

N° 145.

ROYAUME-UNI
DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET
D'IRLANDE ET SUISSE

Arrangement additionnel à la Conven-
tion conclue les 12|20 juillet 1896
concernant l'échange des colis pos-
taux, signé à Londres le 4 février
1920 et à Berne le 28 février 1920.

UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
AND SWITZERLAND

Agreement additional to the Agree-
ment for the Exchange of Postal
Parcels concluded on July 12|20,
1896, signed at London, Fe-
bruary 4, 1920, and at Berne
February 28, 1920.

No. 145. — ARRANGEMENT ADDITIONNEL A LA CONVENTION] CONCLUE LES 12/20 JUILLET 1896 ENTRE L'ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE ET L'ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES SUISSES CONCERNANT L'ÉCHANGE DES COLIS POSTAUX¹, SIGNÉ A LONDRES LE 4 FÉVRIER 1920 ET A BERNE LE 28 FÉVRIER 1920.

Textes officiels anglais et français communiqués par le Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique. L'enregistrement de cet Arrangement a eu lieu le 29 juillet 1921.

Article 1.

Des colis postaux grevés de remboursement peuvent être échangés entre le Royaume-Uni et la Suisse.

Article 2.

1. Le montant maximum du remboursement est fixé à £40 pour chaque colis à délivrer dans le Royaume-Uni et à Fr. 1000 pour chaque colis à distribuer en Suisse.

2. En calculant le montant du remboursement, les fractions d'un penny ou de 10 centimes seront négligées.

Article 3.

1. Chaque Administration fixe le droit spécial à percevoir de l'expéditeur d'un colis grevé de remboursement. Ce droit ne doit pas dépasser :

- a) 2 ½ d. pour chaque £1 ou fraction de £1 grevant les colis consignés dans le Royaume-Uni.
- b) 20 centimes pour chaque 20 francs ou fraction de 20 francs grevant les colis consignés en Suisse.

2. Les deux Administrations se communiqueront réciproquement le droit spécial fixé dans leur service en vertu de l'article précédent ainsi que tout changement qui pourrait y être apporté postérieurement.

3. Le droit est réparti entre l'administration du pays d'origine et celle du pays de destination de la manière fixée dans le Règlement de détail.

Article 4.

1. Outre le droit spécial fixé dans l'article précédent, l'Administration du pays de consignation peut prélever de l'expéditeur un droit de consignation et l'Administration du pays de destination peut percevoir du destinataire un droit de livraison (distribution).

¹ Voir renvoi à la page suivante.

¹ See foot-note on the following page.

No. 145. — AGREEMENT ADDITIONAL TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF POSTAL PARCELS¹ CONCLUDED ON JULY 12/20, 1896, BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE POST OFFICE OF SWITZERLAND, SIGNED AT LONDON, FEBRUARY 4, 1920, AND AT BERNE, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

English and French official texts communicated by His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office. The registration of this Agreement took place on July 29, 1921.

Article 1.

Parcels subject to the collection of Trade Charges can be exchanged between the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Article 2.

(1) The maximum amount of Trade Charge in the case of parcels for delivery in the United Kingdom is fixed at £ 40 per parcel, and, in the case of parcels for delivery in Switzerland, at 1000 francs per parcel.

(2) In calculating the amount of Trade Charge, fractions of a penny or of 10 centimes are ignored.

Article 3.

(1) Each Administration fixes the special fee to be levied from the sender of a parcel subject to a Trade Charge. This fee must not exceed :

(a) 2 ½ d. for each £1 or fraction of £1 to be collected, in the case of parcels posted in the United Kingdom.

(b) 20 centimes for each 20 francs or fraction of 20 francs to be collected, in the case of parcels posted in Switzerland.

(2) Each Administration shall communicate to the other the special fee fixed in its service by virtue of the preceding paragraph, as well as any alteration subsequently made in it.

(3) This fee is shared between the Administration of the country of origin and that of the country of destination in the manner prescribed in the Detailed Regulations.

Article 4.

(1) In addition to the special fee fixed by the preceding Article, the Post Office of the country in which a parcel subject to a Trade Charge is posted may collect a posting fee from the sender, and the Post Office of the country of destination of a parcel subject to a Trade Charge may collect a delivery fee from the addressee.

¹ British and Foreign State Papers, Vol. 88, pages 125-130.

- (2) The posting fee must not exceed :
 - (a) In the case of a parcel posted in the United Kingdom, 2d. per parcel.
 - (b) In the case of a parcel posted in Switzerland, 25 centimes per parcel.
- (3) The delivery fee must not exceed :
 - (a) In the case of a parcel delivered in the United Kingdom, 4d. per parcel.
 - (b) In the case of a parcel delivered in Switzerland, the charges in force in the Swiss inland service.
- (4) Each Administration shall communicate to the other the special fees fixed in its service by virtue of this Article, as well as any alterations subsequently made in them.
- (5) These fees shall be retained by the Office which collects them.

Article 5.

The amounts of Trade Charges collected are liquidated by means of Trade Charge Money Orders which are issued free of all charges. The amount of a Trade Charge Money Order which cannot be delivered remains at the disposal of the Administration of the country of origin of the parcel on which the Trade Charge is payable.

Article 6.

(1) The loss of a parcel subject to a Trade Charge entails responsibility upon the postal service in the conditions fixed by the agreement in force between the Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post Office of Switzerland for the exchange of parcels not subject to a Trade Charge.

(2) After the delivery of the parcel, the Post Office of the country of destination is responsible for the amount of the Trade Charge, unless it can prove that the parcel and the relative Despatch Note did not, when transmitted to its service, bear the indications prescribed in the Detailed Regulations for parcels subject to Trade Charges. Nevertheless an application as to the disposal of the amount of a Trade Charge is only entertained if made within a year of the posting of the parcel.

Article 7.

The sender of a parcel posted under this arrangement may not have the amount of the Trade Charge cancelled or reduced after posting.

Article 8.

The two Administrations undertake to admit parcels subject to Trade Charges in transit through their services. Nevertheless the accounts relative to the Trade Charges collected will be drawn up and settled directly between the Post Offices of origin and destination of the parcels subject to Trade Charges.

Article 9.

The two Administrations are authorized to fix by common consent the measures of detail necessary for ensuring the performance of the present Agreement and to modify them from time to time in accordance with the needs of the service.

Article 10.

This Agreement shall come into force on the date to be agreed upon between the two Administrations. It will remain in force until the expiry of one year from the date on which either Administration shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate it.

Done in duplicate at London the 4th day of February, 1920, and at Berne the 28th day of February, 1920.

ALBERT H. ILLINGWORTH.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF POSTAL PARCELS SUBJECT TO TRADE CHARGES CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE POST-OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE POST-OFFICE OF SWITZERLAND.

Article 1.

(1) On parcels subject to Trade Charges, and on the Despatch Notes relating to them, the word "Remboursement" must be written or printed boldly beside the address, and after it the amount of the Trade Charge must be shown in Latin characters, in the money of the country of origin, without erasure or correction, even if certified.

(2) Each parcel subject to a Trade Charge must be accompanied by a separate Despatch Note.

(3) Each parcel subject to a Trade Charge and the relative Despatch Note must bear a red label with the word "Remboursement" in Latin characters.

(4) Each parcel subject to a Trade Charge posted under this arrangement must bear on the cover and on the back of the relative Despatch Note a request signed by the sender that, if the parcel is undeliverable at the expiration of 15 days from its arrival at the place of destination, it is to be (a) abandoned or (b) returned to him at his expense.

Article 2.

Each parcel subject to a Trade Charge is entered on the parcel bill with a note of the amount of the Trade Charge.

Article 3.

(1) Every parcel subject to a Trade Charge is accompanied by a Trade Charge Money Order in conformity with, or analogous to, the specimen B annexed to the present Agreement. This Money Order, which is attached to the Despatch Note, should bear a statement of the amount of the Trade Charge in the currency of the country of origin and should show, as a general rule, the sender of the parcel as payee of the Order. It is free to each Administration, however, to have the Orders relating to the parcels originating in its service addressed to the Offices of origin of the parcels or to other offices.

(2) Entries in pencil will not be allowed on Trade Charge Money Orders.

Article 4.

Except by contrary agreement between the Administrations of origin and of destination, the amounts of the Trade Charge Orders are converted into the currency of the country of destination by the Post Office of that country, which uses for this purpose the same rate of conversion as it uses for the conversion of ordinary Money Orders drawn on the country of origin of the parcels.

Article 5.

(1) Immediately after collecting the Trade Charge, the Office of destination, or any other Office designated by the Administration of the country of destination, fills in the part " Indication de Service " of the Trade Charge Order, and, after impressing it with its date stamp, returns it free of postage to the country of origin in the manner prescribed by Article XXIV, Section 1 of the Detailed Regulations for the execution of the Principal Convention of the Postal Union or any Article which may be substituted therefor.

(2) Trade Charge Orders are paid under the conditions determined by each Administration with a view to ensure the payment of the amounts of the Trade Charges to the senders of the parcels.

Article 6.

(1) Parcels subject to the collection of Trade Charges can be re-directed if the new country of destination maintains with that of origin an exchange of Trade Charge parcels. The parcels are, in case of re-direction, accompanied by the Trade-Charge Orders made out by the service of origin. The new Office of destination acts in the settlement of the Trade Charge as if the parcel had been directly consigned to it.

(2) In the case of an application for re-direction to a country which does not maintain with that of origin an exchange of Trade Charge parcels, the parcel is treated as one which cannot be delivered.

Article 7.

(1) Trade Charge Orders relating to parcels which for any reason whatever are returned to origin should be cancelled by the Office with returns the parcels and should be annexed to the Despatch Notes.

(2) Trade Charge Orders mislaid, lost or destroyed before the collection of the Trade Charge are replaced, without formalities, by new orders bearing the heading " Duplicate. " The request for a duplicate is addressed directly to the office of origin of the parcel.

(3) Trade Charge Orders mislaid, lost, or destroyed after the collection of the Trade Charge are likewise replaced by duplicates, or by authorities to pay, after proof by the two Post Offices that the Orders have not been paid or refunded.

Article 8.

(1) Trade Charge Orders which are undeliverable are, at the expiration of the period of validity fixed by the Agreement concluded between the two Administrations for the exchange of Money Orders, received by the Office of the country of payment, and are claimed from the Office which issued them.

(2) Trade Charge Orders which have been delivered to the payees and which have not been paid are, at the expiration of the period of validity fixed by the Agreement concluded between the two Administrations for the exchange of Money Orders, replaced by authorities to pay. These are drawn up by the Office which issued the Money Orders as soon as it has been able to ascertain that the originals have not been paid within the period of validity. They are received by the Office of destination and claimed by it in the first account rendered after their receipt.

Article 9.

(1) Trade Charge Money Orders of which payment cannot be effected for one of the following reasons :

- (a) Incorrect, insufficient, or doubtful description of the name or residence of the payees.
- (b) Difference or omissions of names or amounts.
- (c) Erasures of, or additions to, the entries.
- (d) Omission of stamps, signatures or other service indications.
- (e) Use of irregular forms ;

shall be corrected by the Post Office which has issued them.

(2) For this purpose the Orders shall be returned as soon as possible, officially registered, to the Office of origin by the Office of destination.

Article 10.

(1) The amounts in respect of Trade Charges paid by each Post Office on behalf of the other Post Office are incorporated in Detailed Accounts (specimen A annexed).

(2) In the Trade Charge Accounts, which are accompanied by the paid and receipted Trade Charge Orders, the Orders are entered in alphabetical sequence of the Offices of issue and in numerical sequence of their issue at that Office. At the end of the account the Office which has drawn it up deducts from the total sum of its credit a half per cent. representing the share of the other Office in the Trade Charge fee.

(3) When the monthly Detailed Accounts have been mutually accepted, the Post Office of the creditor country prepares and forwards to the Post Office of the debtor country a General Quarterly Account in which the smaller credit is converted into the currency of the larger credit at the average rate of exchange current in the debtor country during the period to which the General Account relates. After examination an accepted copy of the General Account is returned by the debtor country. In the absence of other arrangement, settlement of the balance is effected by means of drafts drawn on a place in the creditor country and in the currency of that country.

Article 11.

The present Regulations shall be brought into operation on the day on which the Agreement comes into force. They shall have the same duration as the Agreement.

Done in duplicate at London the 4th day of February, 1920, and at Berne, the 28th day of February, 1920.

ALBERT H. ILLINGWORTH.

A.

ACCOUNT OF TRADE CHARGE MONEY ORDERS PAID BY THE POST
OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND ON BEHALF OF THE POST
OFFICE OF
DURING THE MONTH OF 19..

No. of Order.	Nos. of Issue of Money Orders.	Dates of Issue of Money Orders.	Offices of Delivery of Money Orders.	Amount of Money Orders.			Observations.
				£	s.	d.	
			Total				
			Deduct 1/2 per cent. of total...				
			Remaining to the credit of the Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland				

B [front]

COUPON

(May be detached by the Payee)
Peut être détaché par le destinataire)

of
(du)

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CHARGE MONEY ORDER**
(Mandat de remboursement international)

for the sum of
(de la somme de)

£ : s. : d.

(Amount in figures)
(Montant en chiffres)

for
(pour)

the parcel } No.
le colis }

posted
(déposé)

the }
(le) } 19.....

at (à)

by } M
(par) }

addressed to
(à l'adresse de)

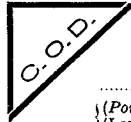
M

POST OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

(Administration des Postes de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande.)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CHARGE MONEY ORDER

(Mandat de remboursement international.)



for the sum of } £ : s. : d.
(de la somme de) }
(in figures) (en chiffres)

..... pounds shillings pence.
{(Pounds in words) }
{(Les unités en toutes lettres) }

DATE STAMP
OF OFFICE
OF POSTING
PARCEL.

Payable to }
(Payable à) }

Address }
(Adresse) }

Country }
(Pays de destination) }

SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS (Indications de Service)

to be filled up by the Office which delivers the parcel after the collection of the Trade Charge.
(à remplir par l'Office destinataire du colis après l'encaissement du montant du remboursement).

Number of Order }
(Numéro d'émission) }

Date of issue }
(Date d'émission) }

Office of issue }
(Bureau d'émission) }

Country of issue }
(Pays d'émission) }

Signature of issuing officer }
(Signature de l'agent) }

This Trade Charge Money Order must be returned to } The Controller, Money Order Department.
(Le présent mandat de remboursement doit être renvoyé à } LONDON, ENGLAND.

Good for (Bon pour)

£ s. d.

the equivalent of (soit)

Currency of the country of destination of the parcel.
(Monnaie du pays destinataire du colis.)

Date-stamp of issuing office

Timbre du bureau d'émission.

B [back]

RECEIPT OF PAYEE.

(Quittance du destinataire.)

Received the sum indicated on the other side.

(Reçu la somme indiquée d'autre part.)

Place }
(Lieu) }

Date }
(Le) }

Signature of the Payee }
(Signature du destinataire) }

Date-Stamp of Office of Payment,

(Timbre du bureau payeur.)