

N° 1923.

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

Convention concernant l'échange direct des colis postaux et règlement d'exécution y annexé. Signée à Port-au-Prince, le 13 février 1928.

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**GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
AND HAYTI**

Agreement concerning the direct Exchange of Parcels by Parcel Post, with Detailed Regulations annexed thereto. Signed at Port-au-Prince, February 13, 1928.

No. 1923. — AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI CONCERNING THE DIRECT EXCHANGE OF PARCELS BY PARCEL POST. SIGNED AT PORT-AU-PRINCE, FEBRUARY 13, 1928.

*Textes officiels anglais et français communiqués par le ministère des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté britannique. L'enregistrement de cette convention a eu lieu le 11 janvier 1929.*

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI being desirous of making arrangements for a regular direct exchange of parcels between Great Britain and Hayti have agreed upon the following Articles.

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

AGREEMENT.

*Article 1.*

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE.

1. A parcel for Hayti posted in Great Britain shall not exceed 22 pounds in weight, 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in length and girth combined ; and a parcel for Great Britain posted in Hayti shall not exceed 10 kilogrammes in weight, 1.05 metres in length and 55 cubic decimetres in volume.

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

*Article 2.*

TRANSIT OF PARCELS.

The respective Parties guarantee the right of transit for parcels over their territory to or from any country with which they respectively have Parcel Post communication. Transit parcels shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to the Detailed Regulations so far as these are applicable.

*Article 3.*

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE RATES.

1. The prepayment of the postage on parcels shall be compulsory, except in the case of redirected or returned parcels.

2. The postage shall be made up of the sums accruing to each Office taking part in the conveyance by land or sea.

N<sup>o</sup> 1923. — CONVENTION ENTRE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI CONCERNANT L'ÉCHANGE DIRECT DES COLIS POSTAUX. SIGNÉE A PORT-AU-PRINCE, LE 13 FÉVRIER 1928.

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*English and French official texts communicated by His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office. The registration of this Convention took place January 11, 1929.*

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LE GOUVERNEMENT DE SA MAJESTÉ BRITANNIQUE EN GRANDE-BRETAGNE et le GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI désireux d'établir des arrangements pour un échange régulier et direct des colis postaux entre la Grande-Bretagne et Haïti ont convenu des clauses suivantes :

Dans cette convention et dans les règlements de détail y annexés l'expression Grande-Bretagne comprend le Nord de l'Irlande, les Iles du Canal de la Manche et l'Ile de Man.

## CONVENTION.

### *Article premier.*

#### LIMITES DE POIDS ET DE DIMENSIONS

1. Un colis postal pour Haïti posté en Grande-Bretagne n'excédera pas 22 livres en poids, 3 pieds six pouces de longueur ou 6 pieds de circonférence et un colis postal pour la Grande-Bretagne posté en Haïti n'excédera pas 10 kilogrammes en poids, 1 mètre 05 en longueur et 55 décimètres cubes en volume.

2. Pour le calcul exact du poids et des dimensions d'un colis postal, celui du bureau expéditeur sera accepté sauf en cas d'erreur évidente.

### *Article 2.*

#### TRANSIT DES COLIS.

Les Parties respectives garantissent le droit de transit sur leur territoire pour les colis postaux à destination ou venant d'un pays avec lequel elles ont respectivement un service de colis postaux. Le transit des colis postaux sera soumis aux prévisions de cette convention et des règlements de détail tant que ceux-ci leur seront applicables.

### *Article 3.*

#### AFFRANCHISSEMENT ET TAUX.

1. L'affranchissement des colis postaux sera obligatoire excepté dans les cas de réexpédition ou retour des colis.

2. Le port se composera des sommes accumulées de chaque bureau prenant part dans la transmission par terre ou par mer du colis.

*Article 4.*

## TERRITORIAL RATE.

For parcels despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other the British territorial rate shall be 1 franc, 1 franc 50 centimes, 2 francs and 3 francs 15 centimes for parcels not exceeding 2 lb., 7 lb., 11 lb., and 22 pounds in weight, respectively ; and the Haytian territorial rate shall be 50 centimes and 90 centimes for parcels not exceeding 5 kilogrammes and 10 kg. in weight respectively.

*Article 5.*

## SEA RATE.

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

*Article 6.*

## FEE FOR DELIVERY AND FOR CLEARANCE THROUGH THE CUSTOMS.

The postal Administration of Hayti may collect, in respect of delivery and clearance through the Customs, a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. The Postal Administration of Great Britain may collect for similar services a fee not exceeding one shilling.

*Article 7.*

## PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS AND OTHER CHARGES.

Customs charges or other non-postal charges shall be paid by the addressees of parcels.

*Article 8.*

## WAREHOUSING CHARGE.

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

The total amount of these charges shall in no case exceed 5 francs per parcel.

*Article 9.*

## PROHIBITIONS.

- i. It is forbidden to enclose in a postal parcel :
  - (a) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances (including loaded metal caps, live cartridges and matches) ;
  - (b) Articles of an obscene or immoral nature ;
  - (c) Articles the admission of which is not permitted by law or by the customs or other regulations ;
  - (d) Letters or communications which constitute an actual or personal correspondence as well as correspondence or packets of any kind bearing an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel.

(It is, however, permissible to enclose in a parcel an open invoice confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and a single copy of the address of the parcel with the address of the sender also.)

(*c*) Live animals (except bees which must be enclosed in boxes so as to avoid all danger to postal officers and to allow the contents to be ascertained).

2. A parcel which has been wrongly admitted to the post shall be returned to the office of origin unless the Administration of the country of destination is authorised by its legislation to dispose of it otherwise. In the latter case the office of despatch shall be informed in a precise manner of the treatment accorded to the parcel.

Nevertheless, the fact that a parcel contains a letter or communications which constitute an actual or personal correspondence shall not, in any case, entail its return to the office of origin.

3. Explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances and articles of an obscene or immoral nature shall not be returned to the office of origin ; they shall be disposed of by the Administration which has found them in the mails in accordance with its own internal regulations.

#### *Article 10.*

##### REDIRECTION.

1. A parcel may be redirected, in consequence of the addressee's change of address, in the country of destination. The Administration of the country of destination may collect the redirection charge prescribed by its internal regulations. Similarly a parcel may be redirected from one of the two countries which are parties to this Agreement to another country provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance and provided as a rule that the extra postage is prepaid at the time of redirection or documentary evidence is produced that the addressee will pay it.

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

#### *Article 11.*

##### MISSENT PARCELS.

Parcels received out of course, or wrongly allowed to be despatched shall be transmitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Detailed Regulations.

#### *Article 12.*

##### NON-DELIVERY.

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

2. The sender may request at the time of posting that, if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it may be either (*a*) treated as abandoned, or (*b*) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination. No other alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of

this facility his request must appear on the Despatch Note and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms :

- “ If not deliverable as addressed, abandon.”
- “ If not deliverable as addressed, deliver to....”

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

3. The charges due on returned undelivered parcels shall be recoverable in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

*Article 13.*

CANCELLATION OF CUSTOMS CHARGES.

The respective parties undertake to urge their respective Customs Authorities to cancel Customs charges on parcels which are returned to the country of origin, abandoned by the senders, destroyed, or redirected to a third country.

*Article 14.*

SALE—DESTRUCTION.

Articles in danger of deterioration or corruption, and these only, may be sold immediately, even when in transit on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality. If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or putrid articles shall be destroyed.

*Article 15.*

ABANDONED PARCELS.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the addressees and which the senders have abandoned shall not be returned by the Office of destination, but shall be treated in accordance with its legislation.

*Article 16.*

ENQUIRIES.

1. A fee not exceeding 1 franc may be charged for every enquiry concerning a parcel.
2. Enquiries shall be admitted only within the period of one year from the day following the date of posting.
3. When an enquiry is the outcome of an irregularity in the postal service, the enquiry fee shall be refunded.

*Article 17.*

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE.

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

The sender is entitled under this head to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, abstraction or damage. The amount of compensation shall not exceed 25 francs for a parcel not exceeding five kilogrammes (11 lb.) and 40 francs for a parcel exceeding five kilogrammes but not exceeding ten kilogrammes (22 lb.) in weight.

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

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

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

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

#### Article 18.

##### EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The two Administrations shall be relieved of all responsibility

- (a) In cases beyond control (*force majeure*) ;
- (b) When they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a cause beyond control (*force majeure*) ;
- (c) When the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or when it arises from the nature of the article ;
- (d) For parcels of which the contents fall under the ban of one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article 9 ;
- (e) In respect of parcels regarding which enquiry has not been made within the period prescribed by Article 16.

#### Article 19.

##### TERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

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

#### Article 20.

##### PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Office of origin except in the cases indicated in Article 17, Section 1, where payment is made by the Office of destination. The Office of origin may, however, after obtaining the sender's consent, authorise the Office of destination to settle with the addressee. The paying office retains the right to make a claim against the office responsible.

#### Article 21.

##### PERIOD FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

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

2. The despatching office is authorised to settle with the sender on behalf of the other office if the latter, after being duly informed of the application, has let nine months pass without giving a decision in the matter.

3. The despatching office may exceptionally postpone the settlement of compensation beyond the period of one year when the question of responsibility cannot be settled owing to circumstances over which the Administrations concerned have no control.

*Article 22.*

INCIDENCE OF COST OF COMPENSATION.

1. Until the contrary is proved responsibility shall rest with the office which having received the parcel without making any reservation cannot establish proper delivery to the addressee or, in the case of a parcel in transit, regular transfers to the following office. However, the receiving office having once made the reservation shall no longer be responsible for the loss or damage which gave rise to the reservation.

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

Nevertheless, the right is reserved to the Administration of the country of destination to establish that the transporting Company has not duly delivered the parcel, in which case this Administration is relieved of all responsibility in respect of the loss.

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

4. Customs and other charges which it has not been possible to cancel, shall be borne by the Administration responsible for the loss, damage or abstraction.

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

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

*Article 23.*

REPAYMENT OF THE COMPENSATION TO THE DESPATCHING OFFICE.

The office responsible or on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article 21 is bound to repay the amount of the compensation within a period of three months after notification of payment. The amount shall be recovered from the country responsible through the Accounts provided for in Article 16, Section 2, of the Detailed Regulations.

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

*Article 24.*

CREDITS FOR CONVEYANCE.

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



For each parcel despatched from one of the two countries in transit through the other, the despatching Office shall allow to the other Office the rates due for the conveyance of the parcel.

*Article 25.*

CLAIMS IN CASE OF REDIRECTION OR RETURN.

In case of the redirection or of the return of a parcel from one country to the other, the retransmitting Office shall claim from the other the charges due to it and to any other Administration taking part in the redirection or return.

*Article 26.*

CHARGE FOR REDIRECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.

In case of further redirection or return to origin, the redirection charge prescribed by Article 10, section 1, shall accrue to the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

*Article 27.*

MISCELLANEOUS FEES.

The following fees shall be retained in full by the Office which has collected them :

- (a) The enquiry fee referred to in Article 16, section 1 ;
- (b) The fee for delivery and for Customs clearance referred to in Article 6.

*Article 28.*

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

4. The respective Parties have agreed to the following Detailed Regulations for ensuring the execution of the present Agreement. Further matters of detail, not inconsistent with the general provisions of this Agreement and not provided for in the Detailed Regulations may be arranged from time to time by mutual consent of the two Administrations.

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

*Article 29.*

## ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

This Agreement shall come into force on a date to be fixed by mutual agreement between the two Administrations and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which it may be denounced by one of the two Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto have signed the present Agreement, and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Port-au-Prince, in duplicate, in English and in French, the 13th day of February, 1928.

R. P. F. EDWARDS,  
*H. M. Chargé d'Affaires.*

## DETAILED REGULATIONS

CARRYING OUT THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND AND HAYTI.*Article 1.*

## CIRCULATION.

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

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

*Article 2.*

## METHOD OF TRANSMISSION :

## PROVISION OF BAGS.

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

2. Parcels shall be exchanged between the two countries in bags duly fastened and sealed.

In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary, the transmission of parcels sent by one of the two contracting countries in transit through the other shall be effected "*à découvert*."

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

4. The bag containing the Parcel Bills and other documents shall be distinctively labelled.

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

6. Each Administration shall provide the bags necessary for the despatch of its parcels.

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

The bags shall be used exclusively for the exchange of parcels between Great Britain and Hayti and not for any other service, and the Post Offices of Great Britain and of the Republic of Hayti shall be required to make good the value of any bags which they fail to return. Responsibility for the loss of empty bags shall be determined on the principles prescribed for the loss of parcels in Article 22 of the Agreement.

7. The empty bags shall be returned by the receiving Office made up in bundles of ten (nine bags enclosed in one) and despatched as a separate mail addressed to such Office of Exchange as the Postal Administration to whom the bags belong shall appoint. The number of bags so forwarded shall be advised on a Parcel Bill which shall be separate from that used for advising the parcels themselves and shall be numbered in a separate annual series.

### Article 3.

#### INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED.

1. Each Administration shall communicate to the other by means of a Table :

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

2. Each Administration shall make known to the other the names of the countries to which it intends to send parcels in transit through the other unless in any particular case the number of parcels concerned is insignificant.

### Article 4.

#### FIXING OF EQUIVALENTS.

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

### Article 5.

#### MAKE-UP OF PARCELS.

Every parcel shall :

- (a) Bear the exact address of the addressee in Roman characters. Addresses in pencil shall not be allowed, provided that parcels bearing addresses written with copying-ink pencil on a surface previously damped shall be accepted. The address shall be written on the parcel itself or on a label so firmly attached to it that it cannot become detached. The sender of a parcel shall be advised to enclose in the parcel a copy of the address together with a note of his own address ;
- (b) Be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents.

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

*Article 6.*

## SPECIAL PACKING.

1. Liquids and substances which easily liquefy shall be packed in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal or of stout wood) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran or some other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

2. Colouring substances such as aniline, etc., shall be admitted only if enclosed in stout metal boxes placed inside wooden boxes with sawdust between the two receptacles. Dry non-colouring powders shall be placed in boxes of metal, wood or cardboard; these boxes shall themselves be enclosed in a cover of linen or parchment.

*Article 7.*

## DESPATCH NOTES AND CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

1. Each parcel shall be accompanied by a Despatch note and by a set of Customs Declarations according to the regulations of the country of destination and the Customs Declaration shall be firmly attached to the Despatch Note.

2. Nevertheless a single Despatch Note and a single set of Customs Declarations may suffice for two or three (but not more) parcels posted at the same time by one sender to one addressee.

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

*Article 8.*

## SERIAL NUMBER AND PLACE OF POSTING.

Each parcel and the relative Despatch Note as well shall bear a label indicating the serial number and the name of the Office of posting. An Office of posting shall not use two or more series of labels at the same time, unless each series is provided with a distinctive mark.

*Article 9.*

## DATE-STAMP IMPRESSION.

The Despatch Note shall be impressed by the Office of posting, on the address side, with a stamp showing the place and date of posting.

*Article 10.*

## RE-TRANSMISSION.

1. The Office re-transmitting a missent parcel shall not levy Customs or other non-postal charges upon it.

When an Office returns such a parcel to the Office from which it has been directly received, it shall refund the credits received and report the error by means of a Verification Note.

In other cases, and if the amount credited to it is insufficient to cover the expenses of re-transmission which it has to defray, the re-transmitting Office shall allow to the Office to which it forwards

the parcel the credits due for onward conveyance ; it shall then recover the amount of the deficiency by claiming it from the Office of Exchange from which the missent parcel was directly received. The reason for this claim shall be notified to the latter by means of a Verification Note.

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

3. The charges on a parcel redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressee or of an error on the part of the sender, to a country with which Great Britain or Hayti has Parcel Post communication shall be claimed from the Administration to which the parcel is forwarded, unless the charge for conveyance is paid at the time of redirection, in which case the parcel shall be dealt with as if it had been addressed directly from the retransmitting country to the new country of destination.

4. A parcel shall be retransmitted in its original packing and shall be accompanied by the Despatch Note prepared by the Office of origin. If the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked, or if the original Despatch Note has to be replaced by a substitute Note, the name of the Office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number shall be entered both on the parcel and on the Despatch Note.

#### *Article 11.*

##### RETURN OF UNDELIVERED PARCELS.

1. If the sender of an undeliverable parcel has made a request not provided for by Article 12, section 2, of the Agreement, the Office of destination need not comply with it but may return the parcel to the Office of origin, after retention for the period prescribed by the regulations of the country of destination.

2. The Office which returns a parcel to the sender shall indicate clearly and concisely thereon the cause of non-delivery. This information may be furnished in manuscript or by means of a stamped impression or a label.

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

#### *Article 12.*

##### SALE — DESTRUCTION.

1. When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provision of Article 14 of the Agreement, a report of the sale or destruction shall be prepared.

2. The proceeds of the sale shall be used in the first place to defray the charges upon the parcel, including Customs charges if any. Any balance which there may be shall be forwarded to the Office of Origin for payment to the sender on whom the cost of forwarding it shall fall.

#### *Article 13.*

##### ENQUIRIES CONCERNING PARCELS.

For enquiries concerning parcels, a form shall be used similar to the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agreement of the Universal Postal Union. These forms shall be forwarded to the Offices appointed by the two Administrations to deal with them and they shall be dealt with in the manner mutually arranged between the two Administrations.

*Article 14.*

## PARCEL BILL.

1. Returned and redirected parcels shall be entered individually by the despatching Office of Exchange on a Parcel Bill similar to the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agreement of the Universal Postal Union. Other parcels, except transit parcels, shall be entered on the Parcel Bills in bulk with a summary statement of the amounts to be credited. Transit parcels shall be entered individually provided that two or more transit parcels, addressed to the same country for which the same amount of credit has to be allowed, may be entered in bulk. The Despatch Notes and Customs Declarations shall be forwarded with the Parcel Bill.

2. Each despatching Office of Exchange shall number the Parcel Bills in the top left-hand corner in an annual series for each Office of Exchange of destination, and as far as possible shall enter below the number the name of the ship conveying the Mail. A note of the last number of the year shall be made on the first parcel Bill of the following year.

*Article 15.*

## CHECK BY OFFICES OF EXCHANGE : NOTIFICATION OF IRREGULARITIES.

1. On the receipt of a Mail, whether of parcels or of empty bags, the Office of Exchange shall check the parcels and the various documents which accompany them, or the empty bags as the case may be, against the particulars entered on the relative Bill, and, if necessary, shall report missing articles or other irregularities by means of a Verification Note.

2. Any discrepancies in the credits and accounting shall be notified to the despatching Office of Exchange by Verification Note. The accepted Verification Notes shall be attached to the Parcel Bills to which they relate. Corrections made on Parcel Bills not supported by vouchers shall not be considered valid.

*Article 16.*

## ACCOUNTING FOR CREDITS.

1. Each Administration shall cause each of its Offices of Exchange to prepare quarterly for all the Parcel Mails received from the Offices of Exchange of the other Administration a statement of the total amounts entered on the Parcel Bills, whether to its credit or to its debit.

2. These statements shall be afterwards summarized by the same Administration in an account which, accompanied by the quarterly statements, the Parcel Bills and the Verification Notes, if any relating thereto, shall be forwarded to the corresponding Administration in the course of the quarter following that to which it relates.

3. The quarterly accounts, after having been checked and accepted on both sides, shall be summarized in an annual general account prepared by the Administration to which the balance is due.

*Article 17.*

## SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

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

2. The preparation and transmission of a general account and the payment of the balance of that account shall be effected as early as possible and, at the latest, before the expiration of the

following year. After the expiration of this term the sums due from one Administration to the other shall bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to be reckoned from the date of expiration of the said term.

*Article 18.*

COMMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

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

*Article 19.*

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE DETAILED REGULATIONS.

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

Done at Port-au-Prince, in duplicate, in English and in French, the 13th day of February, 1928.

R. P. F. EDWARDS,  
*H. M. Chargé d'Affaires.*