aires, le 23 mai 1939.

Pour l'Afghanistan :
(For Afghanistan :)

Pour l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud :
(For the Union of South Africa :)
J. N. Redelinghuys.
H. C. Wain.

Pour l'Albanie :
(For Albania :)

Pour l'Allemagne :
(For Germany :)

Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique :
(For the United States of America :)
Pour James W. Cole :
John E. Lamiell.
John E. Lamiell.
Stewart M. Weber.

Pour l'ensemble des Possessions des États-Unis d'Amérique :
(For the whole of the Possessions of the United States of America :)
Pour James W. Cole :
John E. Lamiell.
John E. Lamiell.
Stewart M. Weber.

Pour le Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite :
(For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia :)

Pour la République Argentine :
(For the Argentine Republic :)
A. C. Escobar.
A. Funes Lastra.
R. R. Tula.
M. Sáenz Briones.
Raúl C. Migone.
Carlos H. Sal.
R. A. Pan.
G. A. García.
I. Ruiz Moreno.
A. T. Cosentino.

Pour le Commonwealth de l'Australie :
(For the Commonwealth of Australia :)
M. B. Harry.
A. Sladdin.

Done at Buenos Aires, May 23rd, 1939.

Pour la Belgique :
(For Belgium :)
O. Schockaert.

Pour la Colombie du Congo belge :
(For the Colony of the Belgian Congo :)
E. Mons.

Pour la Bolivie :
(For Bolivia :)
Pérez Abasto.
J. Gino. Canedo.
J. Lievana.

Pour le Brésil :
(For Brazil :)
Raúl Camarate.
Joaquín Vianna.
Pour Confucio Augusto Pamplona :
Raúl Camarate.

Pour la Bulgarie :
(For Bulgaria :)
M. Ghéorghiew.

Pour le Canada :
(For Canada :)
John A. Sullivan.
H. Beaulieu.
R. H. MacNabb.

Pour le Chili :
(For Chile :)
Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras.

Pour la Chine :
(For China :)
H. K. Chang Chien.

Pour la République de Colombie :
(For the Republic of Colombia :)
Pour R. Uribe Escobar :
E. Carrizosa.
E. Carrizosa.

Pour la République de Costa Rica :
(For the Republic of Costa Rica :)
Alberto Sepúlveda Contreras.

Pour la République de Cuba :
(For the Republic of Cuba :)
J. A. Montalvo.
A. Torrademé.
Jesús Lago Lunar.
Pour le Danemark :
(For Denmark :)
Anne Krog.

Pour la Ville libre de Dantzig :
(For the Free City of Danzig :)
René Machalski.

Pour la République Dominicaine :
(For the Dominican Republic :)
Tulio M. Cestero.
M. Alvarez Aránguiz.

Pour l'Égypte :
(For Egypt :)
M. Waguhi.

Pour la République de El Salvador :
(For the Republic of El Salvador :)
José Villegas Muñoz.

Pour l'Équateur :
(For Ecuador :)
F. Guarderas.
L. G. Dillon.

Pour l'Espagne :
(For Spain :)

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies espagnoles :
(For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :)

Pour l'Estonie :
(For Estonia :)
G. Jallajas.

Pour la Finlande :
(For Finland :)
Niilo Orasmaa.

Pour la France :
(For France :)
Ed. Quenot.
L. Genthon.
P. Grandsimon.
F. Navech.

Pour l'Algérie :
(For Algeria :)
Paoli.

Pour les Colonies et Protectorats français de l'Indochine :
(For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China :)

No. 4742

Pour l'ensemble des autres Colonies françaises :
(For the whole of the other French Colonies :)
R. Bourgoin.

Pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord :
(For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :)
D. O. J. Lidbury.
D. O. Lumley.
E. P. Bell.
A. L. Williams.

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies britanniques, y compris les Territoires d'outre-mer, les Protectorats et les Territoires sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat :
(For the whole of the British Colonies, including Overseas Territories, Protectorates and Territories under Soverainty or Mandate :)

Pour la Grèce :
(For Greece :)
V. Dendramis.
S. Camiliéris.

Pour le Guatemala :
(For Guatemala :)
M. Arroyo.

Pour la République d'Haïti :
(For the Republic of Haïti :)
Faustin G. Trongé.

Pour la République du Honduras :
(For the Republic of Honduras :)
Arturo Mejía Nieto.

Pour la Hongrie :
(For Hungary :)

Pour l'Inde britannique :
(For British India :)
Mohd. Al Hasan.
H. L. Jerath.
N. Chandra.

Pour l'Iran :
(For Iran :)
Dr. A. A. Daftary.

Pour l'Irak :
(For Iraq :)
D. J. Lidbury.
D. O. Lumley.
E. P. Bell.
A. L. Williams.
Pour l'Irlande :
(For Ireland :) 
  P. de BLÁCA.
  S. S. PUÍRSEAL.

Pour l'Islande :
(For Iceland :)
  Arne KROG.

Pour l'Italie :
(For Italy :)

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies et Possessions italiennes autres que l'Afrique orientale italienne :
(For the whole of the Italian Colonies and Possessions other than Italian East Africa :)

Pour l'Afrique orientale italienne :
(For Italian East Africa :)

Pour le Japon :
(For Japan :)
  Iwataro UCHIYAMA.
  Seiiti OKAZAKI.
  Jiro NAKAYAMA.
  Tosio YAMATO.

Pour le Chosen :
(For Chosen :)
  Seiiti OKAZAKI.
  Keisi FUKUDA.

Pour l'ensemble des autres Dépendances japonaises :
(For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies :)
  Iwataro UCHIYAMA.
  Kanji ITO.

Pour la Lettonie :
(For Latvia :)
  Dr. J. BUSER.
  L. ROULLET.

Pour les États du Levant sous Mandat français (Syrte et Liban) :
(For the States of the Levant under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon) :)
  M. USCLAT.

Pour la République de Libéria :
(For the Republic of Liberia :)
  Dixon BROWN.

Pour la Lithuanie :
(For Lithuania :)
  J. AUKSTUOLIS.
  B. BLAVESCIUNAS.

Pour le Luxembourg :
(For Luxembourg :)
  O. SCHOCKAERT.

Pour le Maroc (à l'exclusion de la Zone espagnole) :
(For Morocco (excluding Spanish Zone) :)
  H. F. DUSSEL.

Pour le Maroc (Zone espagnole) :
(For Morocco (Spanish Zone) :)

Pour le Mexique :
(For Mexico :)
  Alfonso GÓMEZ MORENTÍN.
  Almada BECERRA.
  E. VALDÉS GENES.

Pour le Nicaragua :
(For Nicaragua :)
  Rubén DARÍO.

Pour la Norvège :
(For Norway :)
  Sten HAUG.
  Oskar HOMME.

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande :
(For New Zealand :)
  J. MADDEN.

Pour la République de Panama :
(For the Republic of Panama :)
  VIAL.

Pour le Paraguay :
(For Paraguay :)
  Higinio ARBO.
  Ramón LARA CASTRO.
  J. F. PÉREZ ACOSTA.

Pour les Pays-Bas :
(For the Netherlands :)
  DUYNSTEE.
  VAN GOOR.

Pour Curaçao et Surinam :
(For Curaçao and Surinam :)
  HOOGEWOONING.
Pour les Indes néerlandaises :
(For the Netherlands Indies :)
VAN DOOREN.
HAJENIUS.
P. J. LEMEYER.
HOOGEWONING.

Pour le Pérou :
(For Peru :)
Ernesto CáCERES.
Pour Jorge Chamot :
Ernesto CáCERES.

Pour le Commonwealth des Philippines :
(For the Commonwealth of the Philippines :)
F. CUADERNO.

Pour la Pologne :
(For Poland :)
René Machalski.
M. Herwich.
T. Jarok.

Pour le Portugal :
(For Portugal :)
Duarte Calheiros.
A. Bastos Gavião.
J. Quádro Morão.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l’Afrique occidentale :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of West Africa :)
Arnaldo de Paiva Carvalho.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l’Afrique orientale, de l’Asie et de l’Océanie :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of East Africa, Asia and Oceania :)
Mario Monteiro de Macedo.

Pour la Roumanie :
(For Roumania :)
C. Stefanescu.
N. M. Georgescu.

Pour la République de Saint-Marin :
(For the Republic of San Marino :)

Pour le Siam :
(For Siam :)
Luang Kovid Apaivongse.

Pour la Suède :
(For Sweden :)
Gunnar Lager.
Thure Nylund.
Allan Hultman.

Pour la Confédération Suisse :
(For the Swiss Confederation :)
Dr. J. Buser.
L. Roulet.

Pour la Tchéco-Slovaquie :
(For Czecho-Slovakia :)

Pour la Tunisie :
(For Tunisia :)
Ed. Quenot.

Pour la Turquie :
(For Turkey :)
Aptulahat Aksin
ad referendum.

Pour l’Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes :
(For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :)
P. Glinkin.
V. Ivanov.

Pour la République Orientale de l’Uruguay :
(For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay :)
F. A. Costanzo.
Adolfo Agorio.

Pour l’Etat de la Cité du Vatican :
(For the State of the City of the Vatican :)
Rómulo Etcheverry Boneo.

Pour les Etats-Unis de Venezuela :
(For the United States of Venezuela :)
E. Ganteaume-Tovar.
F. Vélez-Salas.

Pour l’Yémen :
(For Yemen :)

Pour le Royaume de Yougoslavie :
(For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia :)
Svet. M. Dragičević.
Milomir Lj. Mićić.
PROTOCOLE FINAL DES DISPOSITIONS CONCERNANT LE TRANSPORT DE LA POSTE AUX LETTRES PAR VOIE AÉRIENNE

I. — Frais de transport aérien des dépêches closes.

Les Administrations de l’Inde britannique et de l’Union des Républiques soviétiques socialistes ont la faculté de percevoir, pour chaque parcours de leur réseau aérien interne, les frais de transport prévus à l’article 14.

II. — Faculté de réduire l’échelon de poids unitaire des correspondances-avion.

Les administrations dont le système de poids le permet ont la faculté d’adopter des échelons d’un poids inférieur à celui de 20 grammes prévu à l’article 5, § 2. Dans ce cas, la surtaxe est fixée suivant l’échelon de poids adopté.

III. — Surtaxes exceptionnelles en faveur de certains pays d’Europe.

Les administrations d’Europe qui, par suite de la situation géographique de leurs pays, éprouvent des difficultés à adopter une surtaxe uniforme pour toute l’Europe sont autorisées à percevoir des surtaxes proportionnelles aux distances, suivant les dispositions de l’article 5, § 2.

Cette faculté est accordée également aux autres pays d’Europe pour leur trafic avec les pays mentionnés à l’alinéa précédent.

Fait à Buenos-Aires, le 23 mai 1939.

Pour l’Afghanistan :
(For Afghanistan :)

Pour l’Union de l’Afrique du Sud :
(For the Union of South Africa :)
J. N. Redelinguys.
H. C. Wain.

Pour l’Albanie :
(For Albania :)

FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF REGULAR MAILS BY AIR

I. — Aerial transportation charges for closed mails.

The Administrations of British India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have the option of collecting, for each section of their domestic air systems, the transportation charges provided for in Article 14.

II. — Option of reducing the weight-unit for air-mail correspondence.

Administrations whose system of weights permits it have the option of adopting units of weight lower than that of 20 grams provided for in Article 5, Section 2. In that case, the surcharge is fixed in accordance with the scale of weight adopted.

III. — Exceptional surcharges in favor of certain European countries.

Administrations of Europe which, due to the geographic situation of their countries, find it difficult to adopt a uniform surcharge for all Europe, are authorized to collect surcharges in proportion to the distances, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section 2.

That option is also granted to other European countries in their relations with the countries mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Done at Buenos Aires, May 23rd, 1939.

Pour l’Allemagne :
(For Germany :)

Pour les États-Unis d’Amérique :
(For the United States of America :)
Pour James W. Cole :
John E. Lamiehl.
John E. Lamiehl.
Stewart M. Weber.
Pour l'ensemble des Possessions des États-Unis d'Amérique :
(For the whole of the Possessions of the United States of America :)
Pour James W. COLE :
    John E. LAMIELL.
    John E. LAMIELL.
    Stewart M. WEBER.

Pour le Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite :
(For the Kingdom of Sa'udi Arabia :)

Pour la République Argentine :
(For the Argentine Republic :)
    A. C. ESCOBAR.
    A. FUNES LASTRA.
    R. R. TULA.
    M. SÁENZ BRIONES.
    Raúl C. MIGONE.
    Carlos H. SAL.
    R. A. PAN.
    G. A. GARCÍA.
    I. RUÍZ MORENO.
    A. T. COSENTINO.

Pour le Commonwealth de l'Australie :
(For the Commonwealth of Australia :)
    M. B. HARRY.
    A. SLADDIN.

Pour la Belgique :
(For Belgium :)
    O. SCHOCKAERT.

Pour la Colonie du Congo belge :
(For the Colony of the Belgian Congo :)
    E. MONS.

Pour la Bolivie :
(For Bolivia :)
    Pérez ABASTO.
    J. G. MO CANEDO.
    J. LIEVANA.

Pour le Brésil :
(For Brazil :)
    Raúl CAMARATE.
    Joaquín VIANKA.
    Pour Confucio Augusto PAMPLONA :
    Raúl CAMARATE.

Pour la Bulgarie :
(For Bulgaria :)
    M. GHEORGHIÉW.

Pour le Canada :
(For Canada :)
    John A. SULLIVAN.
    H. BEaulieu.
    R. H. MACNABB.

Pour le Chili :
(For Chile :)
    Alberto SEPÚLVEDA CONTRERAS.

Pour la Chine :
(For China :)
    H. K. CHANG CHIEN.

Pour la République de Colombie :
(For the Republic of Colombia :)
    Pour R. URIBE ESCOBAR :
    E. CARRIZOSA.
    E. CARRIZOSA.

Pour la République de Costa-Rica :
(For the Republic of Costa Rica :)
    Alberto SEPÚLVEDA CONTRERAS.

Pour la République de Cuba :
(For the Republic of Cuba :)
    J. A. MONTALVO.
    A. TORRADEME.
    Jesús LAGO LUNAR.

Pour le Danemark :
(For Denmark :)
    Arne KROG.

Pour la Ville libre de Danzig :
(For the Free City of Danzig :)
    René MACHALSKI.

Pour la République Dominicaine :
(For the Dominican Republic :)
    Tulio M. CESTERO.
    M. ALVAREZ ARÁNGUÍZ.

Pour l'Égypte :
(For Egypt :)
    M. WAGUIH.
Pour la République de El Salvador :
(For the Republic of El Salvador :)
José Villegas Muñoz.

Pour l’Equateur :
(For Ecuador :)
F. Guarderas.
L. G. Dillon.

Pour l’Espagne :
(For Spain :)

Pour l’ensemble des Colonies espagnoles :
(For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :)

Pour l’Estonie :
(For Estonia :)
G. Jallajas.

Pour la Finlande :
(For Finland :)
Niilo Orasmää.

Pour la France :
(For France :)
Ed. Quenot.
L. Genthon.
P. Grandsimon.
F. Navech.

Pour l’Algérie :
(For Algeria :)
Paoli.

Pour les Colonies et Protectorats français de l’Indochine :
(For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indochina :)

Pour l’ensemble des autres Colonies françaises :
(For the whole of the other French Colonies :)
R. Bourgoin.

Pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l’Irlande du Nord :
(For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :)
D. J. Lidbury.
D. O. Lumley.
E. P. Bell.
A. L. Williams.

Pour l’ensemble des Colonies britanniques, y compris les Territoires d’outre-mer, les Protectorats et les Territoires sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat :
(For the whole of the British Colonies, including Overseas Territories, Protectorates and Territories under Suzerainty or Mandate :)

Pour la Grèce :
(For Greece :)
V. Dendramis.
S. Camiliéri.

Pour le Guatémalà :
(For Guatemala :)
M. Arroyo.

Pour la République d’Haïti :
(For the Republic of Haiti :)
Faustin G. Trongé.

Pour la République du Honduras :
(For the Republic of Honduras :)
Arturo Mejía Nieto.

Pour la Hongrie :
(For Hungary :)

Pour l’Inde britannique :
(For British India :)
Mohd. Al Hasan.
H. L. Jerath.
N. Chandra.

Pour l’Iran :
(For Iran :)
Dr. A. A. Daftary.

Pour l’Irak :
(For Iraq :)
D. J. Lidbury.
D. O. Lumley.
E. P. Bell.
A. L. Williams.

Pour l’Irlande :
(For Ireland :)
P. de Bláca.
S. S. Purseal.

Pour l’Islande :
(For Iceland :)
Atnie Krog.
Pour l'Italie :
(For Italy :)

Pour l'ensemble des Colonies et Possessions italiennes autres que l'Afrique orientale italienne :
(For the whole of the Italian Colonies and Possessions other than Italian East Africa :)

Pour l'Afrique orientale italienne :
(For Italian East Africa :)

Pour le Japon :
(For Japan :)
Iwataro UCHIYAMA.
Seiiti OKAZAKI.
Jiro NAKAYAMA.
Tosio YAMATO.

Pour le Chosen :
(For Chosen :)
Seiiti OKAZAKI.
Keisi FUKUDA.

Pour l'ensemble des autres Dépendances japonaises :
(For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies :)
Iwataro UCHIYAMA.
Kanji ITO.

Pour la Lettonie :
(For Latvia :)
Dr. J. BUSER.
L. ROULET.

Pour les Etats du Levant sous Mandat français (Syrie et Liban) :
(For the States of the Levant under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon) :)
M. USCLAT.

Pour la République de Libéria :
(For the Republic of Liberia :)
Dixon BROWN.

Pour la Lithuanie :
(For Lithuania :)
J. AUKSTUOLIS.
B. BLAVESCIUNAS.

Pour le Luxembourg :
(For Luxembourg :)
O. SCHOCKAERT.

Pour le Maroc (à l'exclusion de la Zone espagnole) :
(For Morocco (excluding Spanish Zone) :)
H. F. DUSSEL.

Pour le Maroc (Zone espagnole :
(For Morocco (Spanish Zone) :)

Pour le Mexique :
(For Mexico :)
Alfonso GÓMEZ MORETÍN.
Almada BECERRA.
E. VALDÉS GENES.

Pour le Nicaragua :
(For Nicaragua :)
Rubén DARIO.

Pour la Norvège :
(For Norway :)
Sten HAUG.
Oskar HOMME.

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande
(For New Zealand :)
J. MADDEN.

Pour la République de Panama :
(For the Republic of Panama :)
VIAL.

Pour le Paraguay :
(For Paraguay :)
Higino ARBO.
Ramón LARA CASTRO.
J. F. PÉREZ ACOSTA.

Pour les Pays-Bas :
(For the Netherlands :)
DUYNSTEEL.
VAN GOOR.

Pour Curacao et Surinam :
(For Curacao and Surinam :)
HOOGWEWOONING.
Pour les Indes néerlandaises :
(For the Netherlands Indies :)
  VAN DOOREN.
  HAJENIUS.
  P. J. LEEKMEYER.
  HOOGWOONING.

Pour le Pérou :
(For Peru :)
  Ernesto CÁCERES.
  Pour Jorge CHAMOT :
  Ernesto CÁCERES.

Pour le Commonwealth des Philippines :
(For the Commonwealth of the Philippines :)
  F. CUADERNO.

Pour la Pologne :
(For Poland :)
  René MACHALSKI.
  M. HERWICH.
  T. JARON.

Pour le Portugal :
(For Portugal :)
  Duarte CALHEIROS.
  A. BASTOS GAVIO.
  J. QUÁDRIIO MORÃO.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l'Afrique occidentale :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of West Africa :)
  Arnaldo de PAIVA CARVALHO.

Pour les Colonies portugaises de l'Afrique orientale, de l'Asie et de l'Océanie :
(For the Portuguese Colonies of East Africa, Asia and Oceania :)
  Mario MONTEIRO DE MACEDO.

Pour la Roumanie :
(For Romania :)
  C. STEFANESCU.
  N. M. GEORGESCO.

Pour la République de Saint-Marin :
(For the Republic of San Marino :)

Pour le Siam :
(For Siam :)
  Luang Kovid APAIVONGSE.

Pour la Suède :
(For Sweden :)
  Gunnar LAGER.
  Thure NYLUND.
  Allan HULTMAN.

Pour la Confédération Suisse :
(For the Swiss Confederation :)
  Dr. J. BUSER.
  L. ROULET.

Pour la Tchécoslovaquie :
(For Czecho-Slovakia :)

Pour la Tunisie :
(For Tunisia :)
  Ed. QUENOT.

Pour la Turquie :
(For Turkey :)
  APTULAHAT AKSIN
  ad referendum.

Pour l'Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes :
(For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :)
  P. GLINKINE.
  V. IVANOV.

Pour la République Orientale de l'Uruguay :
(For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay :)
  F. A. COSTANZO.
  Adolfo AGORIO.

Pour l'Etat de la Cité du Vatican :
(For the State of the City of the Vatican :)
  Rómulo ETCHEVERRY BONEO.

Pour les Etats-Unis de Venezuela :
(For the United States of Venezuela :)
  E. GANTEAUME-TOVAR.
  F. VÉLEZ-SALAS.

Pour l'Yémen :
(For Yemen :)

Pour le Royaume de Yougoslavie :
(For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia :)
  Svet. M. DRAGIČEVIĆ.
  Milomir LJ. MIČIĆ.
TRANSPORT AÉRIEN DE CORRESPONDANCES-AVION

Relevé du poids net des correspondances-avion contenues dans les dépêches ordinaires du bureau d'échange d'.................. pour le bureau d'échange d'.................. expédiées pendant la période de la statistique 1) du ...................... au ...................... 19......

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N° d'ordre</th>
<th>No de la dépêche</th>
<th>Date d'expédition du bureau d'origine</th>
<th>No de la ligne aérienne utilisée</th>
<th>Poids des correspondances-avion destinées au pays de réception de la dépêche (^1) Grammes</th>
<th>Poids des correspondances-avion destinées à d'autres pays</th>
<th>Parcours aériens intermédiaires Grammes</th>
<th>Parcours aérien dans le pays de destination (^2) Grammes</th>
<th>Pays de destination</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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\(^1\) Lorsque le décompte a lieu sur la base des poids réellement transportés, le relevé est établi par mois.

\(^2\) Les colonnes 5 et 7 ne sont remplies que dans le cas où le pays de destination des correspondances-avion se charge de leur réacheminement par la voie aérienne à l'intérieur de son territoire. Les correspondances-avion destinées à la localité de l'aéroport de réception d'une dépêche-avion n'entrent pas dans le calcul de poids.

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Le Chef du bureau transitaire :

Vu et accepté :

Le Chef du bureau d'origine :

(Dimensions : 210 x 297 mm.)

I hereby certify that this is a true and complete textual copy of the original Universal Postal Union Convention of Buenos Aires in all the languages in which the original was signed.

(Signature illegible.)

*Acting Postmaster General.*
INTERPRETATIONS.

CONVENTION, ARTICLE II.

When it relates to a question of little importance, particularly to responsibility deriving from the application of the Convention and the Regulations thereof, the interested parties may designate the Director of the International Bureau as the sole arbiter, or a country signatory to the Convention, named by common consent.

CONVENTION, ARTICLE 26.

With the exceptions provided for in Article 46, articles of correspondence in transit, either in open mail or in closed dispatches, shall not be subject to any inspection, nor be seized.

The justification of this principle arises from Article 26 of the Convention and Article 103, Section 1, of its Regulations, according to which liberty of transit is guaranteed over the entire territory of the Union and the transit countries are bound to dispatch by the most rapid means the closed dispatches of correspondence and the articles in open mail which are turned over to them by another Administration.

CONVENTION, ARTICLE 34, SECTION 3, 3RD PARAGRAPH.

It is understood that, for these reductions, the consent of the Administrations of destination is also necessary, the same as provided in the 2nd paragraph.

CONVENTION, ARTICLE 34, SECTION 4.

Watches may be accepted in small packets, provided that they are not composed of gold, silver or other precious metals.

There may also be accepted in these dispatches fountain pens, and, in general, similar articles, provided that they are not composed of gold, silver, or other precious metals.

CONVENTION, ARTICLE 34, SECTION 6.

Receipt forms, paid or unpaid, bearing a handwritten text, may be considered as commercial papers; as for those entirely in print, they shall enjoy the print rate. Receipt forms, although not paid, cannot be assimilated to

TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION.

INTERPRÉTATIONS

CONVENTION, ARTICLE II.

Lorsqu’il s’agit d’une question peu importante, notamment de la responsabilité dérivant de l’application de la convention et de son règlement d’exécution, les parties intéressées peuvent désigner le directeur du Bureau international comme seul arbitre, ou un pays signataire de la convention, choisi d’un commun accord.

CONVENTION, ARTICLE 26.

Sauf les exceptions prévues à l’article 46, les objets de correspondance en transit, soit en correspondances à découvert, soit en dépêches closes, ne seront assujettis à aucune inspection et ne pourront être saisis.

La justification de ce principe découle de l’article 26 de la convention et de l’article 103, section 1, de son règlement d’exécution, suivant lesquels la liberté de transit est garantie dans le territoire entier de l’Union, et les pays de transit sont tenus d’expédier par les moyens les plus rapides les dépêches closes et les correspondances à découvert, qui leur sont remises par une autre administration.

CONVENTION, ARTICLE 34, SECTION 3, PARAGRAPHE 3.

Il est entendu que, pour ces réductions, le consentement des administrations destinataires est également nécessaire, comme le prévoit le paragraphe 2.

CONVENTION, ARTICLE 34, SECTION 4.

Les montres peuvent être acceptées en petits paquets, à la condition qu’elles ne soient composées ni d’or, ni d’argent, ni d’autres métaux précieux.

Peuvent être également acceptés dans ces dépêches, les stylographes et, de façon générale, les articles similaires, à la condition qu’ils ne soient pas composés d’or, d’argent, ou d’autres métaux précieux.

CONVENTION, ARTICLE 34, SECTION 6.

Les formulaires de reçus, acquittés ou non, portant un texte écrit à la main peuvent être considérés comme papiers d’affaires; quant à ceux qui sont entièrement imprimés, ils bénéficieront du tarif des imprimés. Ces formulaires,
values payable to the bearer, such as a railway or tramway ticket, etc.

**Convention, Article 34, Section 7.**
As a gift always has a saleable value, it cannot, in principle, be accepted at the rate for samples.

**Convention, Article 35.**
In the interests of good postal service, shortpaid articles should be dispatched in instances when the sender is unknown, the deficiency in postage being evidently due to error on his part.

**Convention, Article 43, Section 1.**
As long as an article has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may, after mailing, upon payment of the charge fixed for a single-rate registered letter, request that the article be delivered free of duty. When the sender desires that such request be transmitted by air mail, he shall pay, in addition to the charge above mentioned, the aerial surcharge applicable to a single-rate airmail letter addressed to the country of destination of the article.

**Convention, Article 45, Section 5.**
When the addressee requests another attempt at delivery by special messenger, the Administrations may collect, on this account, the fee applicable in their domestic services for such delivery.

**Convention, Article 45, Section 5.**
When the Regulations of a country so permit, the addressees may make request of the office charged with the delivery of articles, registered or ordinary, that they be delivered specially upon arrival. In such cases, the Administrations are authorized to collect from the addressees, at the time of delivery, the special charge provided for in Section 2, and also the supplementary charge mentioned in Section 3.

**Convention, Article 51, Section 2, 1st Paragraph.**
The request form for return or change of address is transmitted by the ordinary means, by air mail or by telegraph at the expense of the sender, who shall pay, for every request by the bien que non acquittés, ne peuvent être assimilés à des valeurs au porteur, telles qu'un billet de chemin de fer ou de tramway, etc.

**Convention, article 34, section 7.**
Un cadeau a toujours une valeur marchande ; il ne peut donc être, en principe, accepté au tarif des échantillons.

**Convention, article 35.**
Dans l’intérêt du bon fonctionnement du service postal, il doit être donné cours aux envois insuffisamment affranchis, lorsque l’expéditeur est inconnu, l’insuffisance d’affranchissement étant évidement due à une erreur de sa part.

**Convention, article 43, section 1.**
Tant qu’un envoi n’a pas été remis au destinataire, l’expéditeur peut, après l’expédition, et moyennant paiement du droit fixé pour une lettre recommandée de port simple, demander que l’envoi en question soit remis franc de droits. Lorsque l’expéditeur désire que cette demande soit transmise par voie aérienne, il paiera, en sus du droit sus-mentionné, la surtaxe de transport aérien applicable à une lettre-avion de port simple adressée au pays de destination de l’envoi en question.

**Convention, article 45, section 5.**
Lorsque le destinataire demande un nouvel essai de remise par exprès, les administrations peuvent percevoir, à ce titre, le droit applicable dans leur régime intérieur pour la remise en question.

**Convention, article 45, section 5.**
Lorsque le règlement d’un pays le permet, les destinataires peuvent demander au bureau chargé de la livraison des envois, recommandés ou ordinaires, que ces envois soient livrés spécialement dès leur arrivée. En pareil cas, les administrations sont autorisées à recouvrer sur les destinataires, au moment de la livraison, la taxe spéciale prévue à la section 2, ainsi que la taxe complémentaire mentionnée à la section 3.

**Convention, article 51, section 2, paragraphe 1.**
La demande de retrait ou de modification d’adresse est transmise par les moyens ordinaires, par la voie aérienne, ou par la voie télégraphique, aux frais de l’expéditeur. Celui-ci
ordinary means, the fee applicable to a single-rate registered letter; for every request by air mail, the same fee increased by the surcharge due according to the country of destination, and for every request by telegraph, the cost of the telegram.

Constitution, Article 53, Section 1.
When the sender desires that the reclamation be sent by air, he must pay, in addition to the fee provided in Section 1, the surcharge applicable to an airmail letter destined for the country of destination of the article.

Constitution, Article 56, Section 2.
Administrations shall not assume any responsibility for the execution of instructions received as provided for in Articles 51 and 64, unless they have been received in time by the offices concerned.

Constitution, Article 67.
It is understood that the last paragraph of Section 1 of Article 67 should be interpreted in the sense that, by "amount to be collected on delivery", is meant the amount which the country of destination should normally take into account.

Constitution, Article 76.
Empty sacks are exempt from all territorial and maritime transit charges.

Constitution, Final Protocol, Article IX.
Article IX of the Final Protocol of the Congress of Cairo is suppressed only for the reason that the provision to which it relates is duplicated in the stipulation provided in the Convention.

Constitution, Final Protocol, Articles X and XI.
The statistics are applicable to the sacks dispatched from the office of origin during the statistical period in the sense that the special warehousing and transshipment charges are to be determined according to the transit charges.

Constitution, Regulations, Article 101.
It is understood that the new provisions inserted in this Article may not result in delay

versera, pour chaque demande adressée par les moyens ordinaires, la taxe applicable à une lettre recommandée de port simple; pour chaque demande adressée par la voie aérienne, la même taxe, augmentée de la surtaxe à percevoir selon le pays de destination, et, pour chaque demande adressée par la voie télégraphique, la taxe du télégramme.

Constitution, Article 53, Section 1.
Lorsque l’expéditeur désire que la réclamation soit adressée par la voie aérienne, il devra acquitter, outre le droit prévu à la section 1, la surtaxe applicable à une lettre-avion destinée au pays de destination de l’envoi.

Constitution, Article 56, Section 2.
Les administrations n’assumeront aucune responsabilité quant à l’exécution des instructions reçues comme le prévoient les articles 51 et 64, si ces instructions n’ont pas été reçues en temps voulu par les bureaux intéressés.

Constitution, Article 67.
Il est entendu que le dernier paragraphe de la section 1 de l’article 67 doit être interprété en ce sens que « le montant du remboursement » signifie le montant dont le pays de destination devrait normalement tenir compte.

Constitution, Article 76.
Les sacs vides sont exemptes de tous frais de transit territorial ou maritime.

Constitution, Protocole final, Article IX.
L’article IX du protocole final du Congrès du Caire est supprimé pour la seule raison que la disposition à laquelle il a trait est reproduite dans la stipulation prévue dans la convention.

Constitution, Protocole final, articles X et XI.
Les statistiques sont applicables aux sacs envoyés du bureau d’origine pendant la période de statistique, en ce sens que les frais spéciaux d’entreposage et de transbordement doivent être déterminés selon les frais de transit.

Constitution, Règlement d’exécution, Article 101.
Il est entendu que les nouvelles dispositions insérées dans cet article ne devront pas entraîner
in the transmission of correspondence. If necessary, open-mail dispatches may be sent between two closed dispatches.

**Convention, Regulations, Article 103.**

Furthermore, the Administrations of origin may take into account, whenever possible, the steamship or railroad line indicated by the sender on letters and single or reply post cards.

**Convention, Regulations, Article 112.**

Coins and precious metals or other precious articles inclosed in a registered letter must be so arranged that their displacement will be avoided during the transportation.

**Convention, Regulations, Article 116.**

An article containing envelopes bearing the complete printed address of the sender cannot be paid at the rate for prints.

**Convention, Regulations, Article 118, Section 1.**

Newspapers complying with the conditions for prints, but containing crossword puzzles completed by handwritten letters, shall be considered as commercial papers.

**Convention, Regulations, Article 118, Section 1, Letter (a).**

The provisions of Article 118, Section 1, letter (a), should be interpreted in the sense that illustrated post cards may bear several signatures.

**Convention, Regulations, Article 120.**

It is understood that Braille letters are assimilated to raised print for the blind.

**Convention, Règlement d'exécution, Article 103.**

En outre, les administrations expéditrices pourront tenir compte, autant que possible, du navire ou de la ligne de chemin de fer indiqués par l'expéditeur sur les lettres et sur les cartes postales simples ou avec réponse payée.

**Convention, Règlement d'exécution, Article 112.**

Les pièces de monnaie et les métaux précieux ou autres articles précieux insérés dans une lettre recommandée, doivent être disposés de manière à éviter tout déplacement de ces objets en cours de transport.

**Convention, Règlement d'exécution, Article 116.**

Un envoi renfermant des enveloppes qui portent l'adresse complète imprimée de l'expéditeur ne peut être admis au tarif des imprimés.

**Convention, Règlement d'exécution, Article 118, Section 1.**

Les journaux répondant aux conditions prévues pour les imprimés mais renfermant des mots croisés complétés au moyen de lettres écrites à la main seront considérés comme papiers d'affaires.

**Convention, Règlement d'exécution, Article 118, Section 1, Lettre (a).**

Les dispositions de l'article 118, section 1, lettre (a), doivent être interprétées en ce sens que les cartes postales illustrées peuvent porter plusieurs signatures.

**Convention, Règlement d'exécution, Article 120.**

Il est entendu que les lettres Braille sont assimilées aux impressions en relief à l'usage des aveugles.
CONVENTION, REGULATIONS, ARTICLE 149, SECTION 3.

The provisions of Section 3 of Article 149 apply to tourist correspondence and that of commercial travelers on which the sender has indicated his foreign address.

CONVENTION, REGULATIONS, ARTICLE 150.

When it relates to a request for return or change of address to be forwarded by air, a special thin piece of paper may be used, containing all information relative to the article in question, prepared in such a manner as to avoid all confusion, without the necessity of employing a Form C II or transmitting a facsimile of the address.

CONVENTION, REGULATIONS, ARTICLE 162, SECTION 2.

If an exchange office observe a substitution, it should take all the measures at hand with a view to uncovering the substitution, requesting from the addressee the envelope of the article, if necessary.

CONVENTION, REGULATIONS, ARTICLE 163.

In case of an accident to a dispatch, it is well for the Administration owning the sacks to consider the question as profit and loss in its service.

CONVENTION, REGULATIONS, ARTICLE 166, SECTION 2.

It has been observed, during statistical periods, that a considerable amount of open-mail correspondence has been dispatched by certain offices. Such procedure constitutes an abuse which should, in any case, be submitted to an arbitration commission as provided in Article 78, Section 3, of the Convention.

CONVENTION, REGULATIONS, ARTICLE 175, SECTION 4.

In case of delay in sending the draft or check covering payment as prescribed by Section 3, after issuance of the said draft or check, the debtor Office is held responsible for the conse-
quences of the unjustifiable delay which may have occurred between the two operations.

Conventional Regulations, Article 179, Section 1.

The provisions of Article 179, Section 1, 1st paragraph, permit the Administrations to make up the account relative to Customs duties, etc., in money other than that of the country of origin.

Conventional Regulations, Article 185, Section 1.

The International Bureau publishes, on its own responsibility, the periodical L'Union Postale, containing information and news of postal and administrative interest, on the following basis:

(a) Original scientific articles on the postal service, particularly on problems of international postal relations; on the conduct of the postal service, and other questions which might interest postal employees.

However, it is understood that, for these articles, the Administration of the country in which the author resides should be consulted. If the author is a postal employee, the articles are transmitted by his Administration, which will assume all responsibility therefor.

(b) Articles of the same nature which have already appeared in the technical or professional press.

(c) Judicial decisions relating to the postal service and of interest to the Administrations of the Union.

(d) Extracts from reports of the Postal Administrations and of the International Bureau, particularly relating to international activities.

(e) Communications and information of a general order of interest to postal employees, such as salaries of the higher functionaries.

(f) Analyses of important works, recently published, that might interest the Postal Administrations.

(g) Mention of other works of this nature which do not form the object of an analysis.

(h) New issues of postage stamps, etc.

Responsible des conséquences du retard injustifié qui peut s'être produit entre les deux opérations.

Conventional Règlement d'exécution, Article 179, Section 1.

Les dispositions de l'article 179, section 1, paragraphe 1, permettent aux administrations d'établir le décompte relatif aux frais de douane, etc., en une monnaie autre que celle du pays d'origine.

Conventional Règlement d'exécution, Article 185, Section 1.

Le Bureau international publie, sous sa propre responsabilité, le périodique L'Union Postale, qui renferme des renseignements et des nouvelles d'intérêt postal et administratif, sur les bases suivantes:

(a) Articles scientifiques originaux, ayant trait au service postal et notamment à des problèmes relatifs aux relations postales internationales, au fonctionnement du service postal et aux autres questions qui peuvent intéresser les employés des postes.

Cependant, il est entendu que, pour ces articles, l'administration du pays où réside l'auteur devra être consultée. Si l'auteur est un employé des postes, les articles seront transmis par son administration qui assumera toutes responsabilités à cet égard.

(b) Articles de même nature, qui ont déjà paru dans la presse technique ou professionnelle.

(c) Décisions judiciaires concernant le service postal et intéressant les administrations de l'Union.

(d) Extraits de rapports des administrations postales et du Bureau international, particulièrement ceux qui ont trait aux activités internationales.

(e) Communications et informations d'ordre général intéressant les employés des postes, telles que les traitements des hauts fonctionnaires.

(f) Analyses de travaux importants, récemment publiés, susceptibles d'intéresser les administrations postales.

(g) Mention d'autres travaux de même nature qui ne font pas l'objet d'un compte rendu.

(h) Nouvelles émissions de timbres-poste, etc.
The texts mentioned under paragraphs (a) to (f) are published simultaneously in four languages: French, German, English and Spanish.

The Administrations shall take upon themselves the responsibility of contributing to the editing of L'Union Postale, by furnishing articles and other information suitable for publication in the periodical. They shall designate, if possible, an employee charged with the duty of assisting in editing L'Union Postale.

The articles should be confined to the limits of the strict objective, and should not be too lengthy.

The articles submitted should be in the French, German, English or Spanish language.

CONVENTION, AIR MAIL, ARTICLE 3, SECTION 4.

Whenever the use of the route indicated by the dispatching Administration would result in delay, the intermediary Administration has the option of utilizing some other means, on condition that no expense will devolve upon the country of origin on account of the change in routing.

The Administration of origin should, however, be informed of the fact.

CONVENTION, AIR MAIL, ARTICLE 3, SECTION 5.

When the damage to the air mail or the loss of documents of the dispatch has been caused by an accident along the route, the office which notes the circumstance is bound to prepare duplicate documents and forward them to the Administrations of origin and destination, accompanied by a bulletin of verification showing the number of articles recovered, the weights thereof and the numbers of the registered articles, if any.

CONVENTION, AIR MAIL, ARTICLE 3, SECTION 6.

The copy of the bulletin of verification mentioned in Section 6 of Article 3 should be transmitted by the first air service available, if that service assures the most rapid transmission as against ordinary means.

CONVENTION, AIR MAIL, ARTICLE 16.

The International Bureau is charged with requesting, at the proper time, by means of appropriate lists, from European Administra-

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Les textes mentionnés sous les paragraphes a) à f) sont publiés simultanément en quatre langues : français, allemand, anglais et espagnol.

Les administrations assumeront la responsabilité de contribuer à la rédaction de L'Union Postale, en fournissant des articles et autres renseignements de nature à pouvoir être publiés dans ce périodique. Elles désigneront, si possible, un employé qui sera chargé de prêter son concours pour la rédaction de L'Union Postale.

Les articles devront se limiter strictement au sujet traité et ne pas être trop longs.

Les articles présentés devront être écrits en français, en allemand, en anglais ou en espagnol.

CONVENTION, SERVICE POSTAL AÉRIEN, ARTICLE 3, SECTION 4.

Lorsque l'utilisation de la voie indiquée par l'administration expéditrice entraînerait un retard, l'administration intermédiaire a la faculté d'utiliser un autre moyen, à la condition qu'aucune dépense ne résulte, pour le pays d'origine, de cette modification d'itinéraire.

L'administration d'origine devra, toutefois, être informée du fait.

CONVENTION, SERVICE POSTAL AÉRIEN, ARTICLE 3, SECTION 5.

Lorsque le dommage causé au courrier aérien ou la perte de documents de la dépêche ont été provoqués par un accident en cours de route, le bureau qui note ces circonstances est tenu de préparer des duplicata et de les adresser aux administrations d'origine et de destination, avec un bulletin de vérification indiquant le nombre des envois récupérés, leur poids et, le cas échéant, les numéros des envois recommandés.

CONVENTION, SERVICE POSTAL AÉRIEN, ARTICLE 3, SECTION 6.

La copie du bulletin de vérification mentionnée à la section 6 de l'article 3 devra être adressée par le premier service aérien utilisable, si, par rapport aux moyens ordinaires, ce service assure la transmission la plus rapide.

CONVENTION, SERVICE POSTAL AÉRIEN, ARTICLE 16.

Le Bureau international est chargé de demander, au moment opportun et au moyen de listes appropriées, aux administrations euro-
Addendum by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

AGREEMENTS

concluded at Buenos Aires at the same time as the Universal Postal Convention which have not, at this date, been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

LIST.

1. Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes, with Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations.


3. Money Orders Agreement, with Detailed Regulations and Supplement concerning the Service of Travellers' Postal Vouchers.

4. Agreement concerning Transfer to and from Postal Cheque Accounts, and Detailed Regulations.

5. Agreement concerning the Collection of Bills, Drafts, etc., and Detailed Regulations.

6. Agreement concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals, and Detailed Regulations.

Note. — These Agreements, which have not, at this date, been communicated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations for registration, are mentioned above for information.


ARRANGEMENTS

conclus à Buenos-Aires en même temps que la Convention postale universelle, et qui n'ont pas, jusqu'à présent, été enregistrés au Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

LISTE.

1. Arrangement concernant les lettres et les boîtes avec valeur déclarée, avec Protocole final et règlement d'exécution.

2. Arrangement concernant les colis postaux, avec protocole final, règlement d'exécution et dispositions concernant le transport des colis postaux par voie aérienne, avec protocole final.

3. Arrangement concernant les mandats de poste, avec règlement d'exécution et supplément concernant le service des bons postaux de voyage.

4. Arrangement concernant les virements postaux, et règlement d'exécution.

5. Arrangement concernant les recouvrements, et règlement d'exécution.

6. Arrangement concernant les abonnements aux journaux et écrits périodiques, et règlement d'exécution.

Nota. — Ces arrangements, qui n'ont pas, jusqu'à présent, été communiqués au Secrétariat de la Société des Nations pour enregistrement, sont mentionnés ici pour mémoire.