

No. 30291

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
HUNGARY**

**Parcel Post Agreement (with detailed regulations). Signed at
Washington on 11 May 1979**

Authentic texts: English and Hungarian.

Registered by the United States of America on 28 September 1993.

**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
HONGRIE**

Accord concernant les colis postaux (avec règlement d'exécution). Signé à Washington le 11 mai 1979

Textes authentiques : anglais et hongrois.

Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 28 septembre 1993.

PARCEL POST AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Preamble

The undersigned, by virtue of the authority vested in them, have concluded the following Agreement.

Article 1. Purpose of the Agreement

The Agreement shall govern the exchange of parcels between the United States of America and the Hungarian People's Republic, including any areas for which the postal administrations of these countries exercise parcel post responsibilities.

Article 2. Definitions

As used herein the following terms shall have the indicated meanings:

1. Administration - an abbreviated form used to refer to one of the postal administrations of the countries signatory to this Agreement;
2. Chapters, articles, and sections - chapters, articles, and sections of this Agreement, except in the case of articles when the context indicates a reference to an article inserted or which can be inserted into a parcel;
3. Convention - the Universal Postal Convention² enacted by the Congress of the Universal Postal Union from time to time and adopted by the countries signatory to this Agreement;
4. Detailed Regulations of the Convention - the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention enacted by the Congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) from time to time and adopted by the countries signatory to this Agreement;
5. Exchange office - an international parcel post exchange office;

¹ Came into force provisionally on 11 May 1979 by signature, and definitively on 8 August 1979 by the exchange of correspondence indicating its ratification or approval, in accordance with article 45 (1) and (2).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1005, p. 53.

6. Gold franc - the postal monetary standard established in the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union¹ adopted in Lausanne on July 5, 1974, as amended from time to time; provided, however, that the administrations may agree by correspondence to adopt any monetary standard replacing the gold franc which may be established by the Universal Postal Union and any amounts or rates established in gold francs under this Agreement shall be converted into the new standard on a directly proportionate basis;

7. Ordinary parcel - an uninsured parcel;

8. Office of origin - the post office which receives the parcel from the sender;

9. Office of destination - the post office serving the destination address;

10. References to the regulations of either administration or to the internal legislation of either country are to the general regulations or legislation governing that matter which are applicable regardless of the country of origin;

11. Service - the service for the exchange of parcels established by this Agreement.

Part I. Charges and fees

Article 3. Composition of the charges and fees

1. The charges and fees which administrations are authorized to collect from the senders and addressees of parcels shall be made up of the principal charges in article 4 and, where appropriate, of:

- (a) the air charges mentioned in article 5;
- (b) the supplementary charges mentioned in articles 6 and 7;
- (c) the charges and fees mentioned in article 20, section 5;
- (d) the non-postal fees mentioned in article 8.

¹United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 611, p. 7. For the texts of the Additional Protocols amending the Constitution, see vol. 810, p. 7, and vol. 1005, p. 7.

Article 4. Principal charges

1. Each administration shall fix the principal charges to be collected from senders.

2. The principal charges shall be closely linked with the rates and dues referred to in articles 31 through 35.

Article 5. Air charges

1. Each administration shall fix the charges to be collected from the sender for forwarding parcels by air.

2. Air charges shall be uniform for the whole of the territory of a country of destination whatever the routing used.

Article 6. Insured parcels

1. The charges on insured parcels established by the internal regulations of the administration of origin shall be collected from the sender in advance.

2. In addition, either administration undertaking to cover risks of force majeure shall be authorized to collect a charge for risks of force majeure.

Article 7. Supplementary charges

Administrations shall be authorized to collect the following supplementary charges:

(a) charge for presentation to Customs and for collection of customs duty to be collected by the administration of destination; the charge shall be collected at the time of delivery of the parcel to the addressee;

(b) storage charge on each parcel which has not been taken possession of within the prescribed period; this charge shall be collected by the administration which effects the delivery or return, on behalf of the administration in whose service the parcel has been kept beyond the prescribed period;

(c) advice of delivery charge, when the sender asks for an advice of delivery in accordance with article 16;

(d) inquiry charge, mentioned in article 24;

(e) charge for a request for withdrawal from the post or alteration of address;

(f) charge for cover against risks of force majeure, if the administration covers risks of force majeure;

- (g) charge for a certificate of mailing, when a sender asks for a certificate of mailing for an ordinary parcel;
- (h) charge for the return of a parcel to origin which may be collected by the administration of origin from the sender;
- (i) delivery charge; this charge may be collected by the administration of destination for each attempted delivery of the parcel at the address;
- (j) repacking charge; due to the administration of the first of the countries in whose territory a parcel has to be repacked in order to protect its content; it may be recovered from the addressee or, where appropriate, the sender.

Article 8. Non-postal fees

1. The administration of destination shall be authorized to collect, from the addressee, the customs duty and other non-postal fees payable on each item delivered in the country of destination.

2. Each administration shall ensure that the customs duty and other non-postal fees are canceled in the case of a parcel:

- (a) returned to origin;
- (b) redirected to a third country;
- (c) abandoned by the sender;
- (d) lost in its service or destroyed because of total damage of the contents; or,
- (e) rifled or damaged in their service. In these cases, cancellation of fees shall be requested only to the value of the missing contents or the depreciation suffered by the contents.

Article 9. Service parcels

Parcels relating to the postal service shall be exempt from all postal charges if exchanged between the two postal administrations or their post offices.

Part II. Operation of the service

Chapter I. Acceptance requirements

Article 10. Conditions of acceptance

In order to be accepted in the service, each parcel shall:

- (a) be packed in a manner adapted to the nature of the contents and the conditions of transport;
- (b) bear the name and address of the addressee and of the sender;
- (c) satisfy the conditions of weight and size fixed under article 12;
- (d) be prepaid with respect to all the charges required by the office of origin, either by means of postage stamps or by any other method authorized by the regulations of the administration of origin; and,
- (e) contain no articles which come within the prohibitions in article 11 or the prohibitions applicable in one or more of the administrations called upon to take part in its transmission.

Article 11. Prohibitions

1. The insertion of the following articles is prohibited in all parcels:

- (a) articles which by their nature or their packing, may expose officials to danger, or soil or damage other parcels or postal equipment;
- (b) documents having the character of current and personal correspondence, except an unsealed document, reduced to its essential elements and relating solely to the goods being conveyed: for example, the invoice, or the delivery bill;
- (c) live animals;
- (d) explosive, flammable, or other dangerous substances;
- (e) obscene or immoral articles;
- (f) articles of which the importation or circulation is prohibited in the country of destination; and,
- (g) radioactive materials.

2. Each administration shall communicate to the other the necessary information concerning customs or other regulations, as well as the prohibitions or restrictions governing entry or transit of postal items in its service.

3. The insertion of the following articles is prohibited in uninsured parcels: coins, banknotes, currency notes, securities of any kind payable to bearer, platinum,

gold or silver (manufactured or not), precious stones, jewels, and other valuable articles.

Article 12. Limits of size and weight

1. A parcel sent by parcel post: (a) shall not exceed 1.07 meters for any one dimension nor 2 meters for the sum of the length and the greatest circumference measured in a direction other than that of the length; and (b) shall not exceed 20 kilograms in weight.

2. The administrations may agree by exchange of correspondence to change the size and weight limits established in section 1; however, the maximum weight limit shall in no event be increased in excess of 30 kilograms.

Article 13. Treatment of parcels wrongly accepted

1. When a parcel containing a prohibited article listed in section 1 of article 11 has been wrongly admitted to the post, the prohibited article shall be dealt with according to the legislation of the country of the administration establishing its presence; however, a parcel containing a prohibited article listed in subsections (d) or (e) of article 11, section 1, shall in no circumstances be forwarded to its destination, delivered to the addressee, or returned to origin.

2. When a parcel contains a single item of correspondence prohibited by section 1 (b) of article 11, the correspondence shall be forwarded subject to the collection of the postage required under the internal regulations of the administration establishing its presence, and the parcel shall not be returned to origin on this account.

3. When a wrongly accepted parcel is neither delivered to the addressee nor returned to origin, the administration of origin shall be informed how the parcel has been dealt with and of the restriction or prohibition which required such treatment.

4. Any parcel wrongly accepted and returned to origin shall be subject to the rates, charges and fees prescribed in Article 18, section 4.

Article 14. Sender's instructions at the time of posting

1. At the time of posting of a parcel, the sender shall be required to indicate the treatment to be given in case of non-delivery.
2. One of the following instructions only may be given:
 - (a) return to the sender;
 - (b) deliver to an alternate addressee; or,
 - (c) treat as abandoned by the sender.
3. If no instruction has been given, or if the instruction on the parcel is defaced, the parcel shall be treated as provided in article 18, section 3.

Article 15. Insured parcels

1. The following rules shall govern the insured value of insured parcels:
 - (a) each administration shall limit the insured value of each insured parcel to an amount which may not exceed 1000 gold francs; and,
 - (b) a sender may be permitted to insure only part of the actual value of the contents of a parcel, but may not insure a parcel for more than the actual value of its contents.
2. Fraudulently placing insurance for a value greater than the actual value of the parcel may be subject to any legal proceedings prescribed by the internal legislation of the country concerned for such frauds.
3. A fraudulent insurance claim may be subject to any legal proceedings prescribed by the internal legislation of the country in which the claim is made.
4. A receipt shall be handed over free of charge to each sender of an insured parcel at the time of posting.
5. The administrations may, by exchange of correspondence, agree to increase or decrease the maximum amount of

insurance established in section 1, but in no event shall the maximum amount exceed 1,000 gold francs.

Chapter II. Conditions of delivery and redirection

Article 16. General rules for delivery; period of retention

1. As a general rule, each parcel shall be delivered to the addressee as soon as possible according to the regulations of the administration of destination for the delivery of parcels in its service.

2. When an addressee has been notified of the arrival of a parcel, it shall be held at his disposal for the period of retention provided by the internal regulations of the administration of destination, which retention period shall not exceed 60 days.

Article 17. Advice of delivery

1. The sender of an insured parcel may request an advice of delivery on payment at the time of posting of the charge established in article 7(c).

2. There shall be no inquiry charge for an inquiry by the sender about an advice of delivery which has not been received within a normal period.

Article 18. Return to origin of undeliverable parcels

1. A parcel refused by a sole addressee shall be returned immediately to the administration of origin.

2. An undeliverable insured parcel shall be returned as an insured parcel.

3. After the expiration of the retention period for parcels established under article 16, each undeliverable parcel shall be returned to the administration of origin if the sender has given none of the instructions prescribed by article 14, or if such instructions have been defaced.

4. Each parcel returned to origin shall be subject to:

- (a) the rates entailed in the further transmission to the office of origin;
- (b) the uncanceled charges and fees, which the administration of destination incurs at the time of return to origin.

5. These rates, charges and fees may be collected from the sender.

Article 19. Abandonment by the sender of an undelivered parcel

1. If the sender has instructed under article 14, section 2(c), that a parcel which it has not been possible to deliver to the addressee should be treated as abandoned, that parcel shall be treated by the administration of destination according to its internal regulations.

2. Neither administration shall make any claim against the other for such parcels.

Article 20. Redirection in consequence of change of address by the addressee, delivery to an alternate addressee, or of the alteration of an address

1. If an addressee has changed his address, an address is altered under article 24, or a sender has requested delivery to an alternate addressee under article 14, section 2, a parcel may be redirected either within the country of destination or out of that country.

2. A parcel may be redirected within the country of destination at the request of the sender, at the request of the addressee, or automatically if the regulations of that country permit.

3. A parcel may be redirected out of the country of destination only at the request of the sender or of the addressee; in this case the parcel may be transmitted only in compliance with the conditions prescribed by the new country of destination and intermediate countries for such further transmission.

4. The sender may forbid any redirection.
5. For the first and any subsequent redirection of each parcel, the following may be collected:
 - (a) the charges authorized by the internal regulations of the administration of destination for redirection of parcels generally in the case of redirection within the country of destination; or,
 - (b) the rates referred to in articles 33 through 37 which are entailed in the further transmission, in the case of redirection out of the country of destination; and,
 - (c) the charges referred to in Part I which the administration of destination does not agree to cancel.
6. The rates and charges assessed pursuant to section 5 may be collected from the addressee.

Article 21. Parcels arriving out of course and to be re-directed

1. Each parcel arriving out of course as a result of an error on the part of the sender or the dispatching administration shall be redirected to its proper destination by the most direct route used by the administration which has received the parcel.
2. Each air parcel arriving out of course shall be redirected by air.
3. Each parcel redirected in application of this article shall be subject to the rates for forwarding to its proper destination and the rates and charges mentioned in article 20, section 5.
4. These rates and charges shall be collected from the administration of origin, which administration may collect them from the sender if misdirection was a result of an error by the sender.

Article 22. Return to origin in consequence of a suspension of service

The return of a parcel to its origin in consequence of a suspension of service pursuant to article 44 shall be free

of charge to the administration of origin for any parcel dispatched prior to its receipt of the notice of the suspension.

Chapter III. Special provisions

Article 23. Parcels containing items whose early deterioration or decay is expected

If the early deterioration or decay of the contents or part of the contents of a parcel may reasonably be expected, these contents may be sold immediately on behalf of the sender, even in the course of their transmission on either the outward or the return journey, without prior notice or legal formality. If for any reason their sale is impossible, such contents shall be destroyed.

Article 24. Withdrawal from the post; alteration or correction of address

1. The sender of a parcel may, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention governing requests for withdrawal from the post or alteration or correction of address (currently set forth in article 30 of the Lausanne Convention), ask for its return to origin or ask to have its address altered or corrected, provided he pays the charge fixed pursuant to article 7(e) of this Agreement.

2. Such requests must be transmitted to an office specifically designated by each administration to receive such requests.

3. Each administration shall designate and maintain at least one such office.

Article 25. Inquiries

1. Each administration shall accept inquiries relating to any parcel addressed to a person within its territory which was posted in the service of the other administration.

2. An inquiry shall be accepted only within a period of a year from the day after that on which the parcel was posted.

3. If the inquiry relates to several parcels of the same category posted at the same time at the same office

by the same sender and addressed to the same addressee and sent by the same route, the charge shall be collected only once.

4. Unless the sender has paid in full the advice of delivery charge prescribed in article 7(c), each inquiry may be subject to the collection of the "inquiry" charge established by article 7(d).

Part III. Liability

Article 26. Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations

1. a. The administrations shall not be liable for any loss of, theft from, or damage to an ordinary parcel.

b. The administrations shall be liable for any loss of, theft from, or damage to an insured parcel, except as provided in article 27.

2. For insured parcels, the sender shall be entitled (subject to section 5 of this article) to an indemnity not exceeding the insured value, in gold francs, of the articles lost, stolen, or damaged; no indemnity under this Agreement shall compensate for any loss of profits or other indirect or consequential losses. In the case of any damaged insured article, the indemnity may be limited to the amount necessary to repair the article.

3. Except in the case of a damaged article that may be fully repaired at a cost less than the cost of replacement, the indemnity shall be calculated according to the current price, converted into gold francs, of goods of the same kind at the place and time at which the insured parcel was accepted for conveyance; failing a current price, the indemnity shall be calculated according to the ordinary value of goods whose value is assessed on the same basis.

4. When an indemnity is due for the loss, theft, or complete damage of an insured parcel, the sender shall also

be entitled to the repayment of the charges paid with the exception of the insurance charge.

5. The sender shall be entitled to waive his rights as prescribed in section 2 in favor of the addressee or a third party. Satisfactory written evidence of such waiver must be provided by the party asserting the existence of the waiver before the indemnity will be paid.

Article 27. Non-liability of postal administrations for insured parcels

1. Administrations shall cease to be liable for insured parcels which they have delivered according to the conditions set forth in their internal regulations for items of the same kind. Liability shall however be maintained:

(a) when theft or damage is discovered either before delivery or at the time of delivery of an insured parcel or when, internal regulations permitting, the addressee, or the sender if the parcel is returned to origin, makes reservations in taking delivery of an insured parcel which has been rifled or damaged; or,

(b) when the addressee or, in the case of return to origin, the sender, although having given a proper discharge, notifies the delivery administration without delay that he has found theft or damage and establishes to its satisfaction that such theft or damage did not occur after delivery.

2. The administrations shall not be liable:

(a) for the loss, theft, or damage of an insured parcel:

(i) in case of force majeure: the administration in whose service the loss, theft or damage occurred shall decide, according to the laws of its country, whether the loss, theft, or damage was due to circumstances amounting to a case of force majeure; these circumstances shall be communicated to the administration of origin if it so requests; nevertheless, the administration of origin shall still be liable if it has undertaken to cover risks of force majeure pursuant to article 6, section 2;

(ii) when an administration cannot account for a parcel owing to the destruction of official records by force majeure, provided that proof of its liability has not been otherwise produced;

(iii) when the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or arises from the nature of the contents of the parcel;

(iv) in the case of a parcel which has been fraudulently insured for a sum greater than the actual value of its contents;

(v) when the sender has made no inquiry within the period prescribed in article 25, section 2;

(b) for a parcel seized under the legislation of the country of destination of which the origin administration has been advised under article 11, section 2;

(c) for a parcel confiscated or destroyed by an appropriate authority in the case of a parcel whose contents fall within one or more of the prohibitions specified in article 11, sections 1(a), and (c)-(f); or,

(d) in the case of sea or air conveyance when the administrations have made it known that they are unable to accept liability for insured parcels on board the ships or aircraft used by them.

3. Each administration, when providing transit services for insured parcels originating in or destined to the other administration, shall not be liable for the loss, theft, or damage of such transit parcels; however, the administrations may accept liability for such parcels by mutual consent by way of correspondence.

4. Liability for insured parcels which are redirected to a third country by the administration of destination at the request of the sender or addressee shall be limited to the indemnity recoverable from the third country.

5. Postal administrations shall not be liable for customs declarations, in whatever form these are made, nor for decisions made by the Customs on examination of parcels submitted to customs control.

Article 28. Sender's Liability

1. The sender of a parcel shall be liable within the same limits as administrations themselves for all damage caused to other postal items as a result of the sending of articles not acceptable for conveyance, or of the non-observance of conditions of acceptance, provided that there has been no fault or negligence on the part of administrations or carriers.

2. The acceptance by the office of posting of such a parcel shall not relieve the sender of his liability.

3. An administration which finds damage that is due to the fault of the sender shall inform the administration of origin, which may take action against the sender where appropriate.

Article 29. Determination of liability between the administrations

1. Until the contrary is proved, liability shall rest with the administration which, having received an insured parcel without making a reservation and being furnished with all the prescribed means of inquiry, cannot prove either delivery to the address or, where appropriate, correct transfer to another administration.

2. If the loss, theft, or damage occurs in the course of conveyance without it being possible to establish in which country's territory or service it happened, the administrations shall share the payment of indemnity equally.

3. If the theft or damage is discovered by the administration of destination upon an inspection of the parcel conducted immediately after its arrival, the liability shall rest with the administration of origin.

4. If the loss, theft, or damage of an insured parcel occurs in the territory or service of an intermediate administration which does not accept insured parcels or which has adopted a maximum insured value lower than the amount of the loss, the administration of origin shall bear the loss not covered by the intermediate administration.

5. The administration which has paid the indemnity shall take over the rights, up to the amount of the indemnity, of the person who has received it in any action which may be taken against the addressee, the sender, or third parties.

Article 30. Payment of indemnity

1. Subject to the right of recourse against the administration which is liable, the obligation to pay the indemnity and to refund the charges and fees, shall rest either with the administration of origin, or, in the case mentioned in article 26, section 5, the administration of destination.

2. This payment shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within six months from the day following the day of inquiry.

3. When the administration responsible for payment does not undertake to cover risks of force majeure, and when, at the end of the period prescribed in section 2, the question of whether the loss, theft, or damage is due to such causes has not been decided, it may exceptionally postpone settlement of the indemnity beyond that period, but the postponement shall not exceed six additional months.

4. The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the other administration which, although duly informed, has allowed five months to pass without finally settling the matter or without informing the administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, that the loss, theft, or damage appeared to be due to force majeure.

Article 31. Reimbursing the administration which paid the indemnity

1. The administration responsible for payment, or on behalf of which payment is made, shall reimburse the administration which made the payment the amount of indemnity actually paid to the rightful claimant; this payment shall be made within four months of the dispatch of the notice of payment.

2. Immediately after paying the indemnity, the paying administration shall communicate to the administration which is liable the date and amount of the payment made. The paying administration may only claim reimbursement of this indemnity within a period of one year either from the date of dispatch of the notice of payment or, where appropriate, from the date of expiry of the period prescribed in article 30, section 4.

Article 32. Possible recovery of the indemnity from the sender or from the addressee

1. If, after the payment of the indemnity, a parcel or part of a parcel previously considered lost, is found, the person to whom indemnity has been paid shall be informed of the fact, and shall be further advised that he may take delivery of it within a period of three months on his repayment of the amount of the indemnity he received, or, if the insured contents of the parcel are damaged, on his repayment of the amount of the indemnity less an amount necessary to pay for the necessary repairs.

2. If the sender or the addressee takes delivery of the parcel or part of the parcel recovered against repayment of all or part of the amount of the indemnity, that sum shall be refunded within a year to the administration which bore the loss.

3. If the indemnified person refuses to take delivery of the parcel, it shall become the property of the administration which bore the loss.

Part IV. Rates due to administrations

Article 33. Terminal dues

1. Each administration, in its exchange of parcels by air and surface means, shall have the right to collect from the other administration a terminal rate for the costs it incurs for the surface conveyance, handling, and delivery of parcels destined to addresses in its areas of responsibility.

2. The terminal rate shall be established in the form of a single rate stated in gold francs per kilogram.

3. The terminal rate shall be applicable to the gross weight in kilograms of all parcels destined to addresses within the receiving administration.

4. The terminal rate shall be calculated as provided in article 130 of the Detailed Regulations

5. In addition to the terminal rate provided for above, the U. S. Postal Service may collect a supplemental rate for parcels received from the other administration arriving at an exchange office in one of the 48 contiguous states of the United States and conveyed by surface to areas for which the U. S. Postal Service is responsible for providing parcel post services outside the 48 contiguous states.

6. The supplemental rate shall be stated in gold francs per kilogram and shall be applicable to the gross weight in kilograms of all parcels received which are destined to such areas.

Article 34. Transit land rates

1. Each administration shall establish a transit land rate for the conveyance of transit parcels from the other administration by land in accordance with article 131 of the Detailed Regulations.

2. The transit land rate shall be fixed at an established rate per kilogram, expressed in gold francs, applicable to the total gross weight of such transit parcels in each dispatch.

3. The transit land rate shall be payable by the administration of origin.

Article 35. Sea rates

1. Each administration shall establish a sea rate for the conveyance of transit parcels from the other administration by sea in accordance with article 132 of the Detailed Regulations.

2. The sea rate shall be fixed at an established rate per kilogram, expressed in gold francs, applicable to the total gross weight of the parcels from which transit sea services are provided.

3. The sea rate shall be payable by the administration of origin.

Article 36. Adjustment of terminal, transit land, and sea rates

1. Each administration may adjust its terminal rate, transit land rate, and sea rate established under article 33, 34, and 35 when such an increase is necessary due to an increase in the costs of services.

2. To be applicable, any such adjustment of the rates must:

(a) be made in accordance with the provisions governing the establishment of rates set forth in articles 130 through 132 of the Detailed Regulations;

(b) be communicated to the other administration at least three months in advance; and,

(c) remain in force for at least one year.

Article 37. Air conveyance dues

1. Each administration of destination shall be entitled to reimbursement of air conveyance dues for the air conveyance of parcels dispatched by the other administration at the rate established under the provisions of the UPU Postal Parcels Agreement governing air conveyance dues (currently set forth in article 52 of the Lausanne Postal Parcels Agreement).

2. For parcels from the other administration arriving at an exchange office in one of the 48 contiguous states of the United States and conveyed by air to areas for which the U. S. Postal Service is responsible for providing parcel post services outside the 48 contiguous states, the U. S. Postal Service may collect from the other administration supplemental air conveyance dues based on the actual additional distance of air conveyance to such areas at the rate established in the provisions of the UPU Postal Parcels Agreement governing air conveyance dues (currently set forth in article 52 of the Lausanne Postal Parcels Agreement).¹

Part V. Miscellaneous provisions

Article 38. Application of the Convention

The Convention or its Detailed Regulations shall be applicable, where appropriate, by analogy, in all cases not expressly governed by this Agreement or its Detailed Regulations.

Article 39. Transit parcels

1. Each administration shall provide transit service to or from any country with which it exchanges parcels, for parcels addressed to or originating in the other administration.

2. Each administration shall provide a list of the countries for which transit service will be provided.

Article 40. No additional rates, charges, or fees

The administrations may only collect the rates, charges, and fees provided in this Agreement.

Article 41. Temporary suspension

Should extraordinary circumstances justify it, either administration may suspend temporarily its operation of the

¹United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1005, p. 243.

parcel post service, provided that notice of such suspension is given immediately to the other administration.

Article 42. Detailed Regulations

1. Details of implementation of this Agreement shall be governed by the Detailed Regulations.

2. The provisions of the Detailed Regulations may be amended by mutual consent of the administrations by means of correspondence.

Article 43. Arbitration

Any dispute which arises between the administrations concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement which cannot be resolved by the administrations to their mutual satisfaction, shall be settled by arbitration, following the arbitration procedures in the General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union at the time that the dispute is submitted by an administration to arbitration.

Article 44. Additional rules and regulations

Either administration is authorized to adopt implementing rules and regulations for its internal operation of the service not inconsistent with this Agreement or its Detailed Regulations.

Part VI. Final Provisions

Article 45. Entry into force and duration of the Agreement

1. The provisions of this Agreement shall be applied on a provisional basis from the date on which it is signed by the authorized representatives of both administrations.

2. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of exchange of correspondence indicating its ratification or approval.

3. This Agreement shall expire six months after the date on which either of the administrations notifies the other of termination.

Done in duplicate in the English and Hungarian languages and signed at Washington, D. C., on the 11th day of May, 1979.

For the United States
of America:

1



Postmaster General

For the Hungarian People's
Republic:

2



Director General of Posts

¹ W. F. Bolger.

² Horn Deszo.

DETAILED REGULATIONS OF THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Preamble

The undersigned, by virtue of the authority vested in them, have drawn up the following Detailed Regulations for the implementation of the Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Chapter I. Preliminary provisions

Article 101. Information to be supplied by the administrations

1. Each administration shall communicate to the other administration in writing:

(a) the necessary information concerning the customs or other regulations, as well as the prohibitions or restrictions governing the entry and transit of parcels in the territory of its country and other areas for which it has parcel post responsibility;

(b) an extract of the provisions of its laws or regulations applicable to the conveyance of parcels;

(c) the charges and fees authorized under article 3 of the Agreement; and,

(d) the rates and dues established under articles 33 through 37 of the Agreement.

2. Any change of the information mentioned in section 1 shall be communicated in writing immediately to the other administration.

Chapter II. Treatment of parcels by the office of origin; general conditions of admission and posting

Article 102. Addresses of the sender and of the addressee

1. To be admitted for mailing, each parcel shall bear, in roman letters and in arabic figures on the parcel itself or on a label firmly attached to it, the complete addresses of the addressee and of the sender. An address written in pencil shall not be allowed.

2. The office of posting shall advise the sender to put inside each parcel a copy of his address and that of the addressee.

Article 103. General packing conditions

1. Each parcel shall be packed and closed in a manner befitting the weight, shape, and nature of the contents as well as the mode and duration of conveyance.

2. Each parcel shall be packed and closed so as not to present any danger if it contains any article of a kind likely to injure officials called upon to handle it or to soil or damage any other parcel or any postal equipment.

3. Each parcel shall have, on its packing or wrapping, sufficient space for service instructions and for affixing stamps and labels.

Article 104. Special packing

Each parcel which contains one of the following substances shall be made up as indicated below.

(a) Articles of glass or other fragile objects shall be surrounded by cushioning material adequate to absorb and distribute shocks and vibrations encountered during transport and to prevent contact between the objects themselves or between the objects and the sides of the container; they shall be packed in a box of metal, wood, strong plastic material or strong fiberboard. The cushioning immediately surrounding the objects shall be a soft low density material, such as cotton or creped wadding, with a more structured higher density cushioning material, such as die-cut corrugated fiberboard, rubberized hair or styrofoam, suspending the objects a minimum of five centimeters from each side of the container.

(b) Liquids and substances which easily liquefy shall be enclosed in two containers. The inner container shall be a bottle, flask, or other perfectly leak-proof container. The outer container shall be a special box of metal, wood, strong plastic material, or strong corrugated fiberboard, containing enough sawdust, cotton, or any other appropriate protective material to absorb the liquid should the inner container break. The lid of the box shall be fixed so that it cannot easily work loose.

(c) Dry coloring powders shall be admitted only in perfectly leak-proof metal boxes, placed in turn in boxes of wood, strong plastic material, or strong corrugated fiberboard with sawdust or some other appropriate absorbent and protective material between the two containers.

(d) Dry non-coloring powders shall be placed in containers of metal, wood, strong plastic material, or fiberboard; these containers shall themselves be enclosed in a box made of one of those materials.

Article 105. Formalities to be complied with by the sender

1. Each parcel shall be accompanied by a customs declaration on UPU form C2/CP3 or a similar form. The customs declaration shall be securely attached to the parcel. Furthermore, each parcel shall be accompanied by a dispatch note in the form of the specimen CP2 or a similar form,

2. The contents of each parcel shall be shown in detail on the customs declaration.

3. Although the administrations assume no responsibility for the accuracy of customs declarations, they shall inform senders of the correct way to complete these declarations.

4. The sender shall indicate on the parcel and on the dispatch note how the parcel is to be dealt with in the event of non-delivery as provided in article 14 of the Agreement.

Article 106. Formalities to be complied with by the office of origin.

The office of origin shall be responsible for indicating on each parcel its date of mailing and the name of the office of origin.

Article 107. Insured parcels

Each insured parcel shall be subject to the following special rules regarding make-up:

- (a) the parcel shall be sealed in a manner sufficient to reveal any traces of tampering;
- (b) the materials used for sealing, as well as the labels and the postage stamps, if any, affixed to each insured parcel shall be placed so that they cannot conceal any damage to the packing; the labels and postage stamps shall not be folded over two sides of the packing so as to cover an edge;
- (c) the parcel and the dispatch note shall be provided with a stamp impression or label bearing the serial number of the parcel, and in bold letters the word "insured" or "valeur declaree"; the stamp impression or label shall be placed on the parcel, on the same side as, and close to, the address;
- (d) the insured value shall be expressed in the currency of the country of origin and written on the parcel in words with roman lettering and in arabic figures;

(e) the amount of the insured value shall be converted into gold francs by the office of origin; the result of the conversion shall be shown in figures at the side of or below those representing the value in the currency of the country of origin.

Article 108. Fraudulent insurance

When circumstances of any kind disclose a fraudulent declaration of a value greater than the actual value of the contents of the parcel, the administration of origin shall be notified as soon as possible.

Article 109. Other formalities

1. Each air parcel and dispatch note shall bear the words "air mail" or "par avion".

2. Each insured parcel and dispatch note for which the sender requests an advice of delivery at the time of posting shall bear very conspicuously either the indication "advice of delivery," "avis de réception," "return receipt requested," or the stamp impression "A.R.". The office of origin shall complete a copy of UPU form C5 or a similar form to accompany each insured parcel for which the sender requests an advice of delivery.

3. Each service parcel and dispatch note shall bear the indication "Service des Postes" or a similar indication.

Article 110. Withdrawal from the post; alteration of address

1. A request for the alteration of an address or the withdrawal of a parcel from the post shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions governing withdrawal from the post and alteration of address in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (currently set forth in articles 140 and 141 of the Detailed Regulations of the Lausanne Convention).

2. Any telegraphic request for the alteration of an address of an insured parcel shall be confirmed by post by the first available dispatch. The confirmatory request shall be prepared on or in the form of a UPU form C7 used to request an alteration of the address of a letter post item, or a similar form; it shall bear, underlined in colored pencil, the note "Confirmation of the telegraphic request of the . . .", or "Confirmation de la demande telegraphique du . . ."; and it shall be accompanied by a perfect facsimile of the envelope or wrapper or of the address of the item.

Chapter III. Treatment of parcels by the exchange offices

Article 111. Routing of transit parcels

Each administration shall forward by the routes and means that it uses for its own parcels each parcel transferred to it by another administration to be conveyed in transit across its territory.

Article 112. Exchange offices; method of transmission

1. The exchange of dispatches of parcels shall be carried out by the designated exchange offices of each administration.

2. Each administration shall designate the exchange offices to be used in the service and inform the other administration of the location of each such exchange office.

3. Each administration shall give the other administration at least three months advance written notice of redesignation of or addition to its exchange offices.

4. Parcels should generally be exchanged in closed mails.

5. Transit parcels shall be transmitted in closed mails, unless the administrations agree to effect exchanges of parcels in transit a decouvert.

Article 113. Parcel bills

1. For each dispatch of parcels to be forwarded by surface, the total net weight in kilograms shall be entered by the dispatching exchange office on a parcel bill in the form of UPU form CP 11 or a similar form. For air parcels the dispatching exchange office shall indicate the same information on "air parcel bill" UPU form CP 20 or a similar form.
2. Insured parcels shall be listed on a separate parcel bill.
3. Returned parcels may be listed on a separate parcel bill.
4. Each parcel bill shall be numbered according to an annual series by each dispatching exchange office; the last number of the year shall be shown on the first parcel bill of the following year. In the case of sea or air services, the name of the ship or airline carrying the mail shall be shown on the parcel bill.
5. Each insured parcel, returned parcel, parcel forwarded in transit a decouvert, or redirected parcel shall be entered individually on the parcel bill. The entry for each insured parcel shall indicate its serial number. The entry for each redirected or returned parcel shall be marked "redirected" or "reexpedie," or "returned" or "retour" in the observation column. However, each fully prepaid redirected parcel shall be recorded as though it had originated in the redirecting administration. For transit parcels, the country of destination shall be entered in the "Observations" column of the parcel bill.
6. The administration of origin shall prepare, for closed mails to be forwarded in transit through the other administration, a parcel bill indicating the total gross weight in kilograms of the transit parcels, a copy of which shall be

sent by air to the receiving exchange office of that administration.

7. The number of bags making up each dispatch shall be shown on the parcel bill.

Article 114. Transmission in closed mails

1. In the normal circumstances of transmission in closed mails, the bags shall be marked, closed, and labeled in the manner prescribed for letter bags in the provisions for make up and labeling of mails in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (currently set forth in article 149, sections 3 and 4, and article 155, sections 1, 6, and 7 of the Detailed Regulations of the Lausanne Convention), subject to the following special provisions:

- (a) the labels shall be yellow ochre in color;
- (b) for receptacles other than bags some other special methods of closing may be adopted, provided that the contents are sufficiently protected; and,
- (c) the label or address of a closed bag which contains air parcels shall bear the indication "air mail" or "par avion."

2. In general, insured parcels shall be dispatched in separate bags. Where uninsured and insured parcels are dispatched in the same bag, the insured parcels shall be placed in an inner bag appropriately sealed. Each bag which includes insured parcels, whether alone or together with uninsured parcels, shall be marked with the letter "V".

3. The weight of each bag containing parcels shall not exceed 30 kilograms.

4. Each administration shall inform the other administration by correspondence as to the number of copies of the parcel bill and the method of transmission required by its service.

Article 115. Delivery of dispatches

1. Each surface parcel dispatch shall be accompanied by a delivery bill on UPU form C 18 or a similar form.

2. Each dispatch shall be delivered in good condition. However, a dispatch may not be refused because of damage or theft.

3. Each air parcel dispatch shall be accompanied by an air mail delivery bill on UPU form AV 7 or a similar form in accordance with the provisions governing AV 7 delivery bills in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (currently set forth in article 188 of the Detailed Regulations of the Lausanne Convention).

Article 116. Check of dispatches by exchange offices

1. Each exchange office receiving a dispatch shall immediately check each bag and its fastening. It shall also check the origin and destination of the bags making up the dispatch and entered on the delivery bill, and the parcels and various documents which accompany them.

2. When a bag of insured parcels is opened, the constituent parts of the fastening (seal, label etc.) shall be kept together.

3. When an administration acting as an intermediary for the other has to repack a dispatch it shall check the contents if it believes that these have not remained intact. It shall make out a verification note of UPU form CP 13 or a similar form. A copy of this note shall be sent to the exchange office from which the dispatch was received, one copy shall be sent to the office of origin, and a copy shall be inserted in the repacked dispatch. The verification note shall also be used to report the loss of a dispatch, or of one or more of the bags comprising it, or any other irregularity.

4. If the exchange office of destination discovers an error or omission in the parcel bill it shall immediately

make the necessary correction, taking care to cross out the incorrect entry in such a way as to leave the original entry legible. The correction shall be made in the presence of two officials. Unless there is an obvious error in the correction, it shall be accepted in preference to the original entry. The exchange office shall also carry out a routine check when a bag or its fastening gives grounds for suspecting that the contents have not remained intact or that some other irregularity has occurred. Any irregularity which has been established, as well as the loss of a dispatch or of one or more of the bags comprising it, or the loss of a parcel bill, shall be notified without delay to the dispatching exchange office by a verification note prepared in duplicate. If the dispatch was received from an intermediate exchange office, a copy of this note shall also be sent to that exchange office. If a parcel bill is missing, the receiving exchange office shall, in addition, prepare a new parcel bill, a copy of which shall be sent to the exchange office of origin from which the dispatch was received.

5. Each verification note and its duplicate shall be sent under registered cover by the most rapid route. When a receiving exchange office has not sent a verification note by the first available dispatch, it shall be considered, until the contrary is proved, as having received the bags or parcels in good conditions.

6. The exchange office to which a verification note is sent shall return it as promptly as possible after having examined it and indicated thereon its observations, if any. The returned verification note shall be attached to the parcel bill to which it relates. A correction made to a parcel bill which is unsupported by documentary evidence shall not be considered valid. If the verification notes are not returned to the office of exchange which issued them within a period of two months from the date of their dispatch they shall be con-

sidered, until the contrary is proved, as duly accepted by the offices to which they were sent.

7. The discovery, at the time of a check, of any irregularity whatsoever may in no event be the cause of the return of a parcel to origin except that parcels which exceed the weight or size limits set forth in article 11 of the Agreement may be returned to origin if the regulations of the administration of destination so provide.

Article 117. Discrepancies in the weight data of parcels or dispatches

When an administration establishes a discrepancy in the weight of a parcel or of a dispatch that is recorded on a parcel bill received from the other administration, the weight as corrected by the receiving administration shall be valid.

Article 118. Notification of irregularities for which administrations may be liable

An exchange office which, on the arrival of a dispatch, discovers the absence of, theft from, or damage to one or more parcels shall proceed as follows.

(a) It shall indicate in as much detail as possible on the verification note the condition in which it found the outer packing of the dispatch. Unless this is impossible for a stated reason, the bag, the string, the lead or other seal, and the label shall be kept intact for a period of six weeks from the date of verification and shall be sent to the administration of origin if it so requests.

(b) The exchange office, moreover, shall send a duplicate of the verification note to the last intermediate exchange office, if any, at the same time as to the dispatching exchange office.

Article 119. Receipt by an exchange office of a damaged or insufficiently packed parcel

1. An exchange office which receives a damaged or insufficiently packed parcel shall forward it, after having repacked it if necessary, preserving as far as possible the original packing, the address, and the labels. The weight of the parcel before and after its repacking shall be shown on the actual packing of the parcel and shall be followed by the note "Repacked at . . ." or "Remballe a . . ."; the parcel shall be stamped with an impression of the date-stamp of the repacking exchange office and signed by the officials who did the repacking.

2. If the condition of a parcel is such that the contents could have been removed or damaged or if a parcel shows a discrepancy in weight such as to suggest the removal of part or all of the contents, the receiving exchange office shall open it and check the contents. The result of this check shall be reported to the dispatching exchange office on UPU form CP 14 or a similar form, a copy of which shall be attached to the parcel.

Article 120. Check of dispatches of parcels forwarded in bulk

1. The provisions of articles 116, 118 and 119 shall be applicable only to rifled and damaged parcels and parcels entered individually on the parcel bills. The other items shall be simply checked in bulk.

2. When an exchange office establishes a discrepancy between the number of insured parcels given on the parcel bill and the number of insured parcels found in the dispatch, a verification note shall be prepared to correct the total number of insured parcels.

Article 121. Redirection of a parcel arriving out of course

1. The redirecting administration shall report each parcel arriving out of course in a verification note to the administration from which the parcel has been received.

2. The redirecting administration shall treat each parcel arriving out of course as if it had arrived in transit a decouvert. It shall credit the true administration of destination and, where appropriate, the intermediate administrations taking part in the redirection of the parcel with the relative conveyance rates. The redirecting administration shall then seek to recover the charges for the redirection of missent parcels specified in article 19, section 5 of the Agreement from the administration which missent the parcel.

Article 122. Return of empty bags

1. Each administration shall provide the bags necessary for the dispatch of its parcels; each bag shall be marked to indicate its ownership.

2. Empty bags shall be returned, in bundles enclosed in one of the receptacles, to the administration to which they belong by the next dispatch and, if possible, by the route followed on their original transmission.

3. Empty bags shall always be returned free of charge.

4. Otherwise, the return of empty bags shall be governed by the provisions for the return of empty bags in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (currently set forth in article 161 of the Detailed Regulations of the Lausanne Convention).

Chapter IV. Treatment of parcels by the office of destination

Article 123. Reservations on delivery of a rifled or damaged parcel

1. In the cases specified in article 26, section 1(a) of the Agreement, the office of destination shall prepare

a report, on UPU form CP 14 or a similar form, of the joint inspection and have it countersigned by the addressee. One copy of the report shall be handed to the addressee or, if the item is refused or redirected, attached to the parcel. One copy shall be retained by the administration which prepared the report.

2. A parcel subjected to the treatment specified in section 1 shall be returned to the sender if the addressee refuses to countersign the report.

Article 124. Treatment of an advice of delivery after delivery of an insured parcel with an advice of delivery

Immediately following the delivery of a parcel with an advice of delivery, the office of destination shall return the UPU form C 5 which accompanied the parcel, duly completed, to the address shown by the sender by the quickest route and without charge to the sender. A blue airmail label or impression shall be affixed to advices of delivery returned by air. If the advice of delivery does not arrive, the office of destination shall automatically make out a new copy.

Article 125. Return and redirection of parcels to origin

1. An office which returns a parcel for any reason whatsoever shall give, either written by hand or by means of a stamped impression or a label on the parcel and on the parcel bill which accompanies it, the reason for non-delivery. The reason shall be stated in French or English and shall be made in a clear and concise form, such as "not known" or "inconnu", "refused" or "refuse", "traveling" or "en voyage", "gone away" or "parti", "unclaimed" or "non reclame", "deceased" or "decede", etc.

2. The office of destination shall strike out the address particulars with which it is concerned and write "Return" or "Retour" on the front of each such parcel; it shall also apply its date-stamp beside the indication "Return" or "Retour."

3. A parcel shall be returned in its original packing accompanied by the original customs declaration. If for any reason a parcel has to be repacked, the name of the office of origin of the the parcel, the serial number of the parcel and the date of its posting shall be indicated on the new packing.

4. If an air parcel is returned by surface, the "air mail" or "par avion" label and any notes relating to transmission by air shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines.

5. The provisions of sections 3 and 4 shall also be applicable to redirected parcels. In addition, the indication "reexpedie" or "reforwarded" shall appear on the parcel bill in the "Observations" column opposite the entry of the parcel.

Article 126. Treatment of requests for withdrawal from the post or for alteration of address

On receipt of a request for a withdrawal from the post or for an alteration of an address, the administration of destination shall search for the parcel in question, and honor the request if it can.

Article 127. Sale; destruction

1. When a parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of article 23 of the Agreement, a report of the sale or destruction shall be prepared. A copy of the report shall be sent to the office of origin.

2. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied to defray the charges on the parcel and the costs incurred in selling it; the balance, if any, of the proceeds shall be sent to the office of origin, which shall pay it to the sender, after deducting the costs of forwarding the balance.

Chapter V. Inquiries

Article 128. Treatment of inquiries

Each inquiry about a parcel shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions for inquiries set forth in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (currently set forth in article 143 of the Detailed Regulations of the Lausanne Convention).

Article 129. Inquiries concerning an advice of delivery not received

When a sender inquires about an advice of delivery which he has not received within a reasonable time, the inquiry shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions governing advices of delivery set forth in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (currently set forth in article 131, section 5 of the Detailed Regulations of the Lausanne Convention).

Chapter VI. Determination of rates

Article 130. Determination of terminal rates

Each administration shall establish a terminal rate which corresponds to the costs of rendering the service or which is based on the rates provisions of the Postal Parcels Agreement of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 131. Determination of transit land rates

Each administration shall establish a single transit land rate as follows:

1. For a data collection period of eight consecutive weeks, each administration sending parcels in transit through the other administration shall complete and forward to the other administration a UPU form CP 12 or a similar form listing the transit parcels by weight step and the total gross weight of the transit parcels in the dispatch. During the data collection period, each transit administration shall record the following information for all parcels from the other administration for which it provides transit land services and shall compute its

transit land rate pursuant to the directions set forth in sections 2 through 5 of this article:

(a) the total number of transit parcels which fall within each of the weight steps set forth in the provisions of the Postal Parcels Agreement of the Universal Postal Union concerning transit land rates; and,

(b) the gross weight in kilograms of all parcels recorded in paragraph (a) above.

2. Determine the weighted average distance transit parcels from the other administration are conveyed over land during the data collection period.

3. Determine the total transit land rate for all transit parcels within each weight step by multiplying the number of transit parcels in each weight step times the rate determined by applying the table for transit land rates in the UPU Postal Parcels Agreement (currently set forth in article 47 of the Lausanne Postal Parcels Agreement) to the data from sections 1 (a) and 2 of this article.

4. Add the total transit rates for each weight step determined under section 3 to obtain the aggregate transit land rate in gold francs for all transit parcels received during the data collection period.

5. To determine the transit land rate per kilogram, divide the aggregate transit land rate in gold francs determined under section 4 by the gross weight recorded under section 1(b) and round the resulting rate to the nearest one tenth of a gold franc.

6. Each administration shall apply the transit land rate it derives in section 5 to the gross weight of all transit parcels conveyed by land as provided in article 34 of the Agreement.

Article 132. Determination of sea rates

Each administration shall establish a single sea rate as follows:

1. During a data collection period of eight consecutive weeks, each administration sending parcels in transit by the sea services of the other administration shall complete and forward to the other administration a UPU form CP 12 or a similar form listing such transit parcels by weight step and indicating the total gross weight of such transit parcels. During the statistical period, each administration shall record the following information for all transit parcels from the other administration for which it provides transit sea services and shall compute its sea rate pursuant to sections 2 through 5 of this article:

(a) the total number of transit parcels which fall within each of the weight steps set forth in the provisions of the Postal Parcels Agreement of the Universal Postal Union concerning sea rates; and,

(b) the gross weight in kilograms of all parcels recorded in paragraph (a) above.

2. Determine the weighted average distance transit parcels from the other administration are conveyed by sea during the statistical period.

3. Determine the total sea rate for all transit parcels within each weight step by multiplying the number of transit parcels in each weight step times the rate determined by applying the table for sea rates in the UPU Postal Parcels Agreement (currently set forth in article 49 of the Lausanne Postal Parcels Agreement) to the data from sections 1(a) and 2 of this article.

4. Add the total sea rates for each for each weight step determined under section 3 to obtain the aggregate transit sea rate in gold francs for all transit sea parcels received during the data collection period.

5. To determine the sea rate per kilogram, divide the aggregate sea rate in gold francs determined under section 4 by the gross weight recorded under section 1(b) and round the resulting rate to the nearest one tenth of a gold franc.

6. Each administration shall apply the sea rate it derives in section 5 to the gross weight of all transit parcels conveyed by sea as provided in article 35 of the Agreement.

Chapter VII. Accounting

Article 133. Rates and dues credited to other administrations by the administration of origin

1. In the exchange of closed mails, the administration of origin shall credit the administration of destination and each intermediate administration of destination and each intermediate administration with the terminal rates, transit land and sea rates, and air conveyance dues which are due to them.

2. In the case of exchange in transit a *decouvert* the administration of origin shall credit:

- (a) the administration of destination of the dispatch with the rates referred to in section 1 as well as rates due to the subsequent intermediate administrations and to the administration of destination; and,
- (b) the intermediate administrations preceding the administration of destination of the dispatch with the rates referred to in section 1.

Article 134. Allocation and recovery of rates, and charges in case of redirection and return

1. When rates and charges have not been paid at the time of return to origin or redirection, the returning or

redirecting administration shall proceed as indicated below for the allocation and recovery of such rates and charges.

2. For each parcel redirected to a third country the redirecting administration shall recover the rates and charges set forth in article 20, section 5 of the Agreement from the addressee or the administration to which the parcel is forwarded.

If for any reason the redirecting administration is unable to recover such charges from the addressee or the administration to which the parcel is forwarded, it shall recover them from the administration of origin.

3. For each parcel returned to origin, the returning administration shall recover from the administration of origin the rates and charges set forth in article 18, section 4 of the Agreement.

4. The redirecting administration shall credit the intermediate administrations with the rates payable to them.

5. In the case of redirection of a missent parcel, the allocation and recovery of the rates and charges shall be made in accordance with article 121, section 2.

6. The charges shall be indicated in detail on a UPU form CP 25 or on a similar form.

Article 135. Preparation of accounts

1. Each administration shall prepare quarterly for all items received from the other administration:

(a) for surface parcels, a statement of amounts due on a UPU form CP 15 or a similar form giving, by dispatching office and per dispatch, the gross weight of the parcels entered on the parcel bills, with an indication of the appropriate rate and the total of amounts due for that quarter;

(b) for air parcels, a statement of amounts due prepared on a UPU form CP 15 (bis) or a similar form

giving, by dispatching office and per dispatch the gross weight of parcels entered on the air parcel bills, with a statement of the appropriate rate and the total of amounts due for that quarter.

2. In the event of alteration of a parcel bill, the number and date of the verification note prepared to report such alteration shall be shown in the "Observations" column of the form for statement of amounts due.

3. The statements of amounts due shall be summarized in an account prepared, in duplicate, on a UPU form CP 16 or a similar form.

4. The summarized account, accompanied by the statements of amounts due to which it relates (but without the parcel bills), shall be sent by the most rapid route to the administration of origin for examination within two months following the quarter to which it relates. "Nil" accounts shall not be prepared. In the amounts stated in the balance of the summarized account, centimes shall be ignored. Any discrepancies shall be noted in a statement of differences, which shall be prepared on a UPU form CP 17 or a similar form. Each statement of differences shall be sent in duplicate to the administration concerned, which shall incorporate the amount stated therein in its next summarized account; no statement of differences shall be prepared when the total amount of the discrepancies does not exceed ten gold francs per account.

5. After the summarized accounts have been checked and accepted, they shall be returned, together with the related statements of amounts due, to the administration which prepared them within two months of the date of dispatch. If the administration which has sent the summarized account does not receive any notice of amendment during this period, the summarized account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

6. The summarized accounts shall be summarized in a quarterly general account prepared by the creditor administration on a UPU form CP 18 or a similar form, which shall be transmitted immediately to the debtor administration.

7. When it is necessary to recover payments from the administration responsible in accordance with article 29 of the Agreement and several amounts are involved, these shall be summarized on a UPU form CP 22 or a similar form and the total amount shall be carried forward to the summarized account.

Article 136. Accounts for air parcel dispatches

An account for air conveyance dues for air parcel dispatches shall be drawn up according to the provisions for accounting for air conveyance dues set forth in articles 200 to 204 of the Detailed Regulations of the Lausanne Convention.

Article 137. Settlement of accounts

1. The amount of the balance of the general accounts shall be paid by the debtor administration to the creditor administration in accordance with the provisions for settlement of accounts in the Convention (currently set forth in article 12 of the Lausanne Convention).

2. The preparation and dispatch in duplicate of a general account may be carried out, without waiting for the summarized accounts to be returned accepted, as soon as an administration, which has all the accounts relative to the period concerned, finds that it is the creditor. The check of the general account by the debtor administration, the return of one of the two copies to the creditor administration, and the repayment of the balance shall be carried out by the debtor administration within a period of three months after its receipt of the general account.

Chapter VIII. Miscellaneous provisions

Article 138. Definitions

The definitions set forth in article 2 of the Agreement shall be applicable to these Detailed Regulations.

Article 139. Period of retention of documents

1. Documents of the service shall be kept for a minimum period of eighteen months from the day following the date to which they refer.

2. A document concerning a dispute or an inquiry shall be kept until the matter has been settled. If the inquiring administration, duly informed of the result of an inquiry, allows six months to elapse from the date of the communication without raising any objections, the matter shall be regarded as settled.

Article 140. Alterations or amendments

These Detailed Regulations may be altered or amended by mutual consent by means of correspondence between officials of each administration who have been authorized to make such amendments.

Chapter IX. Final provisions

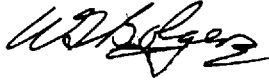
Article 141. Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

1. These Detailed Regulations shall come into force on the same date as the Parcel Post Agreement to which they refer.

2. These Detailed Regulations, and any amendments hereto pursuant to article 140, shall have the same duration as the Parcel Post Agreement to which they refer.

Done in duplicate in the English and Hungarian languages and signed at Washington, D.C., on the 11th day of May, 1979.

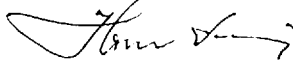
For the United States
of America:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. F. Bolger".

¹

Postmaster General

For the Hungarian People's
Republic:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Horn Deszo".

²

Director General of Posts

¹ W. F. Bolger.

² Horn Deszo.