UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Convention, with final protocol and annex, and airmail provisions, with final protocol, signed at Paris July 5, 1947 [1]
Ratified and approved by the Postmaster General of the United States, with a statement, June 1, 1948 [2]
Approved by the President of the United States June 9, 1948
Entered into force July 1, 1948
Ratification of the United States deposited at Paris July 13, 1948
Terminated by convention of July 11, 1952 [3]

62 Stat. 3157; Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1850

[TRANSLATION]

CONVENTION

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[1] For text of regulations for execution of the convention, see 62 Stat. 3347 or p. 199 of TIAS 1850; for forms (in French) appended to regulations and to airmail provisions, see 62 Stat. 3250 and 3292 or pp. 95 and 137 of TIAS 1850.

[2] The statement by the Postmaster General reads as follows: "This ratification is applicable to the United States of America, the insular possessions of the United States of America mentioned in Article 8(1°) of the aforementioned Convention signed at Paris on the 5th day of July, 1947, and to Samoa and the Panama Canal Zone."

[3] 4 UST 1118; TIAS 2800.

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UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Concluded between Afghanistan, the Union of South Africa, the People's Republic of Albania, Germany, the United States of America, the whole of the Possessions of the United States of America, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Argentine Republic, the Commonwealth of Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Colony of the Belgian Congo, the Soviet Socialist Republic of Byelorussia, Bolivia, Brazil, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, the Republic of Colombia, Korea, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, the Republic of El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, the whole of the Spanish Colonies, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Algeria, Indochina, the whole of the other Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered As Such, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the whole of the British Overseas Territories, including the Colonies, the Protectorates and the Territories under Mandate or under Trusteeship exercised by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Republic of Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, the Republic of Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, the Republic of Liberia, Luxembourg, Morocco (except the Spanish Zone), Morocco (Spanish Zone),

Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, the Republic of Panama, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Curaçao and Surinam, the Netherlands Indies, Peru, the Republic of the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa, the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, in Asia and Oceania, Rumania, the Republic of San Marino, Siam, Sweden, the Swiss Confederation, Syria, Czechoslovakia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Trans-Jordan, Tunisia, Turkey, the Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the Vatican City State, the United States of Venezuela, Yemen, and the People's Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, being assembled in Congress at Paris by virtue of Article 13 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939,[4] have, by common consent and subject to ratification, revised the said Convention to read as follows:

TITLE I

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND EXTENT OF JURISDICTION OF THE UNION

ARTICLE 1

Constitution and Aims of the Union

1. The countries between which the present Convention is concluded form, under the name of *Universal Postal Union*, a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence.

2. The purpose of the Postal Union is to assure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to encourage in this sphere the development of international co-operation.

ARTICLE 2

Relations with the United Nations

The Union is placed in relationship with the United Nations under the terms of the agreement whose text is appended to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 3

New adhesions. Procedure

1. Any sovereign country may make at any time a request to adhere to the Convention.

[4] *Ante*, vol. 3, p. 547.

2. The request for adherence is transmitted through diplomatic channels to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter to the members of the Union.

3. The country concerned is considered as admitted to membership if the request is approved by at least two thirds of the countries forming the Union.

4. The countries consulted which may not have replied in a period of four months are considered as having abstained.

5. The admission to membership is made known by the government of the Swiss Confederation to the Governments of all the countries of the Union.

Article 4

Convention and Agreements of the Union

1. The regular-mail service is governed by the provisions of the Convention.

2. Other services, such as those of insured letters and boxes, parcel post, collect-on-delivery articles, money orders, postal checks, collection orders, and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, form the subject of Agreements between countries of the Union. Such Agreements are binding only upon the countries which have adhered to them.

3. Notice of adhesion to one or more of those agreements is given in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Section 2.

Article 5

Regulations of Execution

The Postal Administrations of the countries of the Union draw up, by mutual agreement, in the form of Regulations of Execution,[5] the measures of procedure and detail necessary for the execution of the Convention and the Agreements.

Article 6

Restricted Unions. Special Agreements

1. The countries of the Union and, insofar as their legislation is not opposed to it, the Administrations, may establish restricted Unions and make special agreements among themselves concerning the subjects dealt with in the Convention and its Regulations, on the condition, however, that they do not introduce therein any provisions less favorable, for the public, than those which are provided for by those Acts.

2. The same option is granted to the countries which participate in the Agreements and, should the occasion arise, to their Administrations, in regard to the subjects contemplated by those Acts and their Regulations.

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[5] See footnote 1, p. 482.

ARTICLE 7

Domestic legislation

The provisions of the Convention and Agreements of the Union do not prejudice the legislation of any country concerning anything which is not expressly provided for by those Acts.

ARTICLE 8

Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

The following are considered as forming a single country or a single Administration of the Union, as the case may be, in the sense of the Convention and Agreements, particularly in regard to their right to vote in Congresses and Conferences and in the interval between meetings, as well as their contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union:

1° The whole of the Possessions of the United States of America, comprising Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of America;

2° The Colony of the Belgian Congo;

3° The whole of the Spanish Colonies;

4° Algeria;

5° Indochina;

6° The whole of the other Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such;

7° The whole of the British Overseas Territories, including the Colonies, the Protectorates and the Territories under Mandate or under Trusteeship exercised by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

8° Curaçao and Surinam;

9° The Netherlands Indies;

10° The Portuguese Colonies in West Africa;

11° The Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia and Oceania.

ARTICLE 9

Application of the Convention to Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

1. Any contracting party may declare, either at the time of its signature, ratification or adhesion, or subsequently, that its acceptance of the present Convention includes all its colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate, or certain of them only. The said declaration, unless made at the time of signing the Convention, shall be addressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

2. The Convention will apply only to the colonies, overseas territories,

protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate in whose name declarations have been made by virtue of Section 1.

3. Any contracting party may at any time address to the Government of the Swiss Confederation a notification with a view to denouncing the application of the Convention to any colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or mandate in the name of which that party has made a declaration by virtue of Section 1. Such notification will become effective one year after the date of its receipt by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

4. The Government of the Swiss Confederation will transmit to all the contracting parties a copy of every declaration or notification received by virtue of Sections 1 to 3.

5. The provisions of the present Article do not apply to any colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or mandate enumerated in the Preamble of the Convention.

Article 10

Extent of Jurisdiction of the Union

The following are considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union:

(a) The post offices established by countries of the Union in territories not included in the Union;

(b) The other territories which, without being members of the Union, are included in it because they are dependent upon countries of the Union from a postal viewpoint.[6]

Article 11

Exceptional relations

Administrations which serve territories not included in the Union are bound to act as intermediaries for the other Administrations. The provisions of the Convention and its Regulations are applicable to such exceptional relations.

Article 12

Arbitration

1. In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the Convention and Agreements, as well as of their Regulations of Execution, or of the responsibility imposed upon an Administration by the application of those Acts, the question in dispute is settled by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned

[6] The list of these territories will be included in the Official Digest of Information of General Interest Concerning the Execution of the Convention and its Regulations, published by the International Bureau in compliance with Article 173, § 2, of the Regulations. [Footnote in original.]

chooses another member of the Union which is not directly interested in the matter.

2. If one of the Administrations involved in the dispute does not take any action on a proposal for arbitration within a period of six months, or nine months in the case of distant countries, the International Bureau, if asked to do so, calls upon the defaulting Administration to appoint an arbitrator, or appoints one itself without further formality.

3. The decision of the arbitrators is made on an absolute majority of votes.

4. In case of a tie vote, the arbitrators, for the purpose of settling the difference, choose another Administration which likewise has no interest in the dispute. In case of disagreement as to a choice, that Administration is designated by the International Bureau from among the members of the Union not proposed by the arbitrators.

5. If it is a question of a dispute concerning one of the Agreements, only such Administrations as execute that Agreement may be designated as arbitrators.

Article 13

Withdrawal from the Union. Termination of participation in the Agreements

Any contracting party has the option of withdrawing from the Union or of ceasing to participate in one or more of the Agreements by notice given one year in advance through diplomatic channels to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter to the Governments of the contracting countries.

Chapter II

CONGRESSES. CONFERENCES. COMMITTEES

Article 14

Congresses

1. Delegates from the countries of the Union meet in Congress not later than five years after the effective date of the Acts of the preceding Congress, with a view to revising or completing those Acts, if necessary.

2. Each country is represented at the Congress by one or more plenipotentiary delegates, provided with the necessary powers by their government. It may, if necessary, be represented by the delegation of another country. However, it is understood that a delegation may represent only one country besides its own.

3. In the deliberations, each country has but one vote.

4. Each Congress fixes the meeting-place of the next Congress. The latter is called together by the government of the country in which it is to be held, after agreement with the International Bureau. That government is likewise charged with notifying all the governments of the countries of the Union of the decisions made by the Congress.

ARTICLE 15

Ratifications. Entry into force and duration of the Acts of Congresses

1. The Acts of Congresses are ratified as soon as possible, and the ratifications are communicated to the government of the country where the Congress was held, and by that government to the governments of the contracting countries.

2. In the event that one or more of the contracting countries should not ratify one or another of the Acts signed by them, the latter would nevertheless be valid for the countries which have ratified them.

3. Those Acts are put into effect simultaneously and have the same duration.

4. As of the date fixed for the entry into force of the Acts adopted by a Congress, all the Acts of the preceding Congress are abrogated.

ARTICLE 16

Extraordinary Congresses

1. An extraordinary Congress is called together by agreement with the International Bureau when a request to that effect is made or approved by at least two-thirds of the contracting countries.

2. The rules laid down by Articles 14 and 15 are applicable to the delegations, the deliberations, and the Acts of extraordinary Congresses.

ARTICLE 17

Regulations for Congresses

Each Congress draws up the necessary regulations for its work and deliberations.

ARTICLE 18

Executive and Liaison Committee. Composition. Functions. Operation

1. In the interval between Congresses, an Executive and Liaison Committee assures the continuance of the work of the Universal Postal Union in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Agreements.

2. The headquarters of the Committee are at Berne; meetings are generally held at the Committee's headquarters.

3. The Committee is composed of 19 members, who carry on their functions during the period between two successive Congresses.

4. The member countries of the Committee are selected by the Congress. At least half of the members must be renewed at each Congress; no country may be chosen by three Congresses in succession. The Director of the International Bureau performs the duties of General Secretary of the Committee.

5. The representative of each of the member countries of the Committee is designated by the Postal Administration of the country concerned. The

representatives of the member countries of the Committee must be qualified officials of the Postal Administrations.

6. At the first meeting, which is convened by the President of the last Congress, the Committee elects among its members a Chairman and four Vice-Chairmen, and draws up the necessary regulations for its activities and deliberations.

7. The services of the Committee members are gratuitous. The operating costs are charged to the Universal Postal Union. The representatives of overseas countries may obtain reimbursement for a round-trip airplane or steamship ticket.

8. The expenses provided for in Section 7 may not exceed 100,000 francs per year; they are added to those which the International Bureau is authorized to defray under Article 27 of the Convention.

9. The Committee holds regular meetings, generally once a year at the call of the Chairman.

10. The Committee may invite any representative of an international organization, or other qualified person whom it desires to include in its activities, to take part in its meetings without the right to vote. Consultative subcommittees may be formed for the study of special questions.

11. The functions of the Committee are as follows:

(a) Maintaining closest possible contact with member countries of the Union with a view to improving the international postal service;

(b) Studying technical questions of every nature which are of interest to the international postal service, and informing the member countries of the Union as to the results of such studies;

(c) Keeping appropriate contact with the United Nations Organization, its Councils and its Committees, as well as with specialized institutions and other international organizations, for studies and for the preparation of reports to be submitted for the approval of the members of the Union. Sending one of its members when necessary to represent the Union and attend meetings of all such international organizations in its name;

(d) If necessary, formulating the proposition to be submitted for the approval of the contracting countries in accordance with Articles 22 and 23 of the Convention;

(e) Within the framework of the Convention and its Regulations, checking the operations of the International Bureau, whose Director as well as other unclassified personnel it names when necessary upon the recommendation of the Government of the Swiss Confederation; approving on the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau the appointments of other employees; and authorizing the use of additional personnel considered necessary; preparing an annual report on the operations of the Bureau which it sends to the members of the Union.

12. At the close of each meeting, the Committee sends an analytical report to the Administrations of the countries of the Union as information.

13. The Committee makes a report to the Congress on all of its activities, and sends it to the contracting countries at least two months before the opening of the Congress.

Article 19

Conferences

1. Conferences charged with the examination of purely administrative questions may be called together at the request or with the consent of at least two-thirds of the Administrations of the Union. They are called together after agreement with the International Bureau.

2. Each Conference draws up its own regulations.

Article 20

Committees

Committees charged by a Congress or a Conference with the study of one or more particular questions are called together by the International Bureau, after agreement, if necessary, with the Administration of the country where such Committees are to meet.

Chapter III

PROPOSITIONS IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN MEETINGS

Article 21

Introduction of propositions

1. In the interval between meetings any Administration has the right to address to the other Administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, propositions concerning the Convention, its Final Protocol, and its Regulations.

2. The same right is accorded to the Administrations of the countries participating in the Agreements in regard to those Agreements, their Regulations and their Final Protocols.

3. In order to be considered, all propositions introduced by an Administration in the interval between meetings must be supported by at least two other Administrations. Such propositions are ignored when the International Bureau does not receive, at the same time, the necessary number of declarations of support.

Article 22

Examination of propositions

1. Every proposition is submitted to the following procedure: A period of two months is allowed for the Administrations to examine the propositions and send their observations, if any, to the International Bureau. Amendments are not accepted. The replies are assembled by the International Bureau and communicated to the Administrations, with an invitation to pronounce themselves for or against. Those which have not sent in their votes within a period

of two months are considered as abstaining. The periods above mentioned are counted from the dates of the circulars of the International Bureau.

2. If the proposition concerns an Agreement, its Regulations, or their Final Protocols, only the Administrations which have adhered to that Agreement may take part in the procedure indicated in Section 1.

ARTICLE 23

Conditions of approval

1. In order to become effective, the propositions must obtain:

(a) Unanimity of votes, if it is a question of adding new provisions or modifying the provisions of Titles I and II or of Articles 35 to 39, 57 to 63, 65 to 74 of the Convention, of any of the Articles of its Final Protocol and of Articles 101, 105, 117, 152, 163, and 184 of its Regulations;

(b) Two-thirds of the votes, if it is a question of modifying provisions other than those mentioned under letter (a);

(c) An absolute majority, if it is a question of interpreting the provisions of the Convention, its Final Protocol or its Regulations, except in the case of disagreement to be submitted to arbitration as provided for by Article 12.

2. The Agreements fix the conditions to which the approval of propositions concerning them is subject.

ARTICLE 24

Notification of decisions

1. Additions to and modifications of the Convention, the Agreements and the Final Protocols of those Acts are sanctioned by a diplomatic declaration which the Government of the Swiss Confederation is charged with preparing and transmitting, at the request of the International Bureau, to the governments of the contracting countries.

2. Additions to and modifications of the Regulations and their Final Protocols are recorded and communicated to the Administrations by the International Bureau. The same applies to the interpretations contemplated in Article 23, Section 1, letter (c).

ARTICLE 25

Effective date of decisions

No addition or modification adopted is effective until at least three months after its notification.

CHAPTER IV

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

ARTICLE 26

General functions

1. A central Office, operating at Berne under the name of *International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union,* and placed under the supervision of

the Swiss Postal Administration, serves as an organ of liaison, information and consultation for the countries of the Union.

2. That Bureau is charged, in particular, with assembling, coordinating, publishing and distributing information of all kinds concerning the international postal service; with giving, at the request of the interested parties, an opinion on questions in dispute; with examining requests for modification of the Acts of the Congress; with giving notice of the changes adopted; and, in general, with undertaking such studies and work of editing and of documentation as the Convention, the Agreements and their Regulations may assign to it, or which may be entrusted to it in the interest of the Union.

3. It acts as a clearing-house for the settlement of accounts of all kinds relative to the international postal service, between Administrations requesting such intervention.

Article 27

Expenses of the International Bureau

1. Each Congress fixes the maximum figure for the ordinary annual expenses of the International Bureau. Those expenses, as well as the extraordinary expenses arising from the meeting of a Congress, a Conference or a Committee, and the expenses resulting from special work entrusted to that Bureau, are shared by all the countries of the Union.

2. The latter are divided, for that purpose, into 7 classes, each of which contributes to the payment of the expenses in the following proportion:

1st	class,	25	units
2d	"	20	"
3d	"	15	"
4th	"	10	"
5th	"	5	"
6th	"	3	"
7th	"	1	unit

3. In case of a new adhesion, the Government of the Swiss Confederation determines, by mutual agreement with the government of the country concerned, the class in which the latter is to be placed for the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau.

Title II

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Sole Chapter

Article 28

Freedom of transit

1. Freedom of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

2. Freedom of transit for parcel post to be sent by the land and sea routes is limited to the territory of countries participating in that service.

3. Freedom of transit for air-mail parcels is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union. However, the Administrations which have not adhered to the Agreement concerning parcel post may not be obliged to participate in the transmission of air-mail parcels by the land and sea routes.

4. The Administrations which have adhered to the Agreement concerning parcel post are obliged to assure the transit of C. O. D. parcels, even if they do not accept such parcels in their service or if the amount to be collected exceeds the maximum fixed for their own traffic.[7]

5. Insured articles may be sent in transit in closed mails through the territory of countries which do not provide such service, or by maritime services where responsibility for insured articles is not accepted by the countries, but the responsibility of those countries is limited to that prescribed for registered articles.

ARTICLE 29

Prohibition against unauthorized charges

It is forbidden to collect postal charges of any kind whatever other than those prescribed by the Convention and Agreements.

ARTICLE 30

Temporary suspension of services

When, as a result of exceptional circumstances, an Administration finds itself obliged to suspend the execution of services temporarily, in whole or in part, it is bound to give notice thereof immediately, by telegraph if necessary, to the Administration or Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 31

Monetary standards

The franc used as the monetary unit in the provisions of the Convention and Agreements is the gold franc of 100 centimes weighing 10/31 of a gram and having a fineness of 0.900.

ARTICLE 32

Equivalents

In each country of the Union, the postage rates are fixed according to equivalents corresponding as exactly as possible to the value of the franc in the money of that country.

[7] Transfer of § 7 of Article 29 of the Buenos Aires Agreement concerning Parcel Post. [Footnote in original.]

Article 33

Forms. Language

1. The forms used by the Administrations in their reciprocal relations shall be drawn up in the French language, with or without an interlinear translation in another language, unless the Administrations concerned arrange otherwise by direct agreement.

2. The forms used by the public shall include an interlinear translation in the French language when they are not printed in that language.

3. The texts, colors and dimensions of the forms mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 shall be those prescribed by the Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements.

4. Administrations may agree as to the language to be employed for official correspondence in their reciprocal relations.

Article 34

Postal identity cards

1. Any Administration may issue, to persons who apply for them, postal identity cards valid as proof of identity for all post-office business in the countries which have not given notice of their refusal to admit them.

2. The Administration issuing a card is authorized to collect a charge therefor not exceeding 70 centimes.

3. Administrations are released from all responsibility when it is proved that a mail article was delivered or a money order paid upon presentation of a valid card. Neither are they responsible for the consequences of loss, theft or fraudulent use of a valid card.

4. The card is valid for three years from the date of issue.

Title III

PROVISIONS CONCERNING POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 35

Articles of correspondence

The term *articles of correspondence* applies to letters, single and reply-paid post cards, commercial papers, prints, raised print for the blind, samples of merchandise, small packets, and *Phonopost* articles.

ARTICLE 36

Postage rates and general conditions

1. The postage rates for the transportation of articles of correspondence throughout the entire extent of the Union, including their delivery at the residence of the addressees in countries where the delivery service is or may be established, and the limits of weight and dimensions, are fixed in accordance with the following table:

Articles	Units of weight	Rates	Limits of—	
			Weight	Dimensions
1	2	3	4	5
Letters:	g	c		Length, breadth, and thickness combined, 90 cm.; but greatest length, 60 cm.; in rolls: length and twice the diameter, 100 cm.; but greatest length, 80 cm.
First unit of weight	20	20	2 kg	
Each additional unit		12		
Post cards:				
Single		12		Maximum 15 by 10.5 cm.; minimum 10 by 7 cm.
With reply paid		24		
Commercial papers	50		2 kg	As for letters. Prints sent open in the form of folded or unfolded cards are subject to the same minimum limits as post cards.
First unit of weight		8		
Each additional unit		4		
Minimum charge		20		
Prints	50		3 kg. (5 kg. for single volumes)	
First unit of weight		8		
Each additional unit		4		
Raised print for the blind	1,000	2	7 kg	
Samples of merchandise	50		500 g	
First unit of weight		8		
Each additional unit		4		
Small packets	50	8	1 kg	
Minimum charge		40		
Phonopost articles:				Length, breadth, and thickness combined, 60 cm.; but the greatest dimension may not exceed 26 cm.
First unit of weight	20	15	60 g	
Each additional unit		10		

2. The limits of weight and dimensions fixed by Section 1 do not apply to the correspondence relative to the postal service mentioned in Article 52, Section 1, hereafter.

3. Each Administration has the option of granting to newspapers and periodicals published in its country a reduction of 50 percent in the general

rate for prints, while reserving the right to limit that reduction to newspapers and periodicals sent directly by the publishers or their representatives, or to grant it only to newspapers and periodicals which comply with conditions imposed by the domestic regulations for acceptance at the newspaper rate. There are excluded from the reduction, regardless of the regularity of their publication, commercial prints such as catalogs, prospectuses, price lists, etc.

4. Administrations may also grant the same reduction, irrespective of the senders, to books and pamphlets, sheet-music and maps which do not contain any publicity or advertising other than that appearing on the covers or fly-leaves of these articles.

5. The Administrations of origin which have accepted in principle the reduction of 50 percent, reserve the right to fix, for the articles contemplated in Sections 3 and 4 above, a minimum charge which, while remaining within the limits of the reduction of 50 percent, is not lower than the charge applicable to the same articles in their domestic service.

6. Articles other than registered letters in sealed envelopes may not contain coins, banknotes, paper money or any instruments of value payable to the bearer; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles.

7. The Administrations of the countries of origin and destination have the option of treating, in accordance with their domestic legislation, letters which contain documents having the character of actual personal correspondence addressed to persons other than the addressee or persons residing with the latter.

8. With the exceptions provided for in the Regulations, commercial papers, prints, prints for the use of the blind, samples of merchandise, and small packets shall:

(a) be made up in such a way as to be able to be easily inspected;

(b) not bear any notation or contain any document having the character of actual personal correspondence;

(c) not contain any postage stamp or form of prepayment, canceled or uncanceled, or any paper representing a value.

9. Samples of merchandise may not contain any article having a salable value.

10. The services of small packets and of *Phonopost* articles are limited to the countries which have agreed to exchange such articles, either in their reciprocal relations or in one direction only.

11. The inclusion in a single package of articles of correspondence of different classes (grouped articles) is authorized under the conditions fixed by the Regulations.

12. With the exceptions provided for by the Convention and its Regulations, articles which do not fulfill the conditions prescribed by the present Article and the corresponding Articles of the Regulations are not dispatched.

Articles which have been wrongly accepted shall be returned to the country of origin. However, the Administration of destination is authorized to deliver them to the addressees. In such a case, it applies to them, if need be, the rates and surcharges prescribed for the class of correspondence in which they have to be placed because of their contents, weight or dimensions. As for articles exceeding the maximum weight-limits fixed by Section 1, they may be rated in accordance with their actual weight.

ARTICLE 37

Prepayment

or insufficiently prepaid, or reply post cards both halves of which are not fully prepaid by the sender.

3. When a large number of letters or single post cards is mailed unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid, or reply post cards both halves of which are not fully prepaid at the time of mailing, are not dispatched.

3. When a large number of letters or single post cards is mailed unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid, the Administration of the country of origin has the option of returning them to the sender.

ARTICLE 38

Charge on unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence

1. With the exceptions provided for by Article 57, Section 6, for registered articles, and by Article 136, Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the Regulations for certain classes of redirected articles, letters and single post cards not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid are liable to a charge equal to double the amount of the missing postage, to be paid by the addressee; but that charge may not be lower than 5 centimes.

2. The same treatment may be applied, in the cases above contemplated, to other articles of correspondence which have been improperly dispatched to the country of destination.

ARTICLE 39

Surcharges

1. There may be collected, in addition to the rates fixed by Article 36, for every article transported by extraordinary services involving special expenses, a surcharge proportionate to those expenses.

2. When the rate of prepayment of the single post card includes the surcharge authorized by Section 1, the same rate is applicable to each half of the reply-paid post card.

ARTICLE 40

Special charges

1. The Administrations are authorized to charge an additional fee in accordance with the provisions of their own legislation for articles posted in their services for dispatch after the mails have closed.

2. Articles addressed to general delivery may be subjected by the Administrations of the countries of destination to such special charge as may be prescribed by their legislation for articles of the same kind in the domestic service.

3. The Administrations of the countries of destination are authorized to collect a special charge of 40 centimes at most for each small packet delivered to the addressee. That charge may be increased by 20 centimes at most in case of delivery at the addressee's residence.

ARTICLE 41

Dutiable articles

1. Small packets and prints liable to customs duty are accepted.

2. The same applies to letters and samples of merchandise containing dutiable articles when the country of destination has given its consent. However, each Administration has the right to limit the service of letters containing dutiable articles to registered letters.

3. Shipments of serums and vaccines, benefiting by the exception stipulated by Article 124 of the Regulations, are accepted in all cases.

ARTICLE 42

Customs inspection

The Administration of the country of destination is authorized to submit the articles mentioned in Article 41 to customs inspection and, if necessary, to open them without further formality.

ARTICLE 43

Customs-clearance fee

Articles submitted to customs inspection in the country of destination may be charged on that account, by the postal service, with a customs-clearance fee of 40 centimes at most per article.

ARTICLE 44

Customs duties and other non-postal charges

The Administrations are authorized to collect from the addressees of mail articles the customs duties and all other non-postal charges which may be due.

ARTICLE 45

Articles free of charges

1. In relations between countries which have come to an agreement to that effect, senders may, by means of a previous declaration at the office of mailing, assume payment of all the postal and non-postal charges with which the articles are assessed on delivery. In such a case, senders must promise to pay such amounts as may be claimed by the office of destination, and, if need be, post a sufficient deposit.

2. The Administration of destination is authorized to collect a commission fee which may not exceed 40 centimes per article. This fee is independent of the one provided for by Article 43.

3. Any Administration has the right to limit this prepayment service to registered articles.

ARTICLE 46

Cancellation of customs duty and other non-postal charges

The Administrations undertake to make representations to the services which are concerned of their countries with a view to having the customs duties and other non-postal charges annulled on articles returned to the country of origin, destroyed because of complete deterioration of the contents, or forwarded to a third country.

ARTICLE 47

Special-delivery articles

1. Articles of correspondence are, at the request of the senders, delivered to the addressees by special messenger immediately after their arrival, in countries whose Administrations agree to undertake that service.

2. Such articles, known as *special-delivery articles,* are liable, in addition to the regular postage, to a special fee amounting at least to the postage on an ordinary single-rate letter, and at most to 60 centimes. This fee must be fully prepaid.

3. When the addressee's residence is situated outside the local delivery zone of the office of destination, delivery by special messenger may give rise to the collection of a supplementary charge by the Administration of destination, not exceeding that collected in the domestic service for articles of the same kind. However, special delivery is not obligatory in such cases.

4. Special-delivery articles upon which the total amount of the charges payable in advance has not been prepaid are delivered by the ordinary means, unless they have been treated as special-delivery articles by the office of origin. In the latter case, the articles are rated in accordance with the provisions of Article 38.

5. It is permissible for Administrations to make only one attempt to deliver by special messenger. If such attempt is unsuccessful, the article may be treated as an ordinary article.

ARTICLE 48

Articles to be delivered to the addressee only

In relations with Administrations which have given their consent, registered articles of correspondence accompanied by a return receipt are delivered, at the sender's request, to the addressee only.

ARTICLE 49

Prohibitions

1. The sending of the articles mentioned in Column 1 of the table below is prohibited. When mail articles containing them have been wrongly accepted for mailing, they shall undergo the treatment indicated in Column 2.

Articles 1	Treatment of articles wrongly accepted 2
(a) Articles which, by their nature or packing, may expose postal employees to danger, or soil or damage the mails; (b) Articles liable to customs duty (with the exceptions provided for by Article 41), as well as samples sent in quantities for the purpose of avoiding the collection of such duty; (c) Opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics; (d) Articles whose acceptance or circulation is prohibited in the country of destination; (e) Live animals, with the exception of: 1. Bees, leeches and silkworms; 2. Parasites and predators of injurious insects intended for the control of such insects and exchanged between officially recognized agencies;	To be treated in accordance with the domestic regulations of the Administration which discovers their presence; however, the articles mentioned under (c) are in no case either forwarded to destination, delivered to the addressees or returned to origin;
(f) Explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances; (g) Obscene or immoral articles.	To be destroyed on the spot by the Administration which discovers their presence.

2. In cases where articles wrongly accepted for mailing are neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the dispatching Administration shall be notified, in a precise manner, of the disposal made of such articles.

3. Moreover, the right is reserved for any country not to convey in transit in open mail over its territory articles other than letters and post cards in regard to which the legal provisions regulating the conditions of their publication or circulation in that country have not been observed. Such articles shall be returned to the country of origin.

ARTICLE 50

Methods of prepayment

1. Prepayment of postage is effected either by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals, or by means of impressions of stamping machines officially adopted and operating under the immediate control of the Administration; or, in the case of prints, by means of impressions, printed or otherwise obtained, when such a system of indicia is authorized by the domestic regulations of the Administration of origin.

2. The following are considered as duly prepaid: Reply post cards bearing printed or adhesive postage stamps of the country of issue of such cards; articles regularly prepaid for their first transmission on which the additional postage has been paid before their redirection; as well as newspapers or packages of newspapers and periodicals whose address bears the words *Abonnements-poste* (Subscription by mail) which are sent under the Agreement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

ARTICLE 51

Prepayment of correspondence on board ships

Correspondence mailed on the high seas, in the box on board a vessel, or handed to postal agents on board or to the commanders of vessels, may be prepaid, barring contrary agreement between the Administrations concerned, by means of the postage stamps and according to the postage rates of the country to which the said vessel belongs or by which it is maintained. If the mailing on board takes place during the stay at one of the two terminal points of the voyage or at one of the intermediate ports of call, the prepayment is valid only if it is effected by means of the postage stamps and according to the postage rates of the country in whose waters the vessel happens to be.

ARTICLE 52

Franking privilege

1. Correspondence relating to the postal service exchanged between Postal Administrations, between those Administrations and the International Bureau, between post offices of countries of the Union, and between those offices and the Administrations, as well as that for which the franking privilege is expressly provided by the provisions of the Convention, the Agreements and their Regulations, is exempt from all postal charges.

2. Except when they bear C. O. D. charges, mail articles addressed to prisoners of war or mailed by them are likewise exempt from all postal

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charges, not only in the countries of origin and destination but also in the intermediary countries.

3. The same is true of correspondence concerning prisoners of war, sent or received either directly or as intermediary by the Central Information Office for Prisoners of War, as provided for in Article 79 of the International Convention of Geneva of July 27, 1929,[8] or by information offices which may be established for the benefit of such persons in belligerent countries or in neutral countries which have received belligerents in their territory.

4. Belligerents received and interned in a neutral country, as well as civilians of enemy nationality detained in civilian camps or prisons, are assimilated to prisoners of war properly so called, insofar as the application of the provisions mentioned above is concerned.

Article 53

International reply coupons

1. International reply coupons are placed on sale in the countries of the Union.

2. Their selling-price is determined by the Administrations concerned, but may not be less than 28 centimes or the equivalent in money of the country selling them.

3. Each coupon is exchangeable in any country for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate ordinary letter originating in that country and addressed to a foreign country.

4. Moreover, the right is reserved for any country to require that the coupons and the articles of correspondence for the prepayment of which they are to be exchanged be presented at the same time.

Article 54

Withdrawal. Change of address

1. The sender of an article of correspondence may cause it to be withdrawn from the mails or have its address changed, provided that such article has not been delivered to the addressee, that it does not come within the scope of the provisions contained in Article 49, or that the customs examination does not reveal any irregularity.

2. The request to be made to that effect is transmitted by mail or by telegraph at the expense of the sender, who shall pay for each request a fee of 40 centimes at the most. If the request has to be transmitted by air mail or by telegraph, the sender shall pay, in addition, the air mail surcharge or telegraph charges.

3. For each request for withdrawal or change of address relating to several articles mailed simultaneously at the same office by the same sender

[8] TS 846, *ante*, vol. 2, p. 932.

to the same addressee, only one fee or surcharge as mentioned in Section 2 shall be collected.

4. A simple correction of address (without changing the name or the title of the addressee) may be requested of the office of destination directly by the sender, that is, without complying with the formalities and paying the charges mentioned in Sections 2 and 3.[9]

ARTICLE 55

Forwarding. Undelivered correspondence

1. In case of change of residence by the addressee, articles of correspondence are forwarded to him, unless the sender has forbidden the forwarding by a notation placed on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

2. Correspondence which is undeliverable shall be returned immediately to the country of origin.

3. The period of retention for correspondence held at the disposal of the addressees or addressed to general delivery is fixed by the regulations of the country of destination. However, such period may not exceed one month as a general rule, except in particular cases where the Administration of destination deems it necessary to extend it to two months at most. The return to the country of origin must take place within a shorter period, if the sender has so requested by a notation placed on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

4. Prints without value are not returned, unless the sender has requested their return by a notation placed on the article in a language known in the country of destination. Registered prints shall always be returned.

5. The forwarding of articles of correspondence from country to country, or their return to the country of origin, does not give rise to the collection of any additional charge, apart from the exceptions provided for by the Regulations.

6. Forwarded or returned articles of correspondence are delivered to the addressees or senders upon payment of the charges due on them on departure, on arrival or in the course of transmission, as a result of redirection after the first transmission, without prejudice to the repayment of the customs duties or other special charges which the country of destination does not agree to cancel.

7. In case of forwarding to another country, or of non-delivery, the general-delivery fee, the customs-clearance fee, the commission fee, the additional special-delivery fee, and the special fee for the delivery of small packets to the addressees, are canceled.

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[9] Transfer of the provision of Article 151 of the Regulations of Execution of the Buenos Aires Convention, 1939. [Footnote in original.]

Article 56

Inquiries and requests for information

1. An inquiry or request for information as to the disposal made of any article may give rise to the collection of a fee of 40 centimes at most. When, at the request of the party concerned, an inquiry or request for information must be sent by air mail, this fee plus the air mail surcharge, or double this surcharge if the reply is to be returned in the same manner, must be collected. In the event that telegraph service is requested, the telegraph charge is collected in addition to the prescribed fee.

2. For each inquiry or request for information relating to several articles mailed simultaneously at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee, only one charge or surcharge as mentioned in Section 1 shall be collected.

3. As for registered articles, no fee is collected, if the sender has already paid the special fee for a return receipt.

4. Inquiries are accepted only within the period of one year, counting from the day following the date of mailing of the article. However, every Administration is bound to comply with simple requests for information presented after that period which it receives from another Administration regarding articles mailed less than two years previously.

5. Every Administration is obliged to accept inquiries and requests for information concerning articles mailed in the territory of other Administrations.

6. When an inquiry or a request for information has been made necessary through a fault of the service, the fee collected therefor is returned.

Chapter II

REGISTERED ARTICLES

Article 57

Charges

1. The articles of correspondence designated in Article 35 may be sent under registration.

2. The postage on all registered articles must be paid in advance. It consists of:

(a) The ordinary postage on the article, according to its class;
(b) A fixed registration fee of 40 centimes at most.

3. The fixed registration fee applicable to the reply half of a post card cannot be legally paid by anyone but the sender of that half.

4. A receipt shall be delivered without charge to the sender of a registered article at the time of mailing.

5. Countries disposed to assume risks arising from *force majeure* (causes beyond control) are authorized to collect a special charge of 40 centimes at most for each registered article.

6. Unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid registered articles which have been wrongly sent to the country of destination are liable, at the expense of the addressees, to a charge equal to the amount of the missing postage.

Article 58

Return receipts

1. The sender of a registered article may request a return receipt by paying, at the time of mailing, a fixed charge of 30 centimes at most.

2. The return receipt may be requested after the mailing of the article, within the period of one year and upon payment of the charge prescribed by Article 56 for inquiries.

Article 59

Extent of responsibility

1. With the exceptions provided for by Article 60 following, Administrations are responsible for the loss of registered articles.

2. The sender is entitled, on that account, to indemnity, the amount of which is fixed at 25 francs per article.

3. Administrations assume no responsibility for articles seized by the customs.

Article 60

Exceptions to the principle of responsibility

Administrations are released from all responsibility for loss of registered articles:

(a) In case of *force majeure;* however, responsibility is maintained with regard to an Administration of origin which has undertaken to cover risks of *force majeure* (Article 57, Section 5). The country responsible for the loss must decide, in accordance with its domestic legislation, whether such loss is due to circumstances constituting a case of *force majeure;* these circumstances shall be brought to the attention of the country of origin, for its information;

(b) When, proof of their responsibility not having been furnished otherwise, they cannot account for articles as a result of destruction of service records due to a case of *force majeure;*

(c) When it is a question of articles whose contents fall within the scope of the prohibitions laid down by Articles 36, Sections 6 and 8, letter (c), and 49, Section 1;

(d) When the sender has not made any inquiry within the period of one year contemplated by Article 56.

Article 61

Termination of responsibility

Administrations cease to be responsible for registered articles the delivery of which they have effected under the conditions prescribed by their domestic regulations for articles of the same nature.

Article 62

Fixing of responsibility

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for the loss of a registered article falls on the Administration which, having received the article without making any observations, and, being furnished all particulars of inquiry prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish either delivery to the addressee or regular transmission to the next Administration, as the case may be.

2. An intermediary Administration or one of destination is, until the contrary is proved, released from all responsibility:

(a) When it has observed the provisions of Article 150, Section 4, of the Regulations;

(b) When it can establish that it did not receive the inquiry until after the destruction of the service records relating to the article sought, the retention-period prescribed by Article 169 of the Regulations having expired; this reservation does not prejudice the rights of the claimant.

3. However, if the loss has taken place in the course of transmission, without its being possible to determine the country in whose territory or service the loss occurred, the Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares.

4. When a registered article has been lost under circumstances of *force majeure,* the Administration in whose territory or in whose service the loss took place is not responsible therefor to the Administration of origin unless both countries undertake risks arising from cases of *force majeure.*

5. The customs duties and other charges whose cancellation it has been impossible to obtain are charged to the Administrations responsible for the loss.

6. The Administration which has effected payment of the indemnity is subrogated in the rights of the person who has received it up to the amount thereof, for eventual recourse against the addressee, the sender, or third parties.

7. In case of subsequent recovery of a registered article considered as lost, or part of such article, the sender and the addressee shall be informed to that effect.

8. In addition, the sender shall be informed that he may obtain possession of the article within a period of three months upon repayment of the amount of the indemnity received. If, during such period, the sender does not claim the article, the addressee shall be advised that he may obtain possession of it within a similar period by paying the amount awarded to the sender.

9. If the sender or the addressee obtains possession of the article by repaying the amount of the indemnity, this amount shall be refunded to the Administration or Administrations which paid for the loss.

10. If the sender and the addressee waive delivery of the article, the latter is considered as undeliverable.

ARTICLE 63

Payment of indemnity

The obligation of paying indemnity falls upon the Administration to which the mailing office of the article belongs, subject to its right to file a claim against the responsible Administration.

ARTICLE 64

Period for payment of indemnity

1. Payment of indemnity must take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within the period of six months, counting from the day following the date of the inquiry. That period is extended to nine months in relations with distant countries.

2. The Administration of mailing of the article which does not accept risks arising from *force majeure* may postpone settlement for the indemnity beyond the period prescribed by Section 1 when the question of knowing whether the loss of the article was due to a case of that kind has not yet been settled.

3. The Administration of origin is authorized to settle with the sender on behalf of an intermediate Administration or one of destination which, duly notified, has let pass three months or six months in relations with distant countries, without settling the matter. A longer period is granted if the loss appears due to a case of *force majeure*; in any event, such fact must be brought to the attention of the Administration of origin.

ARTICLE 65

Repayment of the indemnity to the Administration of origin

1. The Administration which is responsible, or on whose behalf payment is made in accordance with Article 64, is bound to reimburse the Administration of origin, within a period of six months, counted from the sending of the notification of payment, for the amount of indemnity actually paid to the

sender. This period is extended to nine months in relations with distant countries.

2. If the indemnity must be paid by several Administrations in conformity with article 62, the entire indemnity due must be turned over to the Administration of origin, within the period mentioned in Section 1, by the first Administration which, having duly received the article inquired about cannot establish its regular transmission to the corresponding service. It is incumbent upon that Administration to recover from the other responsible Administrations whatever contribution is due from them individually toward the indemnity paid to the rightful claimant.

3. The reimbursement of the creditor Administration is effected without expense for that Administration by means of either a money order, a check or a draft payable at sight on the capital or a commercial city of the creditor country, or in coin current in that country.

4. When responsibility has been acknowledged, as well as in the case contemplated by Article 64, Section 3, the amount of indemnity may likewise be recovered from the responsible country officially through any account, either directly or through the intermediary of an Administration which regularly exchanges accounts with the responsible Administration.

5. At the expiration of the period of six months, the sum due to the Administration of origin bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent a year, counting from the date of expiration of the said period. This period is extended to nine months in relations with distant countries.

6. The Administration of origin may claim repayment of the indemnity from the responsible Administration only within the period of one year, counting from the date of sending the notification of the loss, or, if occasion arises, from the date of expiration of the period contemplated by Article 64, Section 3.

7. An Administration whose responsibility is duly established and which has at first declined to pay the indemnity must bear all the additional expenses resulting from the unjustified delay in making payment.

8. Administrations may agree among themselves to make periodical settlements of the indemnities which they have paid to the senders and the justness of which they have recognized.

Chapter III

ALLOCATION OF POSTAGE. TRANSIT CHARGES

Article 66

Allocation of postage

Except in cases expressly provided for by the Convention, each Administration retains all of the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE 67

Transit charges

1. Articles of correspondence exchanged in closed mails between two Administrations, by means of the services of one or more other Administrations (third services), are liable, for the benefit of each of the countries traversed or whose services participate in the conveyance, to the transit charges indicated in the following table:

	Per kilogram	
	of letters and post cards	of other articles
1° Territorial transit:	Fr.c.	Fr.c.
Up to 1,000 km	0. 60	0. 08
From 1,000 to 2,000 km	0. 80	0. 12
From 2,000 to 3,000 km	1. 20	0. 16
From 3,000 to 6,000 km	2. 00	0. 24
From 6,000 to 9,000 km	2. 80	0. 32
Over 9,000 km	3. 60	0. 40
2° Maritime transit:		
Up to 300 nautical miles	0. 60	0. 08
From 300 to 1,500 nautical miles	1. 60	0. 20
Between Europe and North America	2. 40	0. 32
From 1,500 to 6,000 nautical miles	3. 20	0. 40
Over 6,000 nautical miles	4. 80	0. 60

2. The transit charges for maritime conveyance on a route not exceeding 300 nautical miles are fixed at one-third the amounts set forth in Section 1, if the Administration concerned already receives, on account of the mails transported, compensation for territorial transit.

3. In the case of maritime transit effected by two or more Administrations, the total maritime transit charges may not exceed 4 francs 80 centimes per kilogram of letters and post cards or 60 centimes per kilogram of other articles. When occasion arises, those maximum amounts are divided between the Administrations taking part in the transportation in proportion to the distances traversed.

4. Barring contrary agreement, maritime transportation effected directly between two countries by means of ships of one of them, as well as conveyance effected between two offices of one and the same country through the intermediary of services of another country, is considered as a third service.

5. Small packets, newspapers or packages of newspapers and periodicals sent by virtue of the Agreement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, as well as insured boxes sent by virtue of the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes, are considered as *other articles* in regard to transit.

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6. Missent dispatches are considered, in regard to the payment of transit charges, as if they had followed their normal route.

ARTICLE 68

Exemption from transit charges

The following are exempt from all territorial or maritime transit charges: The correspondence sent free of postage mentioned in Article 52; reply post cards returned to the country of origin; redirected articles; returned undeliverable articles; return receipts; money orders; and all other documents relating to the postal service, particularly correspondence relative to postal checks.

ARTICLE 69

Extraordinary services

The transit charges specified in Article 67 do not apply to transportation by means of extraordinary services specially created or maintained by one Administration at the request of one or more other Administrations. The conditions for that class of conveyance are fixed by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 70

Payments and accounts

1. The cost of transit is borne by the Administration of the country of origin.

2. The general accounting for such charges is effected on the basis of statistics taken once every three years, during a period of fourteen days. That period is extended to twenty-eight days for dispatches exchanged less than six times a week through the services of any country. The Regulations fix the period and the duration of the application of the statistics.

3. When the annual balance between two Administrations does not exceed 25 francs, the debtor Administration is exempted from any payment.

4. Any Administration is authorized to submit to a board of arbitrators for consideration the results of statistics which, in its opinion, differ too greatly from reality. Such arbitration is effected in accordance with the provisions of Article 12.

5. The arbitrators are authorized to determine the proper amount of transit charges to be paid.

ARTICLE 71

Exchange of closed mails with warships

1. Closed mails may be exchanged between the post offices of any one of the contracting countries and the commanding officers of naval divisions or warships of the same country stationed abroad, or between the commanding officer of one of those naval divisions or warships and the commanding officer

of another division or ship of the same country, through the intermediary of land or sea services of other countries.

2. Correspondence of all kinds comprised in such dispatches shall be exclusively addressed to or sent by the officers and crews of the ships of destination or origin of the mail; the rates and conditions of dispatch applicable to them are determined, according to its domestic regulations, by the Postal Administration of the country to which the ships belong.

3. Barring contrary agreement, the Administration of the country to which the warships belong is indebted to the intermediary Administrations for the transit charges of the dispatches calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 67.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 72

Failure to observe freedom of transit

When a country does not observe the provisions of Article 28 concerning freedom of transit, Administrations have the right to discontinue postal service with that country. They must give advance notice of that measure by telegraph to the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 73

Obligations relative to penal measures

The contracting countries undertake to adopt, or to propose to their respective legislative bodies, the necessary measures:

(a) To punish the counterfeiting of postage stamps, even if withdrawn from circulation, international reply coupons, and postal identity cards;

(b) To punish the use or placing in circulation of

(1) counterfeit postage stamps (even if withdrawn from circulation) or used stamps, as well as counterfeit or used impressions of stamping machines or of printing presses;

(2) counterfeit international reply coupons;

(3) counterfeit postal identity cards;

(c) To punish the fraudulent use of regular postal identity cards;

(d) To prohibit and suppress all fraudulent operations of manufacture and placing in circulation of embossed or adhesive stamps in use in the postal service, which are counterfeited or imitated in such a way that they could be confused with embossed or adhesive stamps issued by one of the contracting countries;

(e) To prevent, and, if occasion arises, to punish the insertion of opium, morphine, cocaine or other narcotics, as well as explosive or easily inflammable substances in mail articles in which such insertion is not expressly authorized by the Convention and Agreements.

FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 74

Effective date and duration of the Convention

The present Convention will become effective on July 1, 1948, and will remain in force for an indefinite period.

In testimony whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated have signed the present Convention in one copy, which will be filed in the Archives of the Government of the French Republic, and a copy of which will be delivered to each party.

Done at Paris, July 5, 1947.

For Afghanistan:
ISLAM BAY KHAN
A. KAYOUM

For the Union of South Africa:
L. C. BURKE [10]

For Albania:
KAHREMAN YLLI

For Germany:

For the United States of America:
JOHN J. GILLEN
For Frank Pace, Jr.:
JOHN J. GILLEN
EDWARD J. MAHONEY
FREDERICK E. BATRUS

For all the possessions of the United States of America:
JOHN J. GILLEN
For Frank Pace, Jr.:
JOHN J. GILLEN
EDWARD J. MAHONEY
FREDERICK E. BATRUS

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
HAFIZ WAHBA

For the Republic of Argentina:
For Oscar L. Nicolini:
D. B. CANALLE
D. B. CANALLE
ROQUE DE ZERBI

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
L. B. FANNING
W. G. WRIGHT

For Austria:
DR. RUDOLF KUHN

For Belgium:
STAPPAERTS
O. SCHOCKAERT
J. CARÊME

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
L. WÉRY

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:
KOSSOV

For Bolivia:
A. COSTA DU RELS

For Brazil:
RAUL DE ALBUQUERQUE
CARLOS LUIS TAVEIRA
MOACYR BRIGGS
JULIO SANCHEZ PEREZ

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:
G. GHEORGHIEFF
A. COHENOV

For Canada:
W. J. TURNBULL
E. J. UNDERWOOD
L. GERMAIN

For Chile:
PEDRO EYZAGUIRRE

For China:
T. TAI

For the Republic of Colombia:
L. BORDA ROLDAN
ROBERTO ARCINIEGAS
JORGE PEREZ JIMENO

For Korea:

For Costa Rica:

[10] For a declaration made by the South African delegation at the time of signing, see p. 525.

For the Republic of Cuba:
S. I. CLARK
EVELIO C. JUNCOSA
JESÚS LAGO LUNAR

For Denmark:
ARNE KROG
J. E. T. ANDERSEN

For the Dominican Republic:
DR. M. PASTORIZA
S. E. PARADAS

For Egypt:
AHMED MAMDOUH MOUSI BEY
MOAWAD KHALIL BIAHAI
ANOUAR BAKIR

For the Republic of El Salvador:
R. BUSTAMANTE
A. SOLER-SERRA

For Ecuador:
A. PARRA V.

For Spain:

For all the Spanish Colonies:

For Ethiopia:
TESFAIE TEGUEGN

For Finland:
JOHAN HELO
URHO TALVITIE
TAUNO PUOLANNE

For France:
LE MOUËL
ALBERT LAMARLE
USCLAT
BERNARD
DESMARAIS
DROUET
G. BOURTHOUMIEUX

For Algeria:
A. LABROUSSE
H. GRAS

For Indochina:
SKINAZI

For all the other overseas territories of the French Republic and territories administered as such:
SKINAZI

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
D. J. LIDBURY
W. H. WEIGHTMAN
R. H. LOCKE
A. D. WILLIAMS
E. P. BELL
A. WOLSTENCROFT

For all the British overseas territories, including colonies, protectorates, and the territories under mandate or under trusteeship exercised by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
D. J. LIDBURY
W. H. WEIGHTMAN
R. H. LOCKE
A. L. WILLIAMS
E. P. BELL
A. WOLSTENCROFT

For Greece:
D. VERNARDOS
TH. BREDIMAS

For Guatemala:
E. MUNOZ MEANY

For the Republic of Haiti:
PLACIDE DAVID

For the Republic of Honduras:
R. A. BUSTAMANTE
A. SOLER-SERRA

For Hungary:
MODOS ELEMÉR

For India:
K. PRASADA
C. V. CUNNINGHAM
S. A. SIDDIQI
S. N. DAS GUPTA
N. CHANDRA

For Iran:
H. HEDJAZI
I. DARSA

For Iraq:
J. HAMDI
BEHER FAIK

For Ireland:
S. S. PUIRSÉAL
S. Ó. H. ÉIRAMHOIN

For the Republic of Iceland:
MAGNES JOCHUMSSON

For Italy:
MUSUMECI GIOVANNI
ANTONIO PENNETTA
PAOLO NOVI

For Japan:

For Lebanon:
G. NAMMOUR

For the Republic of Liberia:

For Luxembourg:
E. RAUS

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone):
L. PERNOT
HUMBERTCLAUDE

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):

For Mexico:
El VILLASEÑOR
LAURO RAMIREZ

For Nicaragua:

For Norway:
STEN HAUG
INGV. LID
HAKON ERIKSEN

For New Zealand:
P. N. CRYER

For the Republic of Panama:
C. ARROCHA GRAELL
ELIGIO OCAÑA V.

For Paraguay:
For Oscar L. Nicolini:
D. B. CANALLE
DOMINGO B. CANALLE
ROQUE DE ZERBI

For the Netherlands:
V. GOOR
HOFMAN

For Curaçao and Surinam:
V. GOOR
HOFMAN

For the Netherlands Indies:
P. DIJKWEL
C. C. VAN DILLEWIJN

For Peru:
For Arturo Garcia-Salazar:
CARLOS MACKENHENIE
ERNESTO CÁCERES

For the Republic of the Philippines:
F. CUADERNO
BELARMINO P. NAVARRO

For Poland:
B. BLAZEK
T. JARÓN
M. HERWICH

For Portugal:
DUARTE CALHEIROS
JORGE BRAGA
A. BASTOS GAVIÃO
J. C. QUADRIO MORÃO

For the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa:
DOMINGOS ANTONIO DA PIEDADE BARRETO
JOAQUIM ARNALDO ROGADO QUINTINO

For the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia, and Oceania:
DOMINGOS ANTONIO DA PIEDADE BARRETO
LUÍS CÂNDIDO TAVEIRA

For Romania:
R. ROSCA
I. NICOLAU

For the Republic of San Marino:
R. FACCHIN

For Siam:
YIM PHUNG PHRAKHUM

For Sweden:
GUNNAR LAGER
ALLEN HULTMAN
TURE NYLUND

For the Swiss Confederation:
F. J. HESS
TUASON
PH. ZUTTER
CHAPPUIS
H. GRAF

For Syria:
ADIB DAOUDI

For Czechoslovakia:
STANISLAV KONECNY
FR. HOFNER
MIROSLAV SOUKUP
DR. FRANT. NORMAN

For the Hashemite Kingdom of Trans-Jordan:

For Tunisia:
MACHABEY

For Turkey:
I. BESEN

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:
N. STASS

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
P. SARATOVKIN
N. STASS
N. BOUCHOUEV
D. ERIGIN

For the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:
M. AGUERRE ARISTEGUI

For the Vatican City State:
EGIDIO VAGNOZZI
A. SELME

For the United States of Venezuela:
PABLO CASTRO BECERRA
F. VÉLEZ SALAS

For Yemen:

For the People's Federative Republic of Yugoslavia:
VLADIMIR SENK

FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE CONVENTION

At the moment of proceeding to sign the Universal Postal Convention concluded on the present date, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows:

I

Withdrawal. Change of address

The provisions of Article 54 do not apply to Great Britain, nor to those British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates whose domestic legislation does not permit the withdrawal or change of address of correspondence at the request of the sender.

II

Equivalents. Maximum and minimum limits

1. Each country has the option of increasing by 40 percent, or of decreasing by 20 percent, at most, the postage rates fixed by Article 36, Section 1, in accordance with the indications of the following table:

	Minimum limits	Maximum limits
	Centimes	Centimes
Letters: First unit	16	28
Letters: Each additional unit	9.6	16.8
Post cards: Single	9.6	16.8
Post cards: With reply paid	19.2	33.6
Commercial papers: First unit	6.4	11.2
Commercial papers: Each additional unit	3.2	5.6
Commercial papers: Minimum charge	16	28
Raised print for the blind, each 1,000 grams	1.6	2.8
Printed matter: First unit	6.4	11.2
Printed matter: Each additional unit	3.2	5.6
Samples of merchandise: First unit	6.4	11.2
Samples of merchandise: Each additional unit	3.2	5.6
Small packets, each 50 grams	6.4	11.2
Minimum charge	32	56
"*Phonopost*" articles: First unit	12	21
"*Phonopost*" articles: Each additional unit	8	14

2. The rates chosen shall, as far as possible, be in the same proportion among themselves as the basic rates, each Administration having the option of rounding off its rates higher or lower as the case may be, in order to suit the convenience of its monetary system.

3. The rates adopted by a country are applicable to the charges to be collected upon arrival as a result of absence or insufficiency of prepayment.

III

Exception to the application of the rates for commercial papers, prints and samples of merchandise

As an exception to the provisions of Article 36, the countries have the right not to apply the rate fixed for the first unit of weight to commercial papers, prints, and samples and to preserve the rate of 4 centimes for this unit, with a minimum of 8 centimes for samples of merchandise.

IV

Avoirdupois ounce

It is agreed, as an exceptional measure, that countries which, on account of their domestic legislation, cannot adopt the decimal metric system of weights, have the option of substituting therefor the avoirdupois ounce (28.3465 grams), assimilating one ounce to 20 grams for letters and *Phonopost* articles, and 2 ounces to 50 grams for commercial papers, prints, raised print for the use of the blind, samples and small packets.

V

Mailing of correspondence in another country

No country is bound to forward or deliver to addressees articles which any senders domiciled on its territory mail or cause to be mailed in a foreign country with a view to profiting by lower rates which are established there. The rule applies, without distinction, either to articles prepared in the country inhabited by the sender and subsequently transported across the border, or to articles prepared in a foreign country. The Administration concerned has the right either to return the articles in question to origin or to charge them with its domestic postage rates. The methods of collecting the charges are left to its discretion.

VI

International reply coupons

Administrations have the option of not undertaking the sale of international reply coupons or of limiting their sale.

VII

Registration fee

Countries which cannot fix at 40 centimes the registration fee contemplated by Article 56 [57], Section 2, are authorized to collect a fee which may amount to as much as 50 centimes, or their domestic registration fee.

VIII

Air services

1. The provisions concerning the transportation of regular mails by air are appended to the Universal Postal Convention and are considered as forming an integral part thereof and of its Regulations.

2. However, by exception to the general provisions of the Convention, the modification of those provisions may be taken under consideration from time to time by a Conference comprising the representatives of the Administrations directly concerned.

3. The Conference may be called together through the intermediary of the International Bureau, at the request of at least three of the Administrations.

4. All the provisions proposed by the Conference shall be submitted, through the medium of the International Bureau, to the other countries of the Union, to be voted upon. The decision will be made on a majority of the votes cast.

IX

Exception to freedom of transit for small packets

By exception to the provisions of Article 28, the Postal Administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is authorized to refuse the transit of small packets over its territories, with the understanding that this restriction will apply indiscriminately to all the countries of the Union.

X

Special transit charges for the Trans-Siberian and Trans-Andean routes

1. By exception to the provisions of Article 67, Section 1 (Table), the Postal Administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is authorized to collect transit charges for the Trans-Siberian Railway for both routes (Manchuria or Vladivostok) at the rate of 4 francs 50 centimes per kilogram of letters and post cards and 50 centimes per kilogram of other articles, for distances exceeding 6,000 kilometers.

2. The Administration of the Argentine Republic is authorized to collect a charge of 30 centimes in addition to the transit charges mentioned in Article 67, Section 1, Figure 1°, of the Convention, for each kilogram of correspondence of any kind carried in transit over the Argentine section of the Trans-Andean Railway.

XI

Special transit conditions for Afghanistan

By exception to the provisions of Article 67, Section 1, the Administration of Afghanistan is authorized temporarily, because of the special difficulties facing it as regards transportation and communication facilities, to effect the transit of closed mails and correspondence in open mail through its country under special conditions agreed to between itself and the interested Administrations.

XII

Special warehousing charges at Aden

As an exceptional measure, the Administration of Aden is authorized to collect a charge of 40 centimes per sack for all dispatches warehoused at Aden, provided the said Administration does not receive any territorial or maritime transit charges for such dispatches.

XIII

Special charges for transshipment

As an exceptional measure, the Portuguese Administration is authorized to collect 40 centimes per sack for all mails transshipped at the port of Lisbon.

XIV

Protocol left open to the countries not represented

The Protocol remains open to the countries of the Union which were not represented at the Congress, in order to permit them to adhere to the Convention and Agreements concluded there, or merely to one or another of them.

XV

Protocol left open to the countries represented for signatures and adhesions

The Protocol remains open to those countries whose representatives have today signed only the Convention or only a certain number of the Agree-

ments drawn up by the Congress, for the purpose of permitting them to adhere to the other Agreements signed on this date, or to one or another of them.

XVI

Period for notification of adhesions

The adhesions contemplated in Articles XIV and XV shall be communicated by the Governments concerned, through diplomatic channels, to the Government of the French Republic, and by the latter to the other States of the Union. The period which is allowed to the said Governments to make such notification will expire on July 1, 1948.

XVII

Protocol left open to countries momentarily prevented from adhering to the Convention and to the Agreements

1. Spain, Morocco (Spanish Zone), and the Whole of the Spanish Colonies, momentarily prevented from adhering to the Convention and to the Agreements, due to a decision of the XII Universal Postal Congress adopted in conformity with the Resolution passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 12, 1946,[11] may adhere to these Acts, without submitting to the formalities prescribed in Article 3, as soon as that Resolution shall be repealed or become inoperative.

2. Germany, Japan, and Korea, momentarily prevented from adhering to the Convention and the Agreements, may adhere to these Acts, without submitting to the formalities prescribed in Article 3, when the responsible authorities consider it opportune.

3. The adhesions contemplated in Sections 1 and 2 must be made known, through diplomatic channels, by the interested Governments to the Governments of the French Republic and by the latter to the other States of the Union.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol, which will have the same force and validity as if its provisions were included in the text of the Convention itself, and they have signed it in one copy, which will be filed in the Archives of the Government of the French Republic, and a copy of which will be delivered to each party.

Done at Paris, July 5, 1947.

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[11] For text, see *Department of State Bulletin,* Dec. 22, 1946, p. 1143.

For Afghanistan:
ISLAM BAY KHAN
A. KAYOUM

For Albania:
KAHREMAN YLLI

For Germany:

For the Union of South Africa:
L. C. BURKE

For the United States of America:
JOHN J. GILLEN
For Frank Pace, Jr.:
JOHN J. GILLEN
EDWARD J. MAHONEY
FREDERICK E. BATRUS

For all the possessions of the United States of America:
JOHN J. GILLEN
For Frank Pace, Jr.:
JOHN J. GILLEN
EDWARD J. MAHONEY
FREDERICK E. BATRUS

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
HAFIZ WAHBA

For the Republic of Argentina:
For Oscar L. Nicolini:
D. B. CANALLE
D. B. CANALLE
ROQUE DE ZERBI

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
L. B. FANNING
W. G. WRIGHT

For Austria:
DR. RUDOLF KUHN

For Belgium:
STAPPAERTS
O. SCHOCKAERT
J. CARÊME

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
L. WÉRY

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:
KOSSOV

For Bolivia:
A. COSTA DU RELS

For Brazil:
RAUL DE ALBUQUERQUE
CARLOS LUIS TAVEIRA
MOACYR BRIGGS
JULIO SANCHEZ PEREZ

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:
G. GHEORGHIEFF
A. COHENOV

For Canada:
W. J. TURNBULL
E. J. UNDERWOOD
L. GERMAIN

For Chile:
PEDRO EYZAGUIRRE

For China:
T. TAI

For the Republic of Colombia:
L. BORDA ROLDAN
ROBERTO ARCINIEGAS
JORGE PEREZ JIMENO

For Korea:

For Costa Rica:

For the Republic of Cuba:
S. I. CLARK
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JESÚS LAGO LUNAR

For Denmark:
ARNE KROG
J. E. T. ANDERSEN

For the Dominican Republic:
DR. M. PASTORIZA
S. E. PARADAS

For Egypt:
AHMED MAMDOUH MOUSI BEY
MOAWAD KHALIL BIAHAI
ANOUAR BAKIR

For the Republic of El Salvador:
R. BUSTAMANTE
A. SOLER-SERRA

For Ecuador:
A. PARRA V.

For Spain:

For all the Spanish Colonies:

For Ethiopia:
TESFAIE TEGUEGN

For Finland:
JOHAN HELO
URHO TALVITIE
TAUNO PUOLANNE

For France:
LE MOUËL
ALBERT LAMARLE
USCLAT
BERNARD
DESMARAIS
DROUET
G. BOURTHOUMIEUX

For Algeria:
A. LABROUSSE
H. GRAS

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SKINAZI

For all the other overseas territories of the French Republic and territories administered as such:
SKINAZI

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R. H. LOCKE
A. L. WILLIAMS
E. P. BELL
A. WOLSTENCROFT

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E. MUNOZ MEANY

For the Republic of Haiti:
PLACIDE DAVID

For the Republic of Honduras:
R. A. BUSTAMANTE
A. SOLER-SERRA

For Hungary:
MODOS ELEMÉR

For India:
K. PRASADA
C. V. CUNNINGHAM
S. A. SIDDIQI
S. N. DAS GUPTA
N. CHANDRA

For Iran:
H. HEDJAZI
I. DARSA

For Iraq:
J. HAMDI
BEHER FAIK

For Ireland:
S. S. PUIRSÉAL
S. Ó. H. ÉIRAMHOIN

For the Republic of Iceland:
MAGNES JOCHUMSSON

For Italy:
MUSUMECI GIOVANNI
ANTONIO PENNETTA
PAOLO NOVI

For Japan:

For Lebanon:
G. NAMMOUR

For the Republic of Liberia:

For Luxembourg:
E. RAUS

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone):
L. PERNOT
HUMBERTCLAUDE

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):

For Mexico:
E. VILLASEÑOR
LAURO RAMIREZ

For Nicaragua:

For Norway:
STEN HAUG
INGV. LID
HAKON ERIKSEN

For New Zealand:
P. N. CRYER

For the Republic of Panama:
C. ARROCHA GRAELL
ELIGIO OCAÑA V.

For Paraguay:
For Oscar L. Nicolini:
D. B. Canalle
Domingo B. Canalle
Roque de Zerbi

For the Netherlands:
V. Goor
Hofman

For Curaçao and Surinam:
V. Goor
Hofman

For the Netherlands Indies:
P. Dijkwel
C. C. van Dillewijn

For Peru:
For Arturo Garcia-Salazar:
Carlos Mackenhenie
Carlos Mackenhenie
Ernesto Cáceres

For the Republic of the Philippines:
F. Cuaderno
Belarmino P. Navarro

For Poland:
B. Blazek
T. Jarón
M. Herwich

For Portugal:
Duarte Calheiros
Jorge Braga
A. Bastos Gavião
J. C. Quadrio Morão

For the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa:
Domingos Antonio da Piedade Barreto
Joaquim Arnaldo Rogado Quintino

For the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa, Asia, and Oceania:
Domingos Antonio da Piedade Barreto
Luís Cândido Taveira

For Romania:
R. Rosca
I. Nicolau

For the Republic of San Marino:
R. Facchin

For Siam:
Yim Phung Phrakhum

For Sweden:
Gunnar Lager
Allen Hultman
Ture Nylund

For the Swiss Confederation:
F. J. Hess
Tuason
Ph. Zutter
Chappuis
H. Graf

For Syria:
Adib Daoudi

For Czechoslovakia:
Stanislav Konecny
Fr. Hofner
Miroslav Soukup
Dr. Frant. Norman

For the Hashemite Kingdom of Trans-Jordan:

For Tunisia:
Machabey

For Turkey:
I. Besen

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:
N. Stass

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
P. Saratovkin
N. Stass
N. Bouchouev
D. Erigin

For the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:
M. Aguerre Aristegui

For the Vatican City State:
Egidio Vagnozzi
A. Selme

For the United States of Venezuela:
Pablo Castro Becerra
F. Vélez Salas

For Yemen:

For the People's Federative Republic of Yugoslavia:
Vladimir Senk

DECLARATION MADE AT THE MOMENT OF SIGNING, AS PRESCRIBED BY ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE SAID CONVENTION TO COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, ETC.

The delegation of the Union of South Africa declares that the acceptance by it of the present Convention comprises the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa.

PARIS, *July 5, 1947.*

L. C. BURKE

ANNEX

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

PREAMBLE

In consideration of the obligations placed upon the United Nations by Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations,[12] the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union agree as follows:

Article I

The United Nations recognizes the Universal Postal Union (hereinafter called the Union) as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

Article II

RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend all the Union's congresses, administrative conferences and commissions, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these meetings.

2. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called the Council), of its commissions and committees, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda in which the Union may be concerned.

3. Representatives of the Union shall be invited to attend the meetings of the General Assembly during which questions within the competence of the Union are under discussion, for purposes of consultation, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the main committees of the General Assembly with respect to items concerning the Union.

[12] TS 993, *ante*, vol. 3, p. 1167.

4. Written statements presented by the Union shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the Members of the General Assembly, the Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council, as appropriate. Similarly, written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Union to its members.

Article III

PROPOSAL OF AGENDA ITEMS

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Union shall include in the agenda of its congresses, administrative conferences or commissions, or, as the case may be, shall submit to its members in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention, items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Council, its commissions and committees, and the Trusteeship Council shall include in their agenda items proposed by the Union.

Article IV

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. The Union agrees to arrange for the submission as soon as possible, for appropriate action, to its congresses or its administrative conferences or commissions, or to its members, in conformity with the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it. Such recommendations will be addressed to the Union and not directly to its members.

2. The Union agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations, upon request, with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Union or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The Union will co-operate in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it will co-operate with any body which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and will furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

Article V

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Union.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the preceding paragraph:

(*a*) The Union shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities;

(*b*) The Union shall comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information, subject to the conditions set forth in article XI;

(*c*) The Union shall furnish written advice on questions within its competence as may be requested by the Trusteeship Council;

(*d*) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, consult with the Director of the International Bureau of the Union regarding the provision to the Union of such information as may be of special interest to it.

Article VI

ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Union agrees to co-operate with and to give assistance to the United Nations, its principal and subsidiary organs, so far as is consistent with the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention.

As regards the Members of the United Nations, the Union agrees that in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter no provision in the Universal Postal Convention or related agreements shall be construed as preventing or limiting any State in complying with its obligations to the United Nations.

Article VII

PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate as necessary to ensure as much uniformity as possible in the conditions of employment of personnel, and to avoid competition in the recruitment of personnel.

Article VIII

STATISTICAL SERVICES

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to co-operate with a view to securing the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and data.

2. The Union recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the Union as the appropriate agency

for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as it may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

Article IX

Administrative and technical services

1. The United Nations and the Union recognize the desirability, in the interests of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding the establishment of competitive or overlapping services.

2. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the Union with regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

Article X

Budgetary arrangements

The annual budget of the Union shall be transmitted to the United Nations, and the General Assembly may make recommendations thereon to the Congress of the Union.

Article XI

Financing of special services

In the event of the Union being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or information in accordance with article V or with any other provisions of this agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

Article XII

Inter-agency agreements

The Union will inform the Council of the nature and scope of any agreement between the Union and any specialized agency or other inter-governmental organization, and further agrees to inform the Council of the preparation of any such agreements.

Article XIII

LIAISON

1. The United Nations and the Union agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking in agreement whatever measures may be necessary to this end.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in this agreement shall apply, as far as is appropriate, to the relations between the Union and the United Nations, including its branch and regional offices.

Article XIV

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Executive and Liaison Commission of the Union may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable in the light of operating experience of the two organizations.

Article XV

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This agreement is annexed to the Universal Postal Convention concluded in Paris in 1947. It will come into force after approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and, at the earliest, at the same time as this Convention.

Article XVI

REVISION

On six months' notice given on either part, this agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Union.

Paris, 4 July 1947.

JAN PAPANEK
Acting Chairman of the Committee of the Economic and Social Council on Negotiations with Specialized Agencies

J. J. LE MOUËL
Chairman of the XIIth Congress of the Universal Postal Union

[For text of regulations and appendix (forms) for execution of the Convention, see 62 Stat. 3347 or TIAS 1850, p. 199.]

Airmail Provisions

Table of the Articles of the Provisions Concerning the Transportation of Regular Mails by Air

1. AIR-MAIL PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

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General provisions

Art.
1. Articles of correspondence admitted to air transportation.
2. Freedom of transit.
3. Dispatch of air-mail correspondence.
4. Air transportation over part of the route only.
5. Rates and general conditions for acceptance of air-mail correspondence.
6. Unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid air-mail correspondence.
7. Delivery of air-mail correspondence.
8. Redirection and return of air-mail correspondence.

Chapter II

Registered or insured articles

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9. Registered articles.
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Chapter III

Allocation of air-transportation surcharges. Transportation charges

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Art.
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19. Fixing the weight of air-mail dispatches and correspondence.
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26. Method of dispatching air-mail correspondence.
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28. Transfer of air-mail dispatches.
29. Annotations to be made on the letter bills, insured bills and labels of air-mail dispatches.
30. Customs clearance of dutiable correspondence.
31. Return of empty air-mail sacks.
32. Application of the provisions of the Convention and Agreements.
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2. FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE AIR-MAIL PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

I. Air-transportation charges for closed mails.
II. Option of reducing the weight unit for air-mail correspondence.
III. Exceptional surcharges.

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF REGULAR MAILS BY AIR

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

Articles of correspondence admitted to air transportation

1. There are admitted to air transportation, over all or part of the route, all the articles designated in Article 35 of the Convention, as well as money orders, collection orders, and subscriptions by mail. Such articles which, in that case, are known as *air-mail correspondence,* are divided into articles for which a special air-transportation surcharge is collected (surcharged articles), and those for which such a charge is not due (unsurcharged articles).

2. The articles mentioned in Article 35 of the Convention may be submitted to the formality of registration and be sent C. O. D.

3. Insured letters and boxes may also be transported by air in relations between countries which agree to exchange articles of that kind by that route.

4. Surcharged air-mail articles shall be marked very clearly on the front with the words "*Par Avion*" or a similar indication in the language of the country of origin.

ARTICLE 2

Freedom of transit

The freedom of transit provided for in Article 28 of the Convention is guaranteed to air-mail correspondence throughout the territory of the Union, whether or not the intermediate Administrations take part in the forwarding of the correspondence.

ARTICLE 3

Forwarding of air-mail correspondence

1. Administrations which make use of communications by air for the transportation of their own surcharged air-mail correspondence are bound to forward by those same routes the surcharged air-mail correspondence received by them from other Administrations. The same applies to unsurcharged air-mail correspondence, provided the available capacity of the planes permits it.

2. Administrations having no air service forward air-mail correspondence by the most rapid means utilized by the mails. The same applies if, for any reason, forwarding by such other means offers advantages over an existing air route.

3. If occasion arises, account is taken of the indications of routing placed on surcharged air-mail articles by the senders, provided the routing asked

for is normally utilized for the transportation of mails on the stretch concerned, and that dispatch by such route does not result in considerable delay in the arrival of the articles at destination.

4. Closed air-mail dispatches shall be sent by the route requested by the Administration of the country of origin, provided that such route is utilized by the Administration of the transit country for the transmission of its own dispatches.

5. In order to establish the most suitable route, the office of origin may send to the office of destination of the dispatch a trial bulletin in accordance with Form AV 1 hereto appended;[13] the bulletin must be included in the dispatch and attached to the letter bill. The trial bulletin, duly filled out, shall be returned to the office of origin by the first available air mail.

6. When, as the result of an accident occurring en route, a plane can not continue its trip and deliver the mail at the stops scheduled, the personnel on board shall deliver the dispatches to the post office nearest to the place of the accident or the one best qualified to reforward the mails. If the personnel is prevented from doing this, the post office concerned, after being informed of the accident, shall make every possible effort without delay to take delivery of the mail. The dispatches must be forwarded to the offices of destination by the most rapid means after determining the condition of the correspondence and reconditioning it if damaged.

7. The circumstances of the accident and the facts determined shall be reported by bulletin of verification to the offices of destination of the dispatches involved; a copy of the bulletin shall be sent to the office of origin of the dispatches. In addition, the Administration of the country to which the air line belongs shall advise the Administrations concerned by telegram of all the particulars of the disposal of the mail.

ARTICLE 4

Air transportation over part of the route only

1. Unless practical difficulties would result therefrom, the sender may request that his surcharged correspondence be dispatched by air over only a part of the route.

2. When he exercises this option, the sender shall indicate on his surcharged correspondence in the language of the country of origin and in French: "*Par avion de* _____ *à* _____" (by air mail from _____ to _____). At the end of the air transmission, the "*Par Avion*" labels mentioned in Article 24 hereafter, as well as the special notations, shall be crossed out by means of two heavy transverse lines.

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[13] For forms (in French) appended to airmail provisions, see 62 Stat. 3292, or p. 137 of TIAS 1850.

ARTICLE 5

Rates and general conditions for acceptance of air-mail correspondence

1. Surcharged air-mail articles are liable, in addition to the regular postage rates, to a special surcharge for air transportation, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Administration of the country of origin. Subject to the provisions of Section 7, the aerial surcharge is also due for air-mail articles which enjoy the franking privilege by virtue of Article 52, Sections 2 to 4 of the Convention.

2. In relations considered as services of class A (Article 14, Section 9, hereafter), letters and post cards, with or without registration or C.O.D. charges, as well as money orders and collection orders, are transported by air without collection of air surcharges if the route to be traversed does not exceed 2,000 kilometers and if their delivery will be advantageously accelerated by air dispatch. The Administrations shall advise one another of the countries for which the dispatches mentioned are sent by air.

3. In relations between countries of Europe, in appropriate cases, the surcharge amounts to 7½ centimes per 20 grams at most regardless of the distance.

4. The maximum amounts of air-transportation surcharges due for each unit of weight of 20 grams and for each air distance of 1,000 kilometers are shown below:

Distances 1	Letters, post cards, money orders and collection orders 2	Other articles of correspondence not mentioned in Column 2 3
CLASS A AIR-MAIL SERVICE		
Up to 2,000 kilometers	.....	7½ centimes
Over 2,000 kilometers	7½ centimes	7½ centimes
CLASS B AIR-MAIL SERVICE		
All distances	15 centimes	15 centimes

5. The surcharges fixed according to Section 4 shall be uniform for all the territory of a country of destination, regardless of the route used.

6. For articles other than letters, post cards, money orders and collection orders, the surcharges collected by application of Sections 2 to 5 may be reduced to a minimum of one-fifth.

7. Administrations have the option of not collecting any surcharge for air transportation, on condition that they inform the country of destination and that a previous agreement has been made with the transit countries.

8. The surcharges shall be prepaid at the time of mailing.

9. The surcharge for a reply post card is collected separately for each half at the place of mailing of each of those halves.

10. Air-mail correspondence is prepaid under the conditions fixed by Articles 50 and 51 of the Convention. However, regardless of the nature of such correspondence, the prepayment may be represented by a handwritten notation, in figures, of the sum collected, expressed in money of the country of origin, in the following form, for example: "*Taxe perçue* (postage collected): Dollars cents".

That notation may appear either in a special hand-stamp impression or on a special adhesive stamp or label, or, even, it may be simply indicated on the address side of the article by any process whatever. In all cases, the notation shall be supported by the date stamp of the office of origin.

Article 6

Unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid air-mail correspondence

1. In case of total lack of prepayment, air-mail correspondence is treated in accordance with the provisions of Articles 37 and 38 of the Convention. Articles whose prepayment at the time of mailing is not obligatory are sent by the ordinary means.

2. In case of insufficient prepayment, surcharged air-mail correspondence is sent by air when the postage paid represents at least the amount of the air-mail surcharge. The Administrations of origin have the option of sending such correspondence by air when the postage paid represents at least 25 percent of the amount of the air surcharge.

3. The provisions of Article 38 of the Convention are applicable in regard to the collection of charges not paid at the time of mailing.

4. When surcharged articles mentioned in Section 2 are sent by ordinary means, the office of mailing or the exchange office shall cross out by means of two heavy transverse lines the *Par Avion* label and all notations relative to the air transportation, and indicate briefly the reason for transmission by the ordinary means.

Article 7

Delivery of air-mail correspondence

1. Air-mail correspondence is delivered as rapidly as possible, and shall at least be included in the first delivery following its arrival at the office of destination.

2. Senders have the option of requesting delivery at the addressee's residence by special carrier immediately after arrival, by paying the special-delivery fee provided for by Article 47 of the Convention. That option exists only in relations between countries which have organized the special-delivery service in their reciprocal relations.

3. When the regulations of the country of destination permit, addressees may ask the office charged with the delivery to have air-mail correspondence addressed to them delivered to them upon arrival. In that case, the Administrations of destination are authorized to collect, at the time of delivery, a special fee which may not be higher than the special-delivery fee provided for by Article 47 of the Convention.

4. For additional compensation, Administrations may, after agreement, undertake delivery at the residence of the addressee by special means; for example, by the use of pneumatic tubes.

ARTICLE 8

Redirection and return of air-mail correspondence

1. Air-mail correspondence addressed to persons who have changed their residence is forwarded to the new destination by means ordinarily employed, unless the addressee has expressly requested redirection by air mail and has paid the forwarding office the aerial surcharge for the new route in advance. Undeliverable correspondence is returned to origin by means ordinarily employed.

2. If redirection or return of surcharged correspondence is effected by the ordinary means, the *Par avion* label and all notations relative to transmission by the air route shall be crossed out by means of two heavy transverse lines.

CHAPTER II

REGISTERED OR INSURED ARTICLES

ARTICLE 9

Registered Articles

Registered articles for which a special surcharge for air conveyance has been collected are subject to the postage rates and general conditions for acceptance provided for by the Convention. They are also liable to the same air surcharges as ordinary articles.

ARTICLE 10

Return receipt

Each Administration is authorized to consider the weight of the return receipt form in computing the air surcharge.

ARTICLE 11

Responsibility

Administrations assume, in regard to registered articles sent by the air route, the same responsibility as for other registered articles.

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Article 12

Insured articles

1. Administrations which accept insured articles for transportation by air mail are authorized to collect, on account of such articles, a special insurance fee, the amount of which they are to fix. The sum of the ordinary insurance fee and the special fee shall not exceed double the limit fixed by Article 3, letter (c), of the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes.

2. As for insured articles passing in transit in closed mails through the territory of countries not adhering to the aforesaid Agreement, or passing in transit through air services for which the countries concerned do not accept responsibility for insured articles, the responsibility of those countries is limited to that provided for registered articles.

Chapter III

ALLOCATION OF AIR SURCHARGES. TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

Article 13

Allocation of surcharges

Each Administration retains the whole of the air surcharges which it has collected.

Article 14

Air-transportation charges for closed mails

1. The provisions of Article 67 of the Convention concerning transit charges apply to air-mail correspondence only for its transmission, if any, by land or sea.

2. The air-transportation charges for air-mail articles sent in closed dispatches are collectible from the Administration of the country of origin.

3. Every Administration which assures the transportation of air-mail correspondence by the air route, as intermediate Administration, is entitled, on that account, to payment of transportation charges. Such charges are computed in accordance with the actual length of the routes over which the dispatch or the articles have been carried. If the plane stops at several airports, the payment is due as far as the airport where the unloading takes place.

4. Transportation charges must also be paid for transportation within the country of destination. The payments must be uniform for all the routes traversed in the domestic service; they are computed in accordance with the average length of all the routes traversed in the domestic service and their importance for the international service.

5. The transportation charges relative to one and the same air route are uniform for all Administrations using that service without participating in the operating costs.

6. With the exceptions provided for in Sections 7 and 8 following, the air-transportation charges are payable to the Postal Administration of the country in which the airport where the dispatches have been taken in charge by the air service is located.

7. An Administration which delivers to an air-transport enterprise mails intended for conveyance by several separate air services in succession may, if it has so agreed with the intermediate Administrations, settle directly with that enterprise for the transportation charges for the whole route. The intermediate Administrations, for their part, have the right to request the application pure and simple of the provisions of Section 6.

8. By exception to the provisions of Sections 6 and 7, every Administration maintaining an air service is entitled to collect directly from each Administration utilizing such service the transportation charges for the whole route.

9. The basic rates to be applied in the settlement of accounts between Administrations for air transportation are fixed per gross kilogram and per kilometer as follows:

(a) European air services and other services whose operating costs are similar (class A): 3 thousandths of a franc at most;

(b) Services whose maintenance requires higher costs (class B): 6 thousandths of a franc at most.

10. The transportation rates specified in Section 9 are applied proportionally to fractions of a kilogram. The dispatches or articles conveyed by the domestic service of the countries of destination are subject to the rate applicable to class A services, unless the corresponding countries agree not to collect any payment for such transportation.

11. The transportation charges mentioned are also payable for articles which are exempt from transit charges. Misdirected or missent dispatches or articles are considered, for purposes of payment of transportation charges, as having followed their normal route. However, for the conveyance of dispatches to be forwarded by services of class B, the intermediate Administration may require reimbursement of the transportation charges. The accounting for the air transportation charges then takes place according to Article 21, Sections 1 and 3 of the Provisions.

12. Administrations of countries flown over have no right to any compensation for dispatches transported by air over their territory.

Article 15

Transportation charges for air-mail correspondence in open mail

1. The transportation charges for air-mail correspondence exchanged in open mail between two Administrations shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 14, Sections 1 to 5 and 9 to 11. However, when the territory of the country of destination of such correspondence is served

by an air route making several stops on that territory, the transportation charges are calculated on the basis of an average rate proportionate to the tonnage of mail unloaded at each stop.

2. In order to determine the transportation charges, the net weight of such articles is increased by 10 percent.

3. An Administration which delivers air-mail correspondence in transit in open mail to another Administration shall pay it the entire amount of the transportation charges calculated for all the subsequent air distance.

Chapter IV

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Article 16

Communications to be addressed to the International Bureau and to the Administrations

1. The Administrations shall communicate to the International Bureau, on the forms sent to them by the latter, the necessary information concerning the operation of the air-mail service. This information includes particularly:

(a) The listing of domestic and international lines which are at the disposal of other Administrations for the conveyance of air-mail articles in closed or open mails (number and route, length in kilometers, the average distance based on Article 14, Section 4 for the domestic lines, class A or B services, company, etc.);

(b) Transportation charges per kilogram due from the Administrations making use of such lines;

(c) Air surcharges collected by each Administration for the various classes of air-mail correspondence and for the various countries;

(d) The decisions of each Administration relative to the option whether or not certain of the Air Mail Provisions should be applied.

2. The International Bureau publishes once a year, in June, a general list of information concerning the air mail services from the facts thus collected, which is distributed among the Administrations. Any modifications to be made in the information furnished or in the general list shall be communicated to the International Bureau by air mail without delay.

3. The International Bureau is also charged with the preparation and distribution of maps showing the lines of domestic and international air-mail communications of all countries, as well as a list showing the schedules of each country's domestic and international air lines and the deadline by which the planes should arrive at the airports to permit mail to be delivered that day.

4. Any modifications in the publications mentioned in Sections 2 and 3 are communicated to the Administrations by means of Supplements.

5. Regardless of the foregoing, the Administrations may agree to advise each other directly, in advance of each scheduled period, as to the facts and schedules concerning the air lines which particularly interest them, as provisional information.

6. Administrations which utilize air-mail communications for the transportation of their own ordinary mails shall so inform the other Administrations of the Union through the intermediary of the International Bureau, advising them at the same time of the effective date when use of such communications is inaugurated, the connections thus made available, as well as all changes made therein.

CHAPTER V

ACCOUNTING. SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

ARTICLE 17

Accounting statistics

1. Unless exception is made due to circumstances, the general accounting for air-transportation charges is effected in accordance with statistical tables prepared during the seven days following the 14th of May and the 14th of November of each year. The results of the May statistics form the basis for the payments due for the months from May to October; those of November are used for the months from November to April.

2. Statistics concerning services which do not operate during the regular statistical periods are prepared after agreement between the Administrations concerned.

3. As concerns services of class B, the Administration charged with the transportation by air has the option of requesting that the settlement of accounts be made monthly or quarterly, on the basis of the gross weight of the dispatches, or the net weight increased by 10 percent of the articles in open mail, actually transported during the period in question. In such a case, the provisions of Articles 19, 21 and 22 hereafter are applied to the ascertainment of weight and preparation of accounts, with the understanding that the statements A V 3 and A V 4 are to be made up monthly for all air transportation effected, taking account of the date of dispatch indicated by the office of origin.

ARTICLE 18

Preparation of ordinary or air-mail dispatches during the statistical periods for air-mail transportation charges

The provisions of Article 153 of the Regulations of Execution of the Convention do not apply to the semiannual statistics for the fixing of air-transportation charges. However, during such statistical periods, the labels or addresses

of dispatches containing air-mail correspondence shall bear the conspicuous notation *Statistique-avion* (air-mail statistics).

Article 19

Fixing the weight of air-mail dispatches and correspondence

1. During the statistical periods, the date of dispatch, the gross weight and the number of the mail are indicated on the label or outside address of the dispatch. The inclusion of air-mail dispatches in another dispatch of the same kind is prohibited.

2. If the letters and post cards, as well as the other articles, are combined in a dispatch carried by routes for which a reduced transportation charge is applied to A. O. [*autres objets*], the weight of each of the two classes must be shown in addition to the total weight on the label or outer address of the dispatch. In such case, the weight of the outer wrapping (sack or package) is added to the weight of the other articles. If a collector sack is used, its weight is ignored.

3. In the event that open-mail correspondence intended to be redispatched by the air route is included in an ordinary or air-mail dispatch, such correspondence, made up into a special bundle labeled *Par avion* (by air mail), is accompanied by bills conforming to Form A V 2 hereto appended, one for the ordinary articles and another for the registered articles. The weight of the correspondence in transit in open mail is indicated separately for each country of destination or for groups of countries for which the transportation charges are uniform. In relations between countries which have agreed not to collect any payment for redispatch by their domestic air service, the weight of the articles in open mail for the country of destination itself is not indicated. The letter bill is marked *"Bordereau A V 2"*. Transit countries have the option of requesting the use of special bills A V 2 showing the most important countries and air lines in a fixed order. When the accounts for the air transport charges are not prepared on the basis of the statistical statements (services of class B, exceptional circumstances), the bills A V 2 shall be numbered specially in a continuous annual series.

4. The entries are verified by the exchange office of destination. If that office finds that the actual weight of the dispatches differs by more than 100 grams, and that of the open mail articles by more than 20 grams, from the weight announced, it corrects the label or the bill A V 2 and immediately reports the error to the dispatching exchange office by bulletin of verification. When it is a question of closed mails, a copy of the bulletin is addressed to each intermediate Administration. If the differences in weight detected remain within the limits above mentioned, the entries of the dispatching office are considered valid.

5. The absence of bill A V 2 does not authorize the transit country to redispatch the air-mail articles by surface means. Retransmission by air must

be assured. If necessary, the bill A V 2 is prepared and the irregularity is reported by a bulletin C 14 drawn against the office of origin.

ARTICLE 20

List of closed air mails

As soon as possible, and in any case within a period of one month after each statistical period, the Administrations which have dispatched closed air mails send a list of such dispatches, on an appropriate Form C 18, to the different Administrations whose air services they have used, including that of destination, if occasion arises.

ARTICLE 21

Account of air-transportation charges settled on the basis of statistics

1. During the statistical periods, the intermediate Administrations take note, on a form conforming to Form A V 3 hereto appended, of the weights indicated on the labels or outside addresses of the air-mail dispatches which they have forwarded by the air route, either within the limits of their domestic network or beyond the frontiers of their countries. As concerns air-mail articles in open mail which reach them from other Administrations and which they forward by air, a statement conforming to Form A V 4 hereto appended is prepared in accordance with the indications appearing on the bills A V 2. Air-mail articles contained in ordinary dispatches are subjected to the same procedure. Separate statements are prepared for each dispatching exchange office of air dispatches or air-mail articles in open mail.

2. The Administrations of destination which assure the forwarding of air dispatches or of air-mail articles by air in their domestic services proceed in the same manner.

3. As soon as possible, and at the latest three weeks after the close of statistical operations, the statements A V 3 and A V 4 are sent in duplicate to the dispatching exchange offices for acceptance. The offices, after accepting the statements, send them in turn to their central Administration, which forwards a copy to the central Administration of the creditor country.

4. If the creditor Administration has not received any statement of differences within an interval of two months, counting from the date of transmittal, the statements are considered as automatically accepted. In relations between distant countries, the period is extended to three months.

ARTICLE 22

Air-transportation account

1. The gross weights of the dispatches, and the net weights increased by 10 per cent of the articles in open mail, shown in the statements A V 3 or A V 4, are multiplied by a figure determined by the frequency of the summer and

winter services; the products thus obtained serve as the basis for individual accounts prepared on a form in accordance with Form A V 5 hereto appended and showing, in francs, the transportation charges due to each Administration for the current six-month period.

2. The duty of preparing the accounts is incumbent upon the creditor Administration, which transmits them to the debtor Administration.

3. The individual accounts are made up in duplicate and transmitted as soon as possible to the debtor Administration. If the creditor Administration has not received any statement of differences within an interval of two months, counting from the date of transmittal, such accounts are considered as automatically accepted. In relations between distant countries, this period is extended to three months.

Article 23

General account

In the absence of contrary agreement between the Administrations concerned, the general account of air-transportation charges is prepared twice a year by the International Bureau, in accordance with the rules fixed for the transit-charge account.

Chapter VI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 24

Designation of air-mail correspondence

Surcharged air-mail correspondence is provided, at the time of mailing, with a special blue label or imprint bearing the words *Par avion* (by air mail), with an optional translation into the language of the country of origin.

Article 25

Designation of air-mail dispatches

1. When the air-mail articles give rise to the formation of separate dispatches, the latter shall be made up with blue paper or by means of sacks either entirely blue or bearing wide blue stripes.

2. The Administrations concerned agree as to the special notation to be placed on the sack labels of the closed mails containing unsurcharged air-mail articles.

Article 26

Method of dispatching air-mail correspondence

1. The provisions of Articles 145, Section 2, letter (a), and 147 of the Regulations of Execution of the Convention are applied, by analogy, to air-

mail correspondence included in ordinary dispatches. The labels of the bundles shall bear the notation *Par Avion* (by air mail).

2. In case of inclusion of registered air-mail articles in ordinary dispatches, the note *Par avion* shall be entered in the place prescribed by Section 3 of the aforesaid Article 147 for the note *Exprès* (special delivery).

3. If it is a question of insured air-mail articles included in ordinary dispatches, the note *Par avion* is entered in the *Observations* column of the insured bills, opposite the entry of each of them.

4. Air-mail articles sent in transit in open mail in an air-mail or ordinary dispatch, which are to be forwarded by the air route by the country of destination of the dispatch, are tied in a special bundle labeled *Par avion.*

5. The transit country may request the formation of separate bundles by countries of destination. In that case, each bundle is provided with a label bearing the note: *Par avion pour* _____ (by air mail for _____).

Article 27

Waybills and delivery lists of dispatches

1. Dispatches to be delivered to the airport shall be accompanied by a yellow waybill and a white delivery list, in accordance with Forms A V 6 and A V 7 hereto appended.

2. One copy of the waybill signed by the representative of the air company is kept by the dispatching office; a second copy, delivered to the pilot, accompanies the dispatches.

3. A delivery list, prepared for each stop on the route, is placed in a folder with compartments, the first compartment being reserved for the postal waybill and the others for the delivery lists, one for each stop in their proper sequence.

Article 28

Transfer of air-mail dispatches

Barring contrary agreement between the Administrations concerned, the transfer en route, in one and the same airport, of mails which employ several separate air services in succession, is effected through the intermediary of the Administration of the country where the transshipment takes place. The rule does not apply when the transfer is made between aircraft covering the successive sections of one and the same service.

Article 29

Notations to be made on the letter bills, insured bills, and labels of air mail dispatches

The letter bills and insured bills accompanying air-mail dispatches shall be provided, in their headings, with the *Par avion* label or the imprint men-

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tioned in Article 24. The same label or imprint is affixed to the labels or addresses of such dispatches. The number of the dispatches shall be shown on the labels or addresses of such dispatches.

ARTICLE 30

Customs clearance of dutiable correspondence

The Administrations take steps to accelerate, as far as possible, the customs clearance of dutiable air-mail correspondence.

ARTICLE 31

Return of empty air-mail sacks

1. Air-mail sacks shall be returned empty to the Administration of origin by surface means. When there are as many as ten at least, special dispatches thereof shall be prepared between air-mail exchange offices designated for that purpose; such dispatches shall be labeled "*Sacs vides*" (Empty sacks) and numbered according to an annual series. The letter bill shows the number of sacks returned to the country of origin.

2. The provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of Article 151 of the Regulations of the Convention shall apply to empty air-mail sacks.

ARTICLE 32

Application of the provisions of the Convention and Agreements

The provisions of the Convention and Agreements, as well as of their Regulations, with the exception of the Parcel Post Agreement and its Regulations, are applicable as regards everything which is not expressly regulated by the foregoing Articles.

ARTICLE 33

Effective date and duration of the Provisions adopted

1. The present Provisions will be put into force from the effective date of the Convention.

2. They will have the same duration as the Convention, unless they are renewed by mutual agreement between the parties concerned.

Done at Paris, July 5, 1947.

For Afghanistan:
ISLAM BAY KHAN
A. KAYOUM

For the Union of South Africa:
L. C. BURKE

For Albania:
KAHREMAN YLLI

For Germany:

For the United States of America:
JOHN J. GILLEN
For Frank Pace, Jr.:
JOHN J. GILLEN
EDWARD J. MAHONEY
FREDERICK E. BATRUS

For all the possessions of the United States of America:
JOHN J. GILLEN
For Frank Pace, Jr.:
JOHN J. GILLEN
EDWARD J. MAHONEY
FREDERICK E. BATRUS

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
HAFIZ WAHBA

For the Republic of Argentina:
For Oscar L. Nicolini:
D. B. CANALLE
D. B. CANALLE
ROQUE DE ZERBI

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
L. B. FANNING
W. G. WRIGHT

For Austria:
DR. RUDOLPH KUHN

For Belgium:
STAPPAERTS
O. SCHOCKAERT
J. CARÊME

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
L. WÉRY

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:
KOSSOV

For Bolivia:
A. COSTA DU RELS

For Brazil:
RAUL DE ALBUQUERQUE
CARLOS LUIS TAVEIRA
MOACYR BRIGGS
JULIO SANCHEZ PEREZ

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:
G. GHEORGHIEFF
A. COHENOV

For Canada:
W. J. TURNBULL
E. J. UNDERWOOD
L. GERMAIN

For Chile:
PEDRO EYZAGUIRRE

For China:
T. TAI

For the Republic of Colombia:
L. BORDA ROLDAN
ROBERTO ARCINIEGAS
JORGE PEREZ JIMENO

For Korea:

For Costa Rica:

For the Republic of Cuba:
S. I. CLARK
EVELIO C. JUNCOSA
JESÚS LAGO LUNAR

For Denmark:
ARNE KROG
J. E. T. ANDERSEN

For the Dominican Republic:
DR. M. PASTORIZA
S. E. PARADAS

For Egypt:
AHMED MAMDOUH MOUSI BEY
MOAWAD KHALIL BIAHAI
ANOUAR BAKIR

For the Republic of El Salvador:
R. BUSTAMANTE
A. SOLER-SERRA

For Ecuador:
A. PARRA V.

For Spain:

For all the Spanish Colonies:

For Ethiopia:
TESFAIE TEGUEGN

For Finland:
JOHAN HELO
URHO TALVITIE
TAUNO PUOLANNE

For France:
LE MOUËL
ALBERT LAMARLE
USCLAT
BERNARD
DESMARAIS
DROUET
G. BOURTHOUMIEUX

For Algeria:
A. LABROUSSE
H. GRAS

For Indochina:
SKINAZI

For all the other overseas territories of the French Republic and territories administered as such:
SKINAZI

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
D. J. LIDBURY
W. H. WEIGHTMAN
R. H. LOCKE
A. L. WILLIAMS
E. P. BELL
A. WOLSTENCROFT

For all the British overseas territories, including colonies, protectorates, and the territories under mandate or under trusteeship exercised by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
D. J. LIDBURY
W. H. WEIGHTMAN
R. H. LOCKE
A. L. WILLIAMS
E. P. BELL
A. WOLSTENCROFT

For Greece:
D. VERNARDOS
TH. BREDIMAS

For Guatemala:
E. MUNOZ MEANY

For the Republic of Haiti:
PLACIDE DAVID

For the Republic of Honduras:
R. A. BUSTAMANTE
A. SOLER-SERRA

For Hungary:
MODOS ELEMÉR

For India:
K. PRASADA
C. V. CUNNINGHAM
S. A. SIDDIQI
S. N. DAS GUPTA
N. CHANDRA

For Iran:
H. HEDJAZI
I. DARSA

For Iraq:
J. HAMDI
BEHER FAIK

For Ireland:
S. S. PUIRSÉAL
S. Ó. H. ÉIRAMHOIN

For the Republic of Iceland:
MAGNES JOCHUMSSON

For Italy:
MUSUMECI GIOVANNI
ANTONIO PENNETTA
PAOLO NOVI

For Japan:

For Lebanon:
G. NAMMOUR

For the Republic of Liberia:

For Luxembourg:
E. RAUS

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone):
L. PERNOT
HUMBERTCLAUDE

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):

For Mexico:
E. VILLASEÑOR
LAURO RAMIREZ

For Nicaragua:

For Norway:
STEN HAUG
INGV. LID
HAKON ERIKSEN

For New Zealand:
P. N. CRYER

For the Republic of Panama:
C. ARROCHA GRAELL
ELIGIO OCAÑA V.

For Paraguay:
For Oscar L. Nicolini:
D. B. CANALLE
DOMINGO B. CANALLE
ROQUE DE ZERBI

For the Netherlands:
V. GOOR
HOFMAN

For Curaçao and Surinam:
V. GOOR
HOFMAN

For the Netherlands Indies:
P. DIJKWEL
C. C. VAN DILLEWIJN

For Peru:
For Arturo Garcia-Salazar:
CARLOS MACKENHENIE
CARLOS MACKENHENIE
ERNESTO CÁCERES

For the Republic of the Philippines:
F. CUADERNO
BELARMINO P. NAVARRO

For Poland:
B. BLAŻEK
T. JARÓN
M. HERWICH

For Portugal:
DUARTE CALHEIROS
JORGE BRAGA
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LUÍS CÂNDIDO TAVEIRA

For Romania:
R. ROSCA
I. NICOLAU

For the Republic of San Marino:
R. FACCHIN

For Siam:
YIM PHUNG PHRAKHUM

For Sweden:
GUNNAR LAGER
ALLEN HULTMAN
TURE NYLUND

For the Swiss Confederation:
F. J. HESS
TUASON
PH. ZUTTER
CHAPPUIS
H. GRAF

For Syria:
ADIB DAOUDI

For Czechoslovakia:
STANISLAV KONECNY
FR. HOFNER
MIROSLAV SOUKUP
Dr. FRANT. NORMAN

For the Hashemite Kingdom of Trans-Jordan:

For Tunisia:
MACHABEY

For Turkey:
I. BESEN

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:
N. STASS

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
P. SARATOVKIN
N. STASS
N. BOUCHOUEV
D. ERIGIN

For the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:
M. AGUERRE ARISTEGUI

For the Vatican City State:
EGIDIO VAGNOZZI
A. SELME

For the United States of Venezuela:
PABLO CASTRO BECERRA
F. VÉLEZ SALAS

For Yemen:

For the People's Federative Republic of Yugoslavia:
VLADIMIR ŠENK

FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF REGULAR MAILS BY AIR

I

Air-transportation charges for closed mails

Exceptionally, the Administrations have the option of applying the rates of Class B for each segment of their domestic air-mail network, provided that the Administrations concerned are informed thereof.

II

Option of reducing the weight unit for air-mail correspondence

Administrations whose system of weights permits it have the option of adopting units of weight lower than that of 20 grams provided for in Article 5. In that case, the surcharge is fixed in accordance with the unit of weight adopted.

III

Exceptional surcharges

1. Exceptionally, the Administrations have the option of applying to the air correspondence mentioned in Article 5, Section 2, a special air surcharge which may not exceed 7½ centimes per 20 grams and per 1,000 kilometers.

2. European Administrations which take advantage of the option provided in Section 1 and which, due to the geographical position of their countries, find it difficult to adopt a uniform surcharge for all of Europe, are authorized to collect surcharges in proportion to the distances, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section 4.

3. That option is also granted to other European countries for their relations with the countries mentioned in Section 2.

4. In consideration of the special geographical position of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Administration of that country reserves the right to apply a uniform surcharge over the entire territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for all the countries of the world. The surcharge shall not exceed the actual costs occasioned by the transportation of the correspondence by air.

Done at Paris, July 5, 1947.

For Afghanistan:
ISLAM BAY KHAN
A. KAYOUM

For the Union of South Africa:
L. C. BURKE

For Albania:
KAHREMAN YLLI

For Germany:

For the United States of America:
JOHN J. GILLEN
For Frank Pace, Jr.:
JOHN J. GILLEN
EDWARD J. MAHONEY
FREDERICK E. BATRUS

For all the possessions of the United States of America:
JOHN J. GILLEN
For Frank Pace, Jr.:
JOHN J. GILLEN
EDWARD J. MAHONEY
FREDERICK E. BATRUS

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:
HAFITZ WAHBA

For the Republic of Argentina:
For Oscar L. Nicolini:
D. B. CANALLE
D. B. CANALLE
ROQUE DE ZERBI

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
L. B. FANNING
W. G. WRIGHT

For Austria:
DR. RUDOLF KUHN

For Belgium:
STAPPAERTS
O. SCHOCKAERT
J. CARÊME

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
L. WERY

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:
KOSSOV

For Bolivia:
A. COSTA DU RELS

For Brazil:
RAUL DE ALBUQUERQUE
CARLOS LUIS TAVEIRA
MOACYR BRIGGS
JULIO SANCHEZ PEREZ

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria:
G. GHEORGHIEFF
A. COHENOV

For Canada:
W. J. TURNBULL
E. J. UNDERWOOD
L. GERMAIN

For Chile:
PEDRO EYZAGUIRRE

For China:
T. TAI

For the Republic of Colombia:
L. BORDA ROLDAN
ROBERTO ARCINIEGAS
JORGE PEREZ JIMENO

For Korea:

For Costa Rica:

For the Republic of Cuba:
S. I. CLARK
EVELIO C. JUNCOSA
JESÚS LAGO LUNAR

For Denmark:
ARNE KROG
J. E. T. ANDERSEN

For the Dominican Republic:
DR. M. PASTORIZA
S. E. PARADAS

For Egypt:
AHMED MAMDOUH MOUSI BEY
MOAWAD KHALIL BIAHAI
ANOUAR BAKIR

For the Republic of El Salvador:
R. BUSTAMANTE
A. SOLER-SERRA

For Ecuador:
A. PARRA V.

For Spain:

For all the Spanish Colonies:

For Ethiopia:
TESFAIE TEGUEGN

For Finland:
JOHAN HELO
URHO TALVITIE
TAUNO PUOLANNE

For France:
LE MOUËL
ALBERT LAMARLE
USCLAT
BERNARD
DESMARAIS
DROUET
G. BOURTHOUMIEUX

For Algeria:
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For Iraq:
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MUSUMECI GIOVANNI
ANTONIO PENNETTA
PAOLO NOVI

For Japan:

For Lebanon:
G. NAMMOUR

For the Republic of Liberia:

For Luxembourg:
E. RAUS

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone):
L. PERNOT
HUMBERTCLAUDE

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):

For Mexico:
E. VILLASEÑOR
LAURO RAMIREZ

For Nicaragua:

For Norway:
STEN HAUG
INGV. LID
HAKON ERIKSEN

For New Zealand:
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For Turkey:
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For Yemen:

For the People's Federative Republic of Yugoslavia:
VLADIMIR SENK

[For forms appended to the airmail provisions, see 62 Stat. 3292 or TIAS 1850, p. 137.]