

N° 3098.

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**GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE  
DU NORD ET FRANCE**

Accord relatif à l'échange des colis postaux grevés de remboursements entre l'Administration des Postes de la Guyane anglaise, et l'Administration des Postes de la France avec règlement d'exécution y annexé. Signés à Georgetown, le 14 mai 1931, et à Paris le 17 novembre 1931.

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**GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
AND FRANCE**

Agreement for the Exchange of Parcels subject to the Collection of Trade Charges between the Post Office of British Guiana and the Post Office of France, with Detailed Regulations annexed thereto. Signed at Georgetown, May 14, 1931 and at Paris, November 17, 1931.

No. 3098. — AGREEMENT <sup>1</sup> FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PARCELS SUBJECT TO THE COLLECTION OF TRADE CHARGES BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF BRITISH GUIANA AND THE POST OFFICE OF FRANCE. SIGNED AT GEORGETOWN, MAY 14, 1931 AND AT PARIS, NOVEMBER 17, 1931.

*Textes officiels anglais et français communiqués par le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté en Grande-Bretagne. L'enregistrement de cet accord a eu lieu le 14 décembre 1932.*

*Article 1.*

1. Parcels subject to the collection of Trade Charges may be exchanged between British Guiana, on one side and France, Corsica and Algeria, on the other.

2. Except as is provided otherwise in this Agreement or in the Detailed Regulations appended thereto, Trade Charge Parcels shall be subject to the conditions and charges applying to ordinary parcels or to insured parcels, as the case may be; they shall also be subject to the special formalities and fees hereinafter described.

*Article 2.*

1. The amount of the Trade Charge shall be expressed in the currency of the country of origin of the parcels.

2. The maximum of Trade Charge is fixed at £40 per parcel, if the parcel comes from British Guiana, and at 5,000 francs per parcel, in the case of parcels originating in France.

3. In calculating the amount of a Trade Charge, fractions of a penny or of a demi-decime are ignored.

*Article 3.*

1. Each Administration fixes the special fee to be levied from the sender of Trade Charge Parcels. This fee must not exceed :

(a) 2 pence for each £1 of fraction of £1 to be collected in the case of a parcel posted in British Guiana.

(b) 20 centimes for each 20 francs or fraction of 20 francs to be collected in the case of a parcel posted in France.

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 bearing on this fee.

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 X, paragraph 2).

<sup>1</sup> Entré en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1932.

*Article 4.*

In addition to the special fee fixed by the preceding Article, the British Guiana Post Office may collect on Trade Charge Parcels supplementary fees which shall not exceed :

- (a) 2 pence per parcel posted in British Guiana,
- (b) 4 pence per parcel delivered in British Guiana,

In the first instance (a) this fee is collected from the sender and in the second (b) from the addressee of the parcel.

*Article 5.*

The amounts of Trade Charges collected shall be liquidated by means of Trade Charge Money Orders, issued free of cost. The amount of a Trade Charge Money Order which cannot be paid 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 Trade Charge Parcel entails responsibility upon the postal service in the conditions applying to parcels not subject to Trade Charges.

2. After the delivery of a 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 bear, when transmitted the indications prescribed in Article 1 of the appended Detailed Regulations, and that the parcel was not specially advised as being subject to Trade Charges on the Parcel Bill of the Mail in which the parcel arrived. Nevertheless an application as to the disposal of the amount of a Trade Charge is only entertained if made within a year from the day after 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 altered after posting.

*Article 8.*

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

*Article 9.*

The two Administrations are authorised 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 Georgetown, British Guiana, the 14th day of May, 1931, and at Paris the 17th day of November 1931.

*Le Ministre des Postes,  
Télégraphes et Téléphones de France,  
(Sgd) JUMY.*

*(Sgd) F. BIRKITT,  
Postmaster General,  
British Guiana.*

## DETAILED REGULATIONS

FOR CARRYING OUT THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF POSTAL PARCELS SUBJECT TO TRADE CHARGES CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF BRITISH GUIANA AND THE POST OFFICE OF FRANCE.

*Article 1.*

1. On a Trade Charge Parcel and on the Despatch note relating to it, 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 the money of the country of origin, in Latin characters, without erasure or alteration, even if certified.

2. Each Trade Charge Parcel must be accompanied by a separate Despatch Note.

3. Each Trade Charge Parcel and its relative Despatch Note must bear an orange coloured label with the word " Remboursement " in Latin characters.

4. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary, a Trade Charge Parcel which is undeliverable at the expiration of fifteen days from its arrival at the place of destination shall be returned to the sender without previous notification and at his expense.

The sender may request at the time of posting that if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it may be either :

(a) Treated as abandoned

(b) Tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination.

No other alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the Despatch Note and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms :

" If not deliverable as addressed, abandon. "

" If not deliverable as addressed, deliver to..... "

The same request must also be written on the cover of the parcel.

*Article 2.*

Every Trade Charge Parcel shall be entered separately on the Parcel Bill with the declaration of the amount of the Trade Charge.

*Article 3.*

1. Every Trade Charge Parcel shall be accompanied by a Trade Charge Money Order in conformity with, or analogous to, the specimen attached to the present Agreement. This Money Order form, which shall be attached to the Despatch Note, must bear a statement of the amount of the Trade Charge in the currency of the country of origin of the parcel and should show, as a general rule, the sender of the parcel as payee of the Order. However, each Administration is free 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 must not be allowed on Trade Charge Money Orders.

*Article 4.*

The amounts of the Trade Charge Money Orders are converted into the currency of the country of destination by the Post Office of that country, which uses for this purpose a rate of conversion approximating to the market rate of exchange. The rate of conversion may be modified from time to time on condition that the changes are notified immediately to the corresponding Administration.

*Article 5.*

1. Immediately after collecting the Trade Charge, the Office of destination of the parcel, or any other office designated for the purpose by the Administration of the country of destination, fills in the part " Indications de Service " of the Trade Charge Money Order form and, after impressing it with its date-stamp, returns it free of postage to the office of origin of the parcel or to the office specially named by the Administration of the country of origin on the form itself.

2. Trade Charge Money Orders are paid under the conditions determined by the Administration of the country of payment.

*Article 6.*

1. A Trade Charge parcel may be re-directed if the new country of destination maintains with that of origin an exchange of Trade Charge Parcels. The re-directed parcel is accompanied by the Trade Charge Money Order form made out by the service of origin and the country from which it is re-directed shall not be concerned with the settlement of the Trade Charge.

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. A Trade Charge Money Order form relating to a parcel which, for any reason whatever, is returned to origin should be cancelled by the office which returns the parcel and should be annexed to the Despatch Note.

2. When a Trade Charge Money Order form is mislaid, lost or destroyed before the collection of the Trade Charge, the office of destination, or any other office appointed by the Postal Administration of the country of destination shall prepare a duplicate Trade Charge Money Order form.

3. A Trade Charge Money Order mislaid, lost or destroyed, after collection of the Trade Charge, is likewise replaced by a duplicate or by an authorisation of payment after verification by both Administrations that the Money Order has not been paid.

*Article 8.*

1. A Trade Charge Money Order which it has not been possible to deliver to the payee within the period of validity applicable to International Money Orders is, at the expiration of

the period of validity, receipted by the Administration of the country of payment and claimed from the Administration which issued it.

2. A Trade Charge Money Order of which the payee has not claimed payment within the period of validity applicable to International Money Orders is returned to the Office of issue to be replaced by an authority to pay. This authority to pay shall be drawn up by the Administration which collected the Trade Charge, as soon as it has been able to ascertain that the original Order has not been paid within the period of validity, and shall be receipted by the other Administration, which shall claim the amount due in the first account rendered after its receipt.

*Article 9.*

1. A Trade Charge Money Order of which payment cannot be effected for one of the following reasons :

- (1) Insufficient, incorrect or doubtful description of the name or address of the payee,
- (2) Difference or omission in the wording of names or in the declaration of the amount of Trade Charge,
- (3) Erasure of, or addition to entries,
- (4) Omission of stamps, signatures, or other service indications,
- (5) Use of irregular forms,

shall be corrected by the Administration which issued it.

2. For this purpose the Money Order shall be returned as soon as possible, officially registered, by the Administration of payment to the Administration which issued it.

*Article 10.*

1. The Trade Charges paid by each Post Office on behalf of the other Post Office form the subject of quarterly Trade Charge Accounts (specimen A annexed<sup>1</sup>).

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 office of issue and in numerical sequence of their issue at those offices. At the end of each account the Administration which has drawn it up deducts from the total sum of its credit one half of one per cent ( $\frac{1}{2}$  %) representing the share of the other Administration in the Trade Charge fees.

3. When the recapitulatory amounts have been accepted mutually, the office of the creditor country prepares and sends to the debtor country a general account in which the least credit is converted into currency of the greatest credit, in accordance with the mean rate of exchange current for the debtor country during the period to which the amount refers. After examination the debtor country returns an accepted copy of the general account. In the absence of other arrangements the settlement of the balance is effected by means of drafts drawn on a town of the creditor country and in its own currency.

*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 Georgetown, British Guiana, the 14th day of May, 1931, and at Paris, the 17th day of November, 1931.

*Le Ministre des Postes,  
Télégraphes et Téléphones de France,  
(Sgd) JUMY.*

*(Sgd) F. BIRKITT,  
Postmaster General,  
British Guiana.*

<sup>1</sup> Not reproduced here.