

N° 4810.

ADEN ET ÉGYPTE

Arrangement pour l'échange des colis postaux,
et règlement d'exécution y annexé. Signés
à Aden, le 10 avril 1940, et au Caire, le
25 août 1940.

Texte officiel anglais communiqué par le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté en Grande-Bretagne. L'enregistrement a eu lieu le 2 avril 1942.

ADEN AND EGYPT

Arrangement for the Exchange of Parcels by
Parcel Post, and Detailed Regulations an-
nexed thereto. Signed at Aden, April 10th,
1940, and at Cairo, August 25th, 1940.

English official text communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain. The registration took place April 2nd, 1942.

No. 4810. — ARRANGEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF ADEN AND THE POST OFFICE OF EGYPT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PARCELS BY PARCEL POST. SIGNED AT ADEN, APRIL 10TH, 1940, AND AT CAIRO, AUGUST 25TH, 1940.

Article 1. — LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE.

1. A parcel shall not exceed 22 lbs. (10 kg.) in weight, 3 feet 6 inches, or 6 feet in length and girth combined.

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 PARCELS.

The two Post Offices agree to accept parcels in transit 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 Arrangement and to the Detailed Regulations so far as these are applicable.

Article 3. — PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

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

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

Article 4. — TERRITORIAL RATE.

Each Post Office shall have the power to fix from time to time the rates of postage to be charged and shall communicate to the other the rates in force.

Article 5. — SEA RATES.

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

Article 6. — FEE FOR CLEARANCE THROUGH THE CUSTOMS.

Each of the two Post Offices may collect, in respect of delivery to the Customs, such fee as it may from time to time fix for similar services in its parcel post relations with other countries generally.

Article 7. — WAREHOUSING CHARGES.

Each of the two Postal Administrations may collect any warehousing charge fixed by its legislation for a parcel not claimed within the prescribed period. This charge shall in no case exceed 5 francs gold. This charge will follow the parcel in case of redirection or return to the origin.

Article 8. — CUSTOMS AND OTHER NON-POSTAL CHARGES.

Customs charges and all other non-postal charges shall be paid by the addressee of parcels.

¹ Came into force April 1st, 1937.

Article 9. — PROHIBITIONS.

1. Postal parcels must not contain any document having the character of an actual and personal correspondence as well as correspondence of any kind bearing an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel or of persons living with him.

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

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

(a) Articles which from their nature or packing may be a source of danger to the officers of the Post Office or may soil or damage other parcels ;

(b) Explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances (including loaded metal caps, live cartridges and matches) ;

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

(d) Articles the admission of which is forbidden by law or by the Customs or other regulations ;

(e) Articles of an obscene or immoral nature.

It is moreover forbidden to send coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, precious stones, jewels or other precious articles in uninsured parcels.

3. A parcel which has been wrongly admitted to the post shall be returned to the country of origin, unless the Post Office of the country of destination is authorised by its legislation to dispose of it otherwise.

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

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

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

Article 10. — ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

The sender may obtain an advice of delivery for a parcel under the conditions prescribed for correspondence by the Universal Postal Convention.

Article 11. — REDIRECTION.

1. A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination. The Post Office 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 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 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 12. — MISSENT PARCELS.

Parcels received out of course, or wrongly allowed to be despatched, shall be re-transmitted or returned in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Detailed Regulations.

Article 13. — NON-DELIVERY.

1. The sender must state, on the back of the despatch note and on the parcel, how the parcel is to be disposed of in the event of non-delivery.

If this regulation is not complied with, the undelivered parcel shall be returned to the office of origin immediately.

2. An undelivered parcel must be returned immediately if the sender's request furnished on the despatch note and on the parcel has not produced the desired result.

3. If, within one month from the date of despatch of the notice of non-delivery, the office of destination does not receive adequate instructions, the parcel shall be returned to the office of origin.

4. The charges due on returned undelivered parcels shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Article 21.

Article 14. — CANCELLATION OF CUSTOMS CHARGES.

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

Article 15. — SALE. DESTRUCTION.

Articles of which the early deterioration or corruption is to be expected, 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 16. — ABANDONED PARCELS.

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

Article 17. — ENQUIRIES.

1. A fee not exceeding sixpence (60 centimes gold) may be charged for every enquiry concerning a parcel.

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

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

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

Article 18. — INSURED PARCELS. RATES AND CONDITIONS.

1. Parcels may be insured up to a limit of 5,000 gold francs in the case of those exchanged between Egypt and Aden. However, the maximum insurance for parcels for the Sudan is 500 gold francs.

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

3. The Post Office of origin may collect a despatch fee per parcel which should not exceed 50 centimes gold.

4. A receipt must be given free of charge at the time of posting to the sender of an insured parcel.

Article 19. — FRAUDULENT INSURANCE.

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

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

Article 20. — RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE.

1. Except in cases mentioned in the following Article, the two Post Offices shall be responsible for the loss of parcels and for the loss, damage or abstraction 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, damage or abstraction. For uninsured parcels the amount of compensation shall not exceed 10 gold francs for a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. (1 kg.) in weight, 25 gold francs for a parcel exceeding 3 lbs (1 kg.) but not exceeding 11 lbs (5 kg.) in weight and 40 gold francs for a parcel exceeding 11 lbs (5 kg.) but not exceeding 22 lbs (10 kg.) in weight. For an insured parcel the amount of compensation shall not exceed the amount for which it was insured.

Compensation is paid to the addressee when he claims it, either after making reservations when accepting delivery of a pilfered or damaged parcel, or if he proves that the sender has waived his rights in his 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 shall be entitled to the return of the postage also.

5. In all cases the insurance fees and, if the case arises, the despatch fee shall be retained by the Post Offices.

Article 21. — EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The two Post Offices shall be relieved of all responsibility :

- (a) In cases beyond control (*force majeure*) ;
- (b) When, their responsibility not having been proved otherwise, 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 articles ;
- (d) For parcels of which the contents fall under the ban of one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article 9 ;
- (e) For parcels which have been fraudulently insured for a sum exceeding the actual value of the contents ;
- (f) In respect of parcels regarding which the sender has not made enquiry within the period prescribed in Article 17 ;

Article 22. — TERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

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

Article 23. — PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Post Office of the country of origin except in the cases indicated in Article 20, paragraph 1, third sub-para., where payment shall be made by the Post Office on the country of destination. The paying office retains the right to make claim against the Office responsible.

Article 24. — 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 enquiry.
2. The Post Office responsible for making payment may, exceptionally, postpone it beyond the period of one year when a decision has not yet been reached on the question whether the loss, damage or abstraction was due to a cause beyond control.
3. The Post Office of the country of origin or of destination shall pay the compensation to the person entitled to receive it, on behalf of the Administration concerned which, after being duly informed of the application, has let nine months pass without giving a decision in the matter.

Article 25. — INCIDENCE OF COST OF COMPENSATION.

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility shall rest with the Post Office which, having received the parcel from the other office without making any reservation and having been furnished with all the particulars for investigation prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish either proper delivery to the addressee or his agent, or regular transfer to the following office as the case may be.
2. If in the case of a parcel despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the loss, damage or abstraction has occurred in course of conveyance without its being possible to prove in the service of which country the irregularity took place, the two Post Offices shall bear in equal shares the amount of compensation.
3. The same principle shall, as far as possible, be applied when other Administrations are concerned in the conveyance of a parcel.
4. Customs and other charges which it has not been possible to cancel shall be borne by the Post Office responsible for the loss, damage or abstraction.
5. By paying compensation the Post Office concerned takes over, to the extent of the amount paid, the rights of the person who has received compensation in any action which may be taken against the addressee, the sender or a third party.
If a parcel which has been regarded as lost is subsequently found, in whole or in part, the person to whom compensation has been paid shall be informed that he is at liberty to take possession of the parcel against the repayment of the amount paid as compensation.

Article 26. — REPAYMENT OF THE COMPENSATION TO THE POST OFFICE OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

The Post Office responsible or on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article 23 is bound to repay the amount of compensation within a period of three months after notification of payment.

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

Article 27. — CREDIT 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 shall be communicated by each Post Office to the other.

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 amount required for the conveyance and insurance of the parcel according to the table provided for in Article 3 of the Detailed Regulations.

Article 28. — CLAIMS IN CASE OF REDIRECTION OR RETURN.

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

Article 29. — CHARGE FOR REDIRECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.

In case of further redirection to another country or of return to the country of origin, the redirection charge prescribed in Article 11, paragraph 2, shall accrue to the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

Article 30. — MISCELLANEOUS FEES.

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

(a) The fee for Advice of Delivery referred to in Article 10 ;

(b) The enquiry fee referred to in Article 17, paragraph 1.

2. The fees for delivery to the Customs and clearance through the Customs referred to in Article 6 shall be retained by the Post Office of the country of destination.

Article 31. — INSURANCE FEES.

In respect of insured parcels, the Post Office of the country of origin shall allow to the Post Office of the country of destination for territorial service a rate of 5 gold centimes for each 300 gold francs or fraction thereof of insured value. If the country of destination provides the sea service, the despatching office shall allow an additional rate of 10 gold centimes for each 300 gold francs or fraction thereof of insured value.

Article 32. — MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

1. Parcels shall not be subjected to any postal charges other than those contemplated in this Arrangement except by mutual consent of the two Offices.

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

3. The two Post Offices have drawn up the following Detailed Regulations for ensuring the execution of the present Arrangement. Further matters of detail, not inconsistent with the general provisions of this Arrangement and not provided for in the Detailed Regulations may be arranged from time to time by mutual consent.

4. The internal legislation of Aden and Egypt shall remain applicable as regards everything not provided for by stipulations contained in the present Arrangement and in the Detailed Regulations for its execution.

Article 33. — DURATION OF ARRANGEMENT.

The present Arrangement shall be deemed to have taken effect on the 1st April, 1937. It shall then continue in force until it shall be modified or determined by mutual consent of the contracting parties or until one year after the date on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate and signed.

At ADEN, the 10th April, 1940.

(Signed) A. J. BORLAND,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Aden.

At CAIRO, the 25th August, 1940.

(Signed) Fouad HASSIB,

Director-General of Posts, Egypt.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE ARRANGEMENT GOVERNING
THE PARCEL POST BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF ADEN AND THE POST
OFFICE OF EGYPT.

Article 1. — CIRCULATION.

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

2. Missent parcels shall be re-transmitted to their proper destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the office re-transmitting 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 the Agreement between the two Post Offices. The Office of exchange shall be on the side of Aden Aden, and on the side of Egypt Port-Said for parcels in departure and Port-Taoufik for arrival.

2. Parcels shall be exchanged between the Offices of exchange 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 label.

4. The parcel bill and other documents should be sent under registered cover.

5. Insured parcels shall be forwarded in separate bags when they are sufficiently numerous. The neck label attached to any bag containing one or more insured parcels shall be marked with any distinctive symbol that may from time to time be agreed upon by the two Post Offices.

6. The weight of any bag of parcels shall not exceed 80 pounds avoirdupois (50 kilogrammes).

7. In the absence of any other arrangements, bags must be returned empty by the next mail to the country to which the bags belong. The bags shall be 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 Post Office of origin shall appoint. The number of bags so forwarded shall be advised on the parcel bill, which shall be separate from that used for advising the parcels themselves and shall be numbered in a separate annual series. Responsibility for the loss of empty bags shall be determined on the principles prescribed for the loss of parcels in Article 25 of the Arrangement.

Article 3. — INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED.

1. Each Post Office 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 office for each destination ;

(d) The number of Customs declarations which must accompany each parcel ; and

(e) Any other necessary information.

Article 4. — FIXING OF EQUIVALENTS.

In fixing the charges for parcels, each of the two Post Offices shall be at liberty to adopt such approximate equivalent 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 as well as that of the sender 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. Article liable to injure officers of the Post Office or to damage other parcels shall be so packed as to avoid any danger ;

(c) Be sealed with some special mark or impress of the sender ;

(d) Have sufficient space to take necessary service indications as well as stamps and labels.

Article 6. — SPECIAL PACKING.

1. Liquids and substances which easily liquefy shall be packed in two receptacles. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal 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 event of breakage.

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

3. Parcels containing films, raw celluloid or articles made of celluloid, as well as despatch notes, must be furnished on the address side with a distinct white label bearing in black characters " Celluloid — Keep away from fire and light ".

4. Every parcel containing precious stones, jewellery, articles of gold and silver, platinum or any other precious object shall be packed in a strong case of wood or metal with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

Article 7. — CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS AND DESPATCH NOTES.

1. Each parcel must be accompanied by a despatch note and the necessary number of non-adhesive Customs declarations in so far as such documents are required in the service of the country of destination.

2. The sender may add upon the counterfoil of the despatch note a communication respecting the parcel. He should, moreover, indicate on the back of the despatch note, either by writing or by underlining the printed text, how he wishes the parcel to be disposed of if it proves to be undeliverable. This instruction, which must be written in French or in a language understood in the country of destination, must be repeated on the parcel.

The following instructions only are admitted :

(a) That the parcel be returned immediately ;

(b) That the parcel be redirected to the same address in another locality ;

(c) That the parcel be delivered or redirected to another addressee ;

- (d) That the parcel be reported as undeliverable ;
- (e) That the notice of non-delivery be addressed to a third party in the country of destination of the parcel ;
- (f) That the parcel be sold at the entire risk of the sender or treated as abandoned.

3. The two Post Offices accept no responsibility in respect of the accuracy of Customs declarations.

Article 8. — ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

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

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

3. The office of destination, after having duly filled up the form, shall return it by ordinary post unenclosed and free of postage to the address of the sender of the parcel.

4. When the sender makes enquiry concerning an advice of delivery which has not been returned to him after a reasonable interval, action shall be taken in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 9 following. In that case a second fee shall not be charged, and the office of origin shall enter at the top of the form the words "Duplicate advice of delivery".

Article 9. — ADVICE OF DELIVERY APPLIED FOR AFTER POSTING.

When the sender applies for an advice of delivery after a parcel has been posted, the office of origin shall fill up an advice of delivery form and shall attach it to a form of enquiry to which postage stamps representing the appropriate fee have been affixed.

The form of enquiry accompanied by the advice of delivery form shall be treated according to the provision of Article 18 below, with the single exception that, in the case of due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination shall withdraw the form of enquiry and shall return the advice of delivery form to origin in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 of the preceding Article.

Article 10. — INDICATION OF INSURED VALUE.

Every insured parcel and the relative despatch note shall bear an indication of the insured value without erasures or corrections even if certified. The amount of the insured value shall be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the Administration of origin.

Article 11. — INSURANCE LABEL, ETC.

Every insured parcel and its despatch note as well shall bear a small red label with the indication "Insured" or "Valeur déclarée" in large letters.

When a parcel contains coin, bullion or other precious objects, the wax or other seals, the labels of whatever kind and any postage stamps affixed to it shall be so spaced that they cannot conceal injuries to the cover. Moreover, the labels and postage stamps, if any, shall not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

Article 12. — SEALING OF INSURED PARCELS.

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

Article 13. — INDICATION OF WEIGHT OF INSURED PARCELS.

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

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

Article 14. — SERIAL NUMBER AND PLACE OF POSTING.

Each parcel as well as the despatch note relating to it shall bear a label indicating the serial number and the name of the office of posting. An office shall not use two or more series of labels at the same time, unless each series is provided with a distinctive mark.

Article 15. — 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 country from which it has been directly received, it shall refund the credits received and report the error by means of a verification note.

In other cases and if the amount credited to it is insufficient to cover the expenses of 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 Aden or Egypt has parcel post communication shall be claimed from the Post Office of the country 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 re-transmitting country to the new country of destination.

4. A parcel shall be re-transmitted in its original packing and shall be accompanied by the original despatch note. If the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked, or if the original despatch note has to be replaced by a substitute note, 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 16. — UNDELIVERED PARCELS.

1. When the sender requests, by means of an entry on the back of the despatch note and on the parcel that he may be advised of the non-delivery of the parcel, the Administration of destination shall forward under registered cover to the Administration of despatch, after completion, a notice of non-delivery in the form of specimen annexed to the Parcel Post Agreement of the Union. This notice shall be returned to the office of issue, with the sender's instructions and the despatch note.

When the notice of non-delivery will be sent to a third party indicated on the back of the despatch note, the latter document shall not be attached to the notice.

Notices of non-delivery should be sent to the office of exchange in Aden and to the claims Office, G.P.O. Cairo, Egypt, and it shall be the duty of the Administration of origin to advise the sender.

2. In reply to the notice of non-delivery sent to him the sender may request :

- (a) That a further notice be sent to the original addressee ;
- (b) That the address of the parcel be corrected or completed ;
- (c) That the parcel be delivered to another addressee, or that it may be redirected to another address for delivery to the original addressee or to another person ;
- (d) That the parcel be returned to him at once ;
- (e) That the parcel be sold at his own risk, or treated as abandoned.

The third party to whom the notice of non-delivery has been addressed in accordance with the request of the sender can make the same requests as the sender. He can, besides, request that the parcel may be at once returned to the sender.

No requests other than those which are set forth above shall be admitted.

3. If the sender or the third party to whom the advice of non-delivery has been addressed makes a request not provided for in paragraph 2 above, the Administration of destination shall return the parcel at once to the office of origin without issuing a new notice. If the sender or the third party does not reply to the notice of non-delivery, the parcel shall be returned to the sender at the end of the period prescribed by the regulations of the country of destination.

The office which returns a parcel to the sender must state on the parcel and on the despatch note clearly and concisely in French the cause of non-delivery in the following way : *Inconnu, refusé, en voyage, parti, non réclamé, décédé, etc.* (unknown, refused, travelling, left, unclaimed, deceased, etc.). This indication may be furnished in manuscript or by means of a stamp impression or by a label. The original despatch notes belonging to the returned parcels must be sent back to origin with the parcels.

Parcels for return to the sender shall be entered on the parcel bill with the word "Rebuts" in the "Observations" column. They shall be dealt with and charged like parcels redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressees.

Article 17. — SALE. DESTRUCTION.

1. When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Arrangement, a report of the sale or destruction shall be prepared. A copy of the report together with the despatch note shall be forwarded to the office of origin.

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

Article 18. — 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 office of exchange in Aden and the claims Office G.P.O. Cairo, Egypt, in an envelope without a covering letter.

Article 19. — PARCEL BILL.

1. All parcels (uninsured, insured, returned or redirected, etc.) shall be entered individually by the despatching office of exchange on a parcel bill. The Customs declarations, despatch notes, advices of delivery, etc., 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 20. — 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 in the relative parcel bill, and, if necessary, shall report missing articles or other irregularities by means of a verification note.

2. Errors in the credits allowed in respect of transit parcels shall be notified to the despatching office of exchange by verification notes.

Article 21. — ACCOUNTING FOR CREDITS.

1. A quarterly account shall be prepared in duplicate by each Post Office for all the mails received by it from the exchange offices of the other Post Office. This account shall be based on the parcel bills for the quarter as corrected by verification notes received up to the date of preparation of the account.

2. The quarterly accounts, after having been verified and accepted on both sides, shall be included in a general account to be prepared half-yearly in duplicate by the creditor Post Office. The payment resulting from the balance of the general account shall be made by the debtor Administration to the creditor Administration in the manner prescribed by the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention.

Article 22. — COMMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

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

Executed in duplicate and signed.

At ADEN, the 10th April, 1940.

(Signed) A. J. BORLAND,
*Director General, Posts and Telegraphs,
Aden.*

At CAIRO, the 25th August, 1940.

(Signed) Fouad HASSIB,
Director General of Posts, Egypt.