

No. 1252

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**PAKISTAN  
and  
BURMA**

**Agreement for the exchange of parcels by parcel post between the Post Office of Pakistan and the Post Office of Burma (with detailed regulations). Signed at Karachi, on 22 June 1948, and at Rangoon, on 3 July 1948**

*Official text: English.*

*Registered by Pakistan on 20 June 1951.*

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**PAKISTAN  
et  
BIRMANIE**

**Arrangement relatif à l'échange de colis postaux entre l'Administration postale pakistanaise et l'Administration postale birmane (avec règlement d'exécution). Signé à Karachi, le 22 juin 1948, et à Rangoon, le 3 juillet 1948**

*Texte officiel anglais.*

*Enregistré par le Pakistan le 20 juin 1951.*

No. 1252. AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND BURMA FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PARCELS BY PARCEL POST BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF PAKISTAN AND THE POST OFFICE OF BURMA. SIGNED AT KARACHI, ON 22 JUNE 1948, AND AT RANGOON, ON 3 JULY 1948

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In order to establish an exchange of postal parcels between Pakistan and Burma, the undersigned, duly authorised for that purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

*Article 1*

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE

1. A parcel shall not exceed 22 lbs in weight, 3 foot 6 inches in length, or 6 foot in length and girth combined.
2. As regards the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions of a parcel, the view of the despatching offices shall be accepted except in a case of obvious error.

*Article 2*

TRANSIT PARCELS

The two Administrations 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 Agreement and of the Detailed Regulations so far as these are applicable.

*Article 3*

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE, RATES

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 Administration taking part in the conveyance by land or sea.

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 3 July 1948, with retroactive effect to 1 April 1948, in accordance with article 32.

*Article 4*

## TERRITORIAL RATE

For parcels despatches from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the territorial rates of Pakistan shall be 5 as, 6 as, 8 as, Rs. 1-0-0-, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 2-8-0 for parcels not exceeding 1 lb, 2 lb, 3 lb, 7 lb, 11 lb, and 22 lb, respectively and the territorial rates of Burma shall be 5 as, 6 as, 8 as, Rs. 1-0-0, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 2-8-0 for parcels not exceeding 1 lb, 2 lb, 3 lb, 7 lb, 11 lb, 22 lb, respectively.

Each of the two Administrations reserves the right to vary its territorial rates in accordance with any alterations of these charges which may be decided upon in connection with its parcels post relations with other countries generally.

*Article 5*

## SEA RATE

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 and clearance through 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*

## CUSTOMS AND OTHER NON-POSTAL CHARGES

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

*Article 8*

## PROHIBITIONS

1. Postal parcels must not contain any letter, note or 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 addressed to countries which admit insurance.

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 communications which constitute 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 administration 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 9*

##### ADVICE OF DELIVERY

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

*Article 10*

## 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 internal redirection and not paid by the addressee or his representative shall not be cancelled in case of further redirection or of return to origin except in cases where the parcels are returned to the senders as unclaimed or refused, 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 retransmitted or returned in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 sections 1 and 2 of the Detailed Regulations.

*Article 12*

## NON-DELIVERY

1. 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 cover of the parcel, and on the despatch note, if one is used, 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.”

2. 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 Administration of the country of destination.

Nevertheless, a parcel which is definitely refused by the addressee shall be returned immediately.

3. The charges due on returned undelivered parcels shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Article 27.

### *Article 13*

#### 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 14*

#### SALE—DESTRUCTION

Articles of which the early deterioration or corruption is to be expected, and those only, may be sold immediately, even when in transit on the out-ward 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 addressee 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 16*

#### ENQUIRIES

1. A fee to be fixed by the Administration concerned 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 17*

##### INSURED PARCELS—RATES AND CONDITIONS

1. Parcels may be insured up to a limit of Rs. 3,000 or the equivalent of that amount in local currency.
2. Each Administration shall have the right to fix its own scale of fees for insurance fixed by its legislation.
3. A receipt must be given free of charge at the time of posting to the sender of an insured parcel.

#### *Article 18*

##### FRAUDULENT INSURANCE

The insured value may not exceed the actual value of the contents of the parcel and the packing, but it is permitted that only part of this value is insured.

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 19*

##### 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, 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 loss, damage or abstraction. For uninsured parcels, the amount of compensation shall not exceed Rs. 14/—/— for a parcel not exceeding 11 lb. in weight and Rs. 22/8/— for a parcel exceeding 11 lb. but not exceeding 22 lb. 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 is entitled to the return of the postage also.
5. In all cases the insurance fees shall be retained by the Postal Administrations.

### Article 20

#### EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY

The two Administrations 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 article;
- (d) for parcels of which the contents fall under the ban of one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article 8;
- (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 by Article 16;
- (g) in respect of any parcels containing precious stones, jewellery or any article of gold, silver or platinum or any other precious object not packed in the manner laid down in Article 6, section 4, of the Detailed Regulations.

### Article 21

#### 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 addresses or their agents have accepted delivery without reservation.

*Article 22*

## PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Postal Administration of the country of origin except in the cases indicated in Article 19, section 1, third sub-para, where payment is made by the Postal Administration of the country of destination. The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

*Article 23*

## 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 Post Office of the country of origin or of destination, as the case may be, is authorised to pay 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.
3. 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 is due to a cause beyond control.

*Article 24*

## 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 Administrations 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 Postal 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 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 25*

##### REPAYMENT OF THE COMPENSATION TO THE POST OFFICE OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

The Postal Administration responsible or on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article 22 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 21 of the Detailed Regulations.

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

#### *Article 26*

##### CREDITS FOR CONVEYANCE

For each parcel despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, despatching Administration shall allow to Administration 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 Administration shall allow to the other Administration 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 27*

##### CLAIMS IN CASE OF REDIRECTION OR RETURN

In case of the redirection or 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 28*

## CHARGE FOR REDIRECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

In case of redirection to another country or of return to the country of origin, the redirection charge prescribed by Article 10, section 2, shall accrue to the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

*Article 29*

## MISCELLANEOUS FEES

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

(a) the fee for Advice of delivery referred to in Article 9;

(b) the enquiry fee referred to in Article 16, section 1.

2. The fee 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 30*

## INSURANCE FEE

1. In respect of insured parcels the Administration of the country of origin shall allow to the Administration of the country of destination for territorial service a rate of one half anna for each rate of insurance. If the country of destination provides the sea service, the despatching Administration shall allow an additional rate of one anna for each rate of insurance.

2. In the case of parcels originating in Pakistan, one rate of insurance shall be equal to Rs. 200/—/— or fraction thereof of the insured value of each parcel, and in the case of parcels originating in Burma, one rate shall be equal to Rs. 180/—.

*Article 31*

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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

2. 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.
3. The Administrations have drawn up the following Detailed Regulations for 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.
4. The internal legislation of Pakistan and Burma shall remain applicable as regards everything not provided for in the stipulations contained in the present Agreement and in the Detailed Regulations for its execution.

### *Article 32*

#### DURATION OF AGREEMENT

The present Agreement shall be deemed to have taken effect on the 1st April 1948. 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 Karachi  
the 22nd June 1948  
(Signed) Lt. Col. R. W. SPEAR  
Director General  
of Post and Telegraphs  
Pakistan

At Rangoon  
the 3rd July 1948  
(Signed) Lt. Col. U THEIN  
Director of Post  
Burma, Rangoon

#### DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE AGREEMENT COVERING THE PARCEL POST BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF PAKISTAN AND THE POST OFFICE OF BURMA

### *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 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 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 bill and other documents shall be distinctively labelled.
5. Insured parcels shall be forwarded in separate bags when they are sufficiently numerous. The neck label attached to any 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 Administrations.
6. The weight of any bag of parcel shall not exceed 60 pounds avoirdupois.
7. In the absence of other arrangements, bags must be returned empty by the next mail to the country to which the bags belong. The bags shall be made 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 a 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 24 of the Agreement.

*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.
2. Each Post Office 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, each of the two Administrations 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 in Roman characters. Addresses in pencil shall not be allowed, provided that the 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 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;
- (c) be sealed with some special mark or impress of the sender;
- (d) have sufficient space to take necessary service instructions 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 case 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 must themselves be enclosed in a cover of linen or parchment.
3. Parcels containing films, raw celluloid or articles made of celluloid as well as the despatch note relating to them, must be furnished, on the address side, with a distinct white label bearing in heavy black characters "Celluloid—keep away from fire and light."
4. Every parcel containing precious stones, jewellery, articles of gold or silver, platinum or any other object shall be packed in a strong case of wood or metal with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

*Article 7*

## CUSTOMS DECLARATION AND DESPATCH NOTES

1. Each parcel must be accompanied by a Customs declaration which shall be affixed to the parcel.
2. 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."
2. Such parcels shall be accompanied by a form similar to that annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention in force for the time being. The 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. 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 duty 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 appropriate fee have been affixed.

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

*Article 10*

## INDICATION OF INSURED VALUES

Every insured parcel shall bear an indication of the insured value in rupee currency without erasures or corrections, even if certified.

*Article 11*

## INSURANCE LABELS, ETC.

Every insured parcel and its despatch note, if any, 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 pounds and ounces of each insured parcel shall be entered by the office of origin on the address side of the parcel.

*Article 14*

## SERIAL NUMBER AND PLACE OF POSTING

Each parcel shall bear a label indicating the serial number 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 15*

## RE-TRANSMISSION

1. The Office re-transmitting a misssent 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 the re-transmitting Office shall allow to the Office to which it forwards the parcel the credits due for onward conveyance; and if the amount credited to it is insufficient to cover the expenses of re-transmission which it has to defray, it shall

recover the amount of the deficiency by claiming it from the office of exchange from which the missent parcel was directly received. The reasons 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 Pakistan or Burma 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 retransmitting country to the new country of destination.

4. A parcel shall be retransmitted in its original packing. If the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be packed, the name of the office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number shall be entered on the parcel.

#### *Article 16*

##### RETURN OF UNDELIVERABLE PARCELS

1. If the sender of an undeliverable parcel has made a request not provided for by Article 12, section 1, of the Agreement, the office of destination need not comply with it but may return the parcel to the country 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" or analogous terms in the "Observations" column. It shall be dealt with and charged like a parcel redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressee.

#### *Article 17*

##### SALE—DESTRUCTION

1. When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions 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. 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 offices appointed by the two Post Offices to deal with them and they shall be dealt with in the manner mutually arranged between the two Post Offices.

*Article 19*

## PARCEL BILL

1. Insured, returned, and unpaid redirected parcels shall be entered individually by the despatching office of exchange on a parcel bill. The advice of other parcels, except transit parcels may, by mutual consent, consist of a statement of the number of parcels at the several steps of the weight scale. 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 Customs declaration, 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 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—NOTIFICATIONS 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 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 offices 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 account after being verified and accepted on both sides shall be included in the general account to be prepared half yearly in duplicate by the creditor Administration and the balance due in settlement of the accounts shall be remitted by rupee drafts on Karachi when it is to the credit of Pakistan or on Rangoon when it is to the credit of Burma.

*Article 22*

COMMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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

*Article 23*

DURATION

The present Regulations shall be deemed to have been brought into operation on the 1st April 1948, the date on which the Agreement for the exchange of parcels by parcel post between the post office of Pakistan and the Post Office of Burma comes into force. They shall have the same duration as the Agreement.

EXECUTED in duplicate and signed.

At Karachi  
the 22nd June 1948  
(Signed) Lt. Col. R. W. SPEAR  
Director General  
Post and Telegraphs  
Pakistan

At Rangoon  
the 3rd July 1948  
(Signed) Lt. Col. U THEIN  
Director of Post  
Burma

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