

No. 2626

**INDIA
and
CEYLON**

Regulations for the exchange of parcels by parcel post between the Post Office of India and the Post Office of Ceylon (with Detailed Rules for carrying out the Regulations). Signed at Colombo, on 23 July 1946, and at New Delhi, on 12 August 1946

Official text: English.

Registered by India on 3 August 1954.

**INDE
et
CEYLAN**

Arrangement (avec règlement d'exécution annexé) entre l'administration postale de l'Inde et l'administration postale de Ceylan relatif à l'échange de colis postaux. Signé à Colombo, le 23 juillet 1946, et à New-Delhi, le 12 août 1946

Texte officiel anglais.

Enregistré par l'Inde le 3 août 1954.

No. 2626. REGULATIONS¹ FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PARCELS BY PARCEL POST BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA AND THE POST OFFICE OF CEYLON. SIGNED AT COLOMBO, ON 23 JULY 1946, AND AT NEW DELHI, ON 12 AUGUST 1946

Article 1

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE

1. A parcel shall not exceed 22 lbs. in weight, 3 feet 6 inches in length, breadth or depth 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 Administration shall (except in a case of obvious error) be accepted.

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 the Regulations and to the Detailed Rules² 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.

Article 4

TERRITORIAL RATE

For parcels despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the territorial rates of 4 annas for the first pound and 3 annas for

¹ Came into force on 12 August 1946, in accordance with article 33 of the Regulations.

² See p. 230 of this volume.

every pound in excess of the first shall be payable by the Administration of origin to the Administration of destination.

Each of the two Administrations may vary its territorial rates by mutual agreement, in accordance with any alterations of these charges which may be decided upon in connection with its parcel post relations with other countries generally.

Article 5

SEA RATE

Each of the two Postal Administrations 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 Administrations 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, except as provided otherwise in these Regulations and Detailed Rules.

Article 8

WAREHOUSING CHARGE

For parcels which are addressed "*poste restante*" or which are not claimed at the office of destination within the prescribed period of free detention, the country of destination is authorised to collect the warehousing charge fixed by its legislation. In the case of undelivered parcels accrued warehousing charges if any shall be claimed from the administration of origin.

Article 9

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 any 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 Administration 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 Administration 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 an insured parcel under the conditions prescribed for correspondence by the Convention of the Postal Union.

Article 11

REDIRECTION

1. A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination. The Administration of the country of destination may collect the redirection charge prescribed by its internal regulations. Similarly, a parcel may be redirected from one of the two countries 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 provision of Article 15 Sections 1 and 2 of the Detailed Rules.

Article 13

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 undeliverable parcels shall be recovered in accordance with the provision of Article 28.

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 Administration of the country of destination, but shall be treated in accordance with its legislation.

Article 17

ENQUIRIES

1. A fee not exceeding three annas 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 Rs. 1,800 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. The Administration of origin shall have the right to collect from the sender of an insured parcel a despatch fee in addition.

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 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 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 the loss, damage or abstraction. For uninsured parcels the indemnity shall not exceed the amount fixed by legislation of the Administration of origin, subject to a maximum of Rs. 62-8-0. 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 and if the case arises the despatch fee shall be retained by the Postal Administrations concerned.

Article 21

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 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 by Article 17;
- (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 Rules.

Article 22

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 addressees or their agents have accepted delivery without reservation.

Article 23

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Administration of the country of origin, except in the cases indicated in Article 20 Section 1, third subparagraph 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 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 the enquiry.

2. The Administration 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 Administration 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 25

INCIDENCE OF COST OF COMPENSATION

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility shall rest with the Administration which, having received the parcel from the other Administration 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 Administration 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 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 26

REPAYMENT OF THE COMPENSATION TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

The Administration responsible or on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article 23 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 Rules.

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

Article 27

CREDITS FOR CONVEYANCE

For each parcel despatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other the despatching Administration shall allow to the 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 Rules.

Article 28

CLAIMS IN CASE OF REDIRECTION OR RETURN

In case of the redirection or of the return of a parcel from one country to the other, the retransmitting Administration shall claim from the other the charges due to it and to any other Administration taking part in the redirection or return. The claim shall be made on the Parcel Bill relating to the mail in which the parcel is forwarded.

Article 29

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 11 Section 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 Administration which has collected them : —

- (a) the fee for Advice of Delivery referred to in article 10;
- (b) the enquiry fee referred to in Article 17, 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 Administration of the country of destination.

Article 31

INSURANCE FEE

In respect of insured parcels despatched from one country for delivery in the other, the Administration of the country of origin shall allow to the Administration of the country of destination for territorial service a fee of one half anna for each rate of insurance.

2. In the case of parcels originating in India one rate of insurance shall be equal to Rs. 200/- or fraction thereof of the insured value of each parcel and on parcel originating in Ceylon one rate shall be equal to Rs. 180/- similarly.

Article 32

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1. Parcels shall not be subjected to any postal charges other than those contemplated in these Regulations 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 telegram, to the other Administration.

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

4. The internal legislation of India and Ceylon shall remain applicable as regards everything not provided for by the stipulations contained in the present Regulations and in the Detailed Rules for their execution.

Article 33

DURATION

These Regulations supersede the existing Arrangements for the exchange of parcels both insured and uninsured between India and Ceylon and will have effect from the twelfth day of August 1946 and govern the exchange of insured and

uninsured postal parcels until they are modified by mutual consent of the parties or until one year after the date on which one of the parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

EXECUTED in duplicate and signed.

At New Delhi
The 12th August, 1946
(Signed) K. PRASADA
Director-General of
Posts and Telegraphs
India

At Colombo
The 23rd of July 1946
(Signed) J. P. APPLEBY
Postmaster-General and
Director of Telecommunications
Ceylon

DETAILED RULES FOR CARRYING OUT THE REGULATIONS COVERING
THE PARCEL POST BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA AND
THE POST OFFICE OF CEYLON

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 Administration 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. 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 Administrations.

6. The weight of any bag of parcels shall not exceed 80 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 up in bundles of ten (nine bags enclosed in one) and despatched as a separate mail addressed to such office of exchange as the Administration 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 25 of the Regulations.

Article 3

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED

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

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

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

Article 4

FIXING OF EQUIVALENTS

In fixing the charges for parcels, 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 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.

- (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 same special mark or impress of the sender, if it is an insured parcel. Uninsured parcels may be sealed by the senders at their option.

- (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 notes 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 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. Every parcel must be accompanied by a customs declaration which shall be affixed to the parcel.

2. The two Administrations 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 Postal Union Convention. This advice of delivery form

shall be prepared by the office of origin or by any other office appointed by the Administration of the country of origin. If it does not reach the office of destination that office of destination 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 appropriate fee have been fixed.

The form of enquiry accompanied by the advice of delivery form 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 advice of delivery form to the office of origin in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 of the preceding Article.

Article 10

INDICATION OF INSURED VALUE

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 Administration 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 and the name of the office of posting. An office of posting shall not use two or more series of labels at the same time, unless each series is provided with a distinctive mark.

Article 15

RE-TRANSMISSION

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

When an Administration 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 Administration shall allow to the Administration 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 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 Administration 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 India or Ceylon has parcel post communication shall be claimed from the Administration 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 retransmitted in its original packing. If the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked, 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

If the sender of an undeliverable parcel has made a request not provided for by Article 13, section 1, of the Regulations, 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 term 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

When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Regulations, 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 Administration 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 officers appointed by the two Administrations to deal with them and they shall be dealt with in the manner mutually arranged between the two Administrations.

Article 19

PARCEL BILL

Insured, value-payable or cash on delivery, 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 declarations 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, if any, 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

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 relation parcel bill and, if necessary, shall report missing articles or other irregularities by means of a verification note.

2. Errors in the credits and accounting shall be notified to the despatching offices of exchange by verification notes.

Article 21

ACCOUNTING FOR CREDITS

A half yearly account shall be prepared in triplicate by the Administration of India for all the mails exchanged between two Administrations during the preceding period. This account shall be based on the parcel bills for the half year as corrected by verification notes received up to the date of preparation of the account.

2. The half yearly account shall be verified and accepted on both sides and the balance in respect of this account shall be settled in a manner mutually agreed upon by both the Administrations.

Article 22

COMMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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

Article 23

The present Rules shall be brought into operation on the day on which the Regulations for the exchange of parcels come into force. They shall have the same duration as the Regulations.

EXECUTED in duplicate and signed.

At New Delhi
The 12 August, 1946
(Signed) K. PRASADA
Director General of
Posts and Telegraphs
India

At Colombo
The 23rd of July, 1946
(Signed) J. P. APPLEBY
Postmaster-General and
Director of Telecommunications
Ceylon