

No. 963

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
KOREA

Parcel Post Agreement and Detailed Regulations for the execution of the said Agreement. Signed at Seoul, on 17 February 1949, and at Washington, on 13 April 1949

Official texts: English and Korean.

Registered by the United States of America on 1 November 1950.

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
CORÉE

Arrangement concernant l'échange des colis postaux et Règlement détaillé relatif à l'exécution dudit Arrangement. Signés à Séoul, le 17 février 1949, et à Washington, le 13 avril 1949

Textes officiels anglais et coréen.

Enregistrés par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 1er novembre 1950.

의의 添附한다.

다음 便紙 何等의 通知가 없을 때에는 反應 있을 때까지 小包는 正當히 受取된 것으로 看做한다.

二, 小包 目錄이 到着하지 아니할 때에는 副本을 作成하고 그 副本을 該 便紙 機送 交換局에 送付한다.

三, 遞送 中의 小包에 侵害 또는 損害의 痕跡이 있음을 認定할 때에는 그 事實을 小包에 記載한後 그 局의 局印을 찍거나 또는 侵害나 損害에 對한 注意를喚起할 符號를 그 小包에 添附하여야 한다.

第十條

返還 請求, 受取人 住所 變更

一, 小包의 返還 請求 또는 受取人 住所 變更의 請求에 對하여서는 發送人은 請求書를 發送 郵便局에 提出 時에 本人이라는 것을 證明하고 또한 發送證 또는 小包의 領受證이 있을 때에는 이를 提小하여야 한다. 該 郵政廳의 本人이라는 것의 證明에 對하여 그 責任을 負지 않을 때에는 左의 手續에 依한다.

가, 請求書는 郵便으로 送付할 때에는 그 請求書에 小包의 受取人의 住所의 正確한 寫本을 添附하여 發記 郵便物로서 到着局 또는 到着 郵政廳에 指定하는 局에 函達 發送한다.

나, 電信에 依한 請求는 그 請求의 內容을 電信에 依하여 到着局 또는 到着 郵政局의 指定하는 局에 通報한다.

二, 前 項의 請求를 받은 局은 그

小包를 搜索하고 必要한 措置를 한다.

三, 搜索의 效果가 없거나 小包가 이미 受取인에게 交付되었거나 또는 電信에 依한 請求가 小包를 充分히 踏認할 수 없을 때에는 그 事實을 請求 局에 通報하여 同局은 請求人에게 이를 通知한다.

第十一條

不能 配達

一, 小包 發送人은 小包가 受取인에게 配達 不能 時에는 가, 拋棄한 것으로 取扱하거나 나, 到着 國에서 第二 住所에 配達하여 보거나 다, 即時 返還할 것을 發送 時 請求할 수 있다.

發送인이 이 便法을 利用할 때에는 그 請求를 小包의 表面과 關係 稅關 告知書에 表示되되 그 形式은 左의 一에 該當 또는 類似하여야 한다.

"If not deliverable as addressed ----- 'Abandon.'"

"If not deliverable as addressed ----- 'Deliver to -----'"

"If not deliverable as addressed ----- 'Return immediately.'"

二, 不能配達로서 發送 國에 返還하는 小包에는 不能配達의 理由를 記載한다.

三, 小包가 事情에 依하여 受取인에게 配達되지 아니하고 또 發送處에도 返還되지 아니할 때에는 發送 郵政廳은 그 小包 處理에 對하여 詳細한 通知를 받을 것으로 한다.

第十二條

實 却, 廢 棄

No 963. PARCEL POST AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA. SIGNED AT SEOUL, ON 17 FEBRUARY 1949, AND AT WASHINGTON, ON 13 APRIL 1949

The Post Office Department of the United States of America and the Department of Communications of the Republic of Korea have agreed upon the following articles for the purpose of improving the relations of parcel post between the two countries:

Article I

EXCHANGE OF PARCELS

Between the United States of America including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii on one hand at the Republic of Korea on the other hand, there may be exchanged parcels up to the limits of weight and dimensions stated in the detailed regulations for the execution of this agreement.

Article II

TRANSIT OF PARCELS

1. Each Postal Administration guarantees the right of transit through its service, to or from any country with which it has parcel post communication, of parcels originating in or addressed for delivery in the service of the other Administration.
2. Parcels sent in open mail and in transit to or from one of the services of the two Postal Administrations through the other are subject to the conditions of exchange of parcels between them as well as those between intermediate Administration and that of the third country concerned.
3. Parcels sent in closed mails and in transit to or from one of the services of the two Postal Administrations through the other are subject to the conditions specially agreed upon between the Chiefs of the two Postal Administrations.

¹Came into force on 1 December 1949, the date mutually settled between the administrations of the two countries, in accordance with article XXIII.

Article III

POSTAGE

1. Each Postal Administration is entitled to fix its postage rates for parcels to be collected from the sender.
2. The postage mentioned in the preceding section must be prepaid by the sender.

Article IV

PREPARATION OF PARCELS

Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and the protection of the contents as set forth in the Detailed Regulations.

Article V

PROHIBITIONS

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post:
 - (a) A letter or a communication having the nature of a letter. Nevertheless, it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice, confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice.
 - (b) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.
 - (c) Any live animal.
 - (d) Any article the admission of which is not authorized by the customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.
 - (e) Any explosive or inflammable article, and in general, any articles the conveyance of which is dangerous.
 - (f) Document, pictures, and other articles injurious to public morals.
2. When a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions is handed over by one of the two Postal Administrations to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and inland regulations. However explosive or inflammable articles, as well as documents, pictures and other articles injurious to public morals are not to be returned to origin; they are to be destroyed on the spot by the Administration which has found them in the mails.
3. The two Postal Administrations shall furnish each other with a list of prohibited articles.

Article VI

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of mailing, a certificate of mailing upon payment of a fee which may be fixed by the Postal Administration of the country of origin.

Article VII

INQUIRY

An inquiry made after the mailing of a parcel is admitted only within the period of one year, counting from the day following that of mailing.

Article VIII

CUSTOMS DUTIES

Parcels are subject to all customs laws and regulations in force in the country of destination. The duties collectable on that account are collected from the addressee on delivery of the parcel.

Article IX

FEE FOR CUSTOMS FORMALITIES — FEE FOR DELIVERY — STORAGE CHARGES

1. The Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee for the fulfilment of customs formalities, a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel.

2. The Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee for delivery of parcels at the addressee's residence, a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. The same fee may be charged for each presentation after the first at the addressee's residence.

3. The Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee a suitable storage charge for parcels which are not withdrawn within the period which it has fixed. This charge may not, however, exceed 5 francs per parcel.

4. The fees and charges prescribed by the above three sections shall not be cancelled even in case the parcel is redirected or returned out of the country.

Article X

REDIRECTION

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

2. For parcels redirected in its territory, the Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee additional charges fixed by its internal regulations. These charges shall not be cancelled even in case the parcel is redirected or returned out of the country.

3. A parcel may be redirected out of the country only at the addressee's request, and provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance.

4. When a parcel is redirected out of the country, the charges for conveyance due to the Postal Administrations concerned as well as the various charges cancellation of which is not allowed by the retransmitting Administration, shall be collected additionally from the addressee.

5. The sender is entitled to forbid any redirection, by means of a suitable entry on the parcel and on the customs declaration.

Article XI

RECALL — CHANGE OF ADDRESS

1. So long as a parcel has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may recall it or cause its address to be altered.

For this service, the Postal Administration of the country of origin may collect the charge fixed by its internal regulations.

2. The provisions of Sections 2 to 4 of the preceding article are applicable to the parcel returned or redirected in consequence of the recall or the change of address.

Article XII

NON-DELIVERY

1. The sender of a parcel may make a request at the time of mailing as to the disposal of the parcel in the event it is not deliverable as addressed, the particulars of which are set forth in the Detailed Regulations.

2. If the sender does not make any request in accordance with the preceding section or the sender's request has not resulted in delivery, undeliverable parcels will be returned to the sender without previous notification at the expiration of thirty days counting from the day following that of receipt at the office of destination, while parcels refused by the addressee will be returned at once.

3. The provisions of Article X, Section 2 and 4 are applicable to the parcel redirected in the country of destination or returned to origin in consequence of non-delivery.

The same provisions are also applicable to the parcel returned to origin for the reason that it contains any prohibited articles.

4. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked "Abandon" are not returned but are disposed of in accordance with the legislation of the country of destination after the expiration of the period mentioned in Section 2 above.

Article XIII

SALE — DESTRUCTION

1. Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may be sold immediately, even on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right party.

2. If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or putrid articles are destroyed.

Article XIV

PARCELS WRONGLY ACCEPTED — MISSENT PARCELS

1. If parcels of which the weight or dimensions exceed the limits allowed have been wrongly accepted and dispatched, they are returned to origin by the Postal Administration to which the parcels were sent.

2. Parcels, when missent, are reforwarded to their correct destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the Postal Administration to which the parcels were missent; nevertheless, the parcels which cannot be reforwarded to their correct destination are returned to origin.

3. The parcels mentioned in the two sections above must not be charged by the retransmitting country with customs or other non-postal charges.

Article XV

CANCELLATION OF CUSTOMS CHARGES

The two Postal Administrations agree to urge the services concerned in their countries to cancel customs and other non-postal charges on parcels which are returned to origin, abandoned by the sender, destroyed because the contents are completely damaged, or redirected to a third country.

Article XVI

INDEMNITY

1. The two postal Administrations will not be responsible for the loss of parcels exchanged between the two countries nor for the abstraction of or damage to their contents; but either Administration is at liberty to indemnify for the loss, abstraction, or damage which may occur in its service, without recourse to the other Administration.

2. The two Postal Administrations are not responsible for the loss of parcels mentioned in Article 2, Section 2 and 3, nor for the abstraction of or damage to their contents unless an arrangement to the contrary is made between the Chiefs of the two Postal Administrations.

Article XVII

CREDITS

1. For each parcel exchanged between the two countries, the Postal Administration of the country of origin shall pay to that of the country of destination the sums indicated in the Detailed Regulations.

2. In case of redirection or of return of parcels from one of the two countries to the other, the retransmitting Administration shall claim from the other the sums equal to its credits mentioned in the preceding section and the following charges, as the case may be:

- a. Sea rates due to the retransmitting Administration.
- b. Charges which are not cancelled by the retransmitting Administration.
- c. Charges due to a third country.

3. As regards parcels originating in one of the two countries and sent through the other to a third country, the Postal Administration of the country of origin shall pay to the intermediate Administration the sums required by the latter.

4. As regards parcels originating in a third country and sent to one of the two countries through the other in open mail, the intermediate Administration shall pay to the Administration of destination the sums indicated in the Detailed Regulations.

Article XVIII

POSTAL CHARGES OTHER THAN THOSE PRESCRIBED NOT TO BE COLLECTED

The parcels to which the Agreement applies shall not be subject to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different articles thereof.

Article XIX

AIR PARCELS — PARCELS FOR DELIVERY FREE OF CHARGE

The Chiefs of the two Postal Administrations may come to special arrangements for the exchange of air parcels and of parcels for delivery free of charge.

Article XX

STANDARD MONETARY UNIT

The franc regarded as the monetary unit in the provisions of this Agreement is the gold franc of 100 centimes of a weight of $10/31$ of a gram and of a fineness of 0.900.

Article XXI

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF SERVICE

In extraordinary circumstances such as will justify the measure, either Postal Administration may temporarily suspend the Parcel Post Service, either entirely or partially, on condition of giving immediate notice to the other Administration.

Article XXII

DETAILED REGULATIONS — APPLICATION OF INTERNAL LEGISLATION

1. The details necessary for the execution of this Agreement will be fixed in the form of Detailed Regulations between the two Postal Administrations.
2. As regards the items not provided for in this Agreement the internal legislation shall remain applicable in each country.
3. The two Postal Administrations notify each other of their laws, ordinances, and tariffs concerning the exchange of parcel post, as well as all modifications thereof which may be subsequently made.

Article XXIII

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF AGREEMENT

1. This Agreement shall take effect and operation thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries. It shall remain in force until one of the contracting Administrations has given notice to the other six months in advance of its intention to terminate it.
2. DONE in duplicate and signed at Seoul on the 17th day of February 1949 and at Washington on the 13th day of April 1949.

(Signed) J. M. DONALDSON
Postmaster General
United States of America

(Signed) YUN SUK KOO
Minister of Communications
Republic of Korea

DETAILED REGULATIONS¹ FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT. SIGNED AT SEOUL, ON 17 FEBRUARY 1949 AND AT WASHINGTON ON 13 APRIL 1949

In accordance with the provisions of Article XXII, Section 1, of the Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, the two Postal Administrations have agreed as follows:

Article 1

LIMITS OF WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS

1. The limits of weights and dimensions of parcels exchanged between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea are as follows:

a. Parcels originating in the United States of America addressed to the Republic of Korea.

Weight, 22 pounds.

Dimensions, greatest length 4 feet on condition that parcels over 42 inches but not over 44 inches long do not exceed 24 inches in girth; that parcels over 44 inches but not over 46 inches long do not exceed 20 inches in girth; that parcels over 46 inches but not over 4 feet long do not exceed 16 inches in girth; and that parcels up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length do not exceed 6 feet in length and girth combined.

b. Parcels originating in Korea addressed to the United States of America.

Weight, 10 kilograms.

Dimensions, length on one side 1 meter 25 on condition that parcels not over 5 kilograms in weight do not exceed 60 cubic decimeters in volume and that parcels over 5 kilograms but not over 10 kilograms in weight do not exceed 80 cubic decimeters in volume.

2. The viewpoint of the dispatching office in regard to the exact calculation of the weight and the dimensions must be considered as prevailing except in case of obvious error.

Article 2

PREPARATION OF PARCELS

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case when possible on the parcel itself or on a label or tag firmly attached thereto.

¹Came into force on 1 December 1949, the date of entry into force of the Parcel Post Agreement, in accordance with article 16.

It is not allowed to write with initials the name and address of the sender or addressee, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the senders or the addressees which is generally understood. Addresses in pencil are also not allowed, except these written with copying ink on a surface previously dampened.

A slip bearing the name and address of the sender and the addressee must be enclosed in the parcel when the address is written on a label which is not gummed to the parcel. It is advisable that even slips be enclosed in all parcels.

2. Parcels must be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents and so effectually that it is impossible to tamper with the contents without leaving an obvious trace of violation: in particular when the contents consist of precious metal, articles of metal or heavy goods, it is essential that stout, metal boxes or wooden cases at least one centimeter ($\frac{3}{8}$ inch) thick should be used for packing.

Any liquid or any substance which easily liquifies must be packed in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, of strong wood, or strong corrugated cardboard, or of strong fibre-board, or receptacle of equal strength) 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 case of breakage.

Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in lead-sealed metal containers which containers must be enclosed in substantial outer covers so as to obviate all damage to the accompanying mail matter.

Article 3

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS

1. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel on a special form provided for the purpose by the Administration of origin.

The customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, the actual weight, the sender's name and address, and the name and addressee, and shall be securely attached to the parcel.

2. The Administrations accept no responsibility for the correctness of the customs declaration.

Article 4

INQUIRIES

1. When the sender requests an inquiry for the parcel, the office of origin or any other office appointed by the dispatching Administration fills out an inquiry

form and sends it to the office of destination or to any other office appointed by the Administration of destination accompanied, whenever possible, by a facsimile of the address of the parcel. If the service of the country of destination is in a position to furnish information as to the ultimate disposal of the parcel, it completes the form and returns it to the office of the country of origin from which the form has been forwarded. When the disposal of the parcel cannot be established by the service of the country of destination, the fact is recorded on the form and the form is returned accompanied, whenever possible, by a declaration from the addressee certifying that he has not received the parcel.

Article 5

TRANSIT PARCELS

Each Administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary, and the amount of the charges due to it therefore, as well as other conditions.

Article 6

METHOD OF EXCHANGE OF PARCELS

Parcels shall be exchanged in bags duly fastened and sealed, by the offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations, and shall be dispatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides.

Article 7

RECEPTACLES

1. The two Administrations shall provide their respective bags necessary for the dispatch of their parcels and each bag shall be marked to show the name of the office of the country to which it belongs.

2. Bags must be returned empty and without charge to the dispatching office by the next mail. Empty bags to be returned are made up in bundles of ten, enclosing nine bags in one. The total number of bags returned shall be entered on the relative parcel bills.

3. The returning Administration shall repay to the Administration of origin, the value of any bags which it fails to return.

Article 8

BILLETING OF PARCELS

1. The parcels are entered on the parcels bills to show the total number of the parcels and the total net weight thereof, while redirected or returned parcels are entered individually.

The entry on the parcel bills of any redirected or returned parcel must be followed by the words "Redirected" or "Returned" together with the detailed statement of charges which may be additionally collected, in the "Observations" column.

2. Transit parcels sent *à découvert* are entered individually on the parcel bills separate from those mentioned in the preceding section.

3. The amount to be credited must be totaled and shown on each parcel bill. The total number of bags comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

4. Each dispatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the upper left-hand corner, commencing each year a fresh series for each office of exchange of destination. The last number of the year shall be shown on the parcel bill of the first dispatch of the following year.

5. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is inserted in one of the bags. The bag containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F" traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

Article 9

CHECKING OF PARCELS

1. The office of exchange which has received a parcel mail shall check the parcels and the accompanying bills. If a parcel is missing or any other irregularity is noted, it shall be immediately reported to the dispatching office of exchange by means of a bulletin of verification. The report of such a serious irregularity as to involve the responsibility of the respective Administration shall be accompanied by such vouchers as the strings, wax, or leadseals used for closing the bag which contained the parcels, if they are available. If no report is made by the next mail, it will be assumed that the mail has been received in proper order until the contrary is proved.

2. If a parcel bill is missing a duplicate shall be made out and a copy sent to the dispatching office of exchange from which the dispatch was received.

3. If any parcel which is in the course of transmission is observed to bear evidence of violation or damage, it must have the facts noted on it and marked with the stamp of the office making the note, or a document drawing attention to the violation or damage must be annexed to the parcel.

Article 10

RECALL — CHANGE OF ADDRESS

1. For request for recall or change of address of parcels, the sender, in handing the application to the post office of origin, must prove his identity and produce the

certificate of mailing or the receipt of the parcel, if any. After proof of identity for which the Administration of origin assumes responsibility, the procedure is as follows:

(a) If the request is meant to be sent by post, the application, together with an exact facsimile of the address of the parcel, is dispatched in a registered cover directly to the office of destination or to any other office appointed by the Administration of destination.

(b) If the request is to be made by telegraph, the terms of the request are transmitted by telegraph to the office of destination or to any other office appointed by the Administration of destination.

2. The office which has received the request mentioned in the preceding section searches for the parcel in question and takes the necessary action.

3. If the search is fruitless, or if the parcel has already been delivered to the addressee, or if the request by telegraph is not explicit enough to permit the parcel to be surely recognized, the fact is reported at once to the office from which the request was forwarded and which informs the applicant accordingly.

Article 11

NON-DELIVERY

1. The sender of a parcel may request at the time of mailing that, if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed it shall be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination, or (c) returned immediately.

If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the address side of the parcel and on the relative customs declaration 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’ ”

“If not deliverable as addressed
..... ‘Return immediately.’ ”

2. The parcels to be returned as undeliverable to the country of origin shall be marked to show the reason for non-delivery.

3. If a parcel, for any reason, is neither delivered as addressed nor returned to origin, the Administration of origin shall be informed in a precise manner of the treatment accorded to the parcel.

Article 12

SALE — DESTRUCTION

When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII of the Agreement, a report of the sale or destruction is prepared. A copy of the report, together with the customs declaration, is forwarded to the office of origin.

Article 13

PARCELS WRONGLY ACCEPTED — MISSENT PARCELS

1. When parcels exceeding the limits of weight and, or dimensions allowed or missent parcels are returned to origin, the returning Administration refunds to the dispatching Administration the amount credited for the parcel and reports the irregularity by means of a bulletin of verification.

2. When missent parcels are reforwarded to their proper destination, and if the amount credited to the reforwarding Administration is insufficient to cover the expenses of the onward transmission, the reforwarding Administration claims from the dispatching Administration the amount of the deficiency, and reports the reason for the claim by means of a bulletin of verification.

Article 14

PAYMENT

1. The amounts to be paid by the Administration of origin to that of destination, in accordance with the provisions of Article XVII, Section 1, of the Agreement are as follows:

A. In the case of parcels originating in the United States of America:

Parcels for the Republic of Korea, which are dispatched thereto, 20 centimes per pound or fraction thereof.

B. In the case of parcel originating in the Republic of Korea:

(a) Parcels for the United States proper and for Alaska, which are dispatched directly thereto, 70 centimes per kilogram or fraction thereof.

(b) Parcels for Guam, Samoa, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands, which are dispatched directly thereto, 35 centimes per kilogram or fraction thereof.

(c) Parcels for Alaska sent to Seattle, 140 centimes per kilogram or fraction thereof.

(d) Parcels for Alaska sent to any United States port except Seattle, 220 centimes per kilogram or fraction thereof.

(e) Parcels for Puerto Rico or the United States Virgin Islands, sent through the United States, 185 centimes per kilogram or fraction thereof.

(f) Parcels for Guam sent to San Francisco and parcels for Samoa and Hawaii sent to San Francisco or to San Pedro, 105 centimes per kilogram or fraction thereof.

(g) Parcels for Guam sent to any United States port except San Francisco and parcels for Samoa and Hawaii sent to any United States port except San Francisco or San Pedro, 185 centimes per kilogram or fraction thereof.

2. For parcels originating in a third country and sent *à découvert* to one of the two countries through the other, the intermediary Administration shall pay to the Administration of destination the amounts equal to those fixed by the preceding section.

3. The allocation or claim of the amounts mentioned in the preceding two sections and in Article XVII Sections 2 and 3, of the Agreement shall be made by means of parcel bills.

Article 15

ACCOUNTING

1. Each Administration shall prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration.

2. These accounts accompanied by the parcel bills and, if any, copies of bulletins of verification relating thereto shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Administration in the course of the quarter following the quarter to which they relate.

3. The compilation, transmission, and acceptance of the accounts must be effected as early as possible and the payment resulting from the balance must be made at the latest before the end of the following quarter.

4. Payment of the balances due on these accounts between the two Administrations shall be effected by means of drafts drawn on the capital or one of the commercial towns of the creditor country, or in any other manner which may from time to time be agreed upon between the two Administrations, the expense attendant on the payment being at the charge of the indebted Administration.

Article 16

The Administrations shall communicate to each other all items necessary for carrying out the exchange of parcels.

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

DONE in duplicate and signed at Seoul on the 17th day of February 1949 and at Washington on the 13th day of April 1949.

(Signed) J. M. DONALDSON
Postmaster General
United States of America

(Signed) YUN SUK KOO
Minister of Communications
Republic of Korea