

N° 4123.

INDE ET NÉPÂL

Arrangement relatif à l'échange de la correspondance entre l'Administration des postes de l'Inde et l'Administration des postes du Népal. Signé à New-Delhi, le 6 novembre 1936, et à Khatmandou, le 23 décembre 1936.

INDIA AND NEPAL

Arrangement for the Exchange of Correspondence between the Postal Administration of India and the Postal Administration of Nepal. Signed at New Delhi, November 6th, 1936, and at Katmandu, December 23rd, 1936.

No. 4123. — ARRANGEMENT¹ FOR THE EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA AND THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF NEPAL. SIGNED AT NEW DEHLI, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1936, AND AT KATMANDU, DECEMBER 23RD, 1936.

English official text communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain. The registration of this Arrangement took place June 2nd, 1937.

In order to establish an exchange of correspondence between INDIA and NEPAL, the undersigned, duly authorised for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles :

Article 1.

There shall be, between the Postal Administration of India and the Postal Administration of Nepal, a regular exchange of the following kinds of fully prepaid unregistered correspondence, namely, letters, single postcards, printed papers, business papers and samples of merchandise.

Article 2.

The offices of exchange shall be Nepal, Raxaul, Sursand, Forbesganj, Sukhia-Pokhari, Rupaidiha, Nautanwa Bazar and Jhulaghat on the side of India and Katmandu, Birganj, Jaleswor, Biratnagar, Pashupatinagar, Bankey, Bhairawa and Baitadi, on the side of Nepal.

Article 3.

The postage on postal articles exchanged between the two Administrations shall be paid by means of postage stamps of the country of origin and such prepayment shall entitle the postal articles to be delivered free of all postal charges. The two Administrations shall communicate to each other details of their tariffs of postal charges and shall supply each other with 6 complete sets of postage stamps used in their respective services.

Article 4.

Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence which is wrongly accepted shall be liable to a charge, to be paid by the addressee, equal to double postage or double the amount of deficiency.

Article 5.

Each Administration shall keep the whole of the sums which it collects under Articles 3 and 4.

¹ Came into force March 1st, 1937.

Article 6.

No supplementary postage shall be chargeable for the redirection of articles of correspondence within India and Nepal.

Article 7.

Correspondence of all kinds which is not delivered from whatever cause, shall be returned as soon as possible after the period for keeping it as required by the regulations of the country of destination, and at the latest at the expiration of two months, through the medium of the respective offices of exchange in a special bundle labelled " Rebutts ".

Article 8.

Mails exchanged between the two Administrations shall be accompanied by letter bills, which shall be placed in blue envelopes marked distinctly " Letter bills ". A pattern of the letter bill is appended to this Arrangement.

Article 9.

(1) As a general rule, the articles of the mails shall be classified and tied up in bundles according to the nature of the correspondence.

Letters bearing traces of violation or damage shall have the fact noted on them and be marked with the date stamp of the office making the note.

(2) Every mail, after having been tied with string, shall be wrapped in strong paper sufficient in quantity to prevent damage to the contents, then tied again with string on the outside and sealed with wax by means of the official seal. The mail shall be furnished with a printed address bearing, in small characters, the name of the despatching office and in larger characters the name of the office of destination :

" From for "

When their size requires it, mails shall be enclosed in bags properly closed, sealed with wax or lead and labelled.

(3) The label used for mails sent in bags shall be of strong thick paper or of paper affixed to blocks. The label shall indicate in a legible manner the office of origin and that of destination.

(4) When the number or bulk of the mail necessitates the use of more than one bag, separate bags shall, as far as possible, be utilised :

- (a) For letters and postcards ;
- (b) For other articles.

Each bag shall bear an indication of its contents.

(5) No bag shall exceed 20 seers in weight.

Article 10.

The bags shall be returned empty to the despatching office by the next mail, in the absence of other arrangements between the two Administrations.

The return of empty bags shall be effected by such offices of exchange of the two countries as are respectively appointed for the purpose by the Administrations interested, after previous understanding.

The empty bags shall be rolled up and tied together in suitable bundles, the label blocks, if any, being placed inside the bags. The bundles shall be supplied with a label showing the name of the office of exchange whence the bags have been received on every occasion whenever they are returned through another office of exchange.

If the bags to be returned are not too numerous, they may be placed in the bags containing correspondence. In the contrary case, they shall be placed separately in sealed bags, labelled with the name of the respective offices of exchange. The labels shall be marked " Empty bags ".

Article 11.

(1) The office of exchange which receives a mail shall ascertain whether the entries in the letter bill are correct.

(2) When the office of exchange detects errors or omissions it shall immediately make the necessary corrections on the letter bill, taking care to strike out the erroneous entries with a pen in such a manner as to leave the original entries legible.

(3) These corrections shall be made by two officers in the case of an important office and by the officer-in-charge only in the case of an unimportant office where he works single-handed. Except when an obvious error has been committed, they shall be accepted in preference to the original statement.

(4) A verification certificate, in conformity with the specimen form annexed to this Arrangement, shall be prepared by the receiving office and sent without delay to the despatching office.

(5) The despatching office, after examination, shall return the verification certificate with any observations to which it may give rise.

(6) In case of the non-receipt of a mail or of the letter bill, the fact shall immediately be reported by means of a verification certificate by the office of destination to the despatching office.

As soon as a mail which had been reported to the office of origin as missing comes to hand, a second verification certificate shall be addressed to that office announcing the receipt of the mail.

(7) When the office of destination has not forwarded to the despatching office, by the first mail, after verification a certificate reporting errors or irregularities of any kind the absence of that document shall be regarded as evidence of the due receipt of the mail and its contents, until the contrary be proved.

Article 12.

Neither of the two contracting parties shall send to the other by post any article the importation or transmission of which by post is prohibited in the latter country or any article which is liable to Customs duty. Each Administration shall communicate to the other a list of the articles so prohibited. Any postal article, which has been erroneously given transmission, shall be returned to the country of origin, except in cases where the Administration of the country of destination is authorised by its laws or by its internal regulations to dispose of it otherwise. Explosives, inflammable or dangerous substances, obscene or immoral articles, however, shall not be returned to the country of origin; when their presence is detected by the Administration of the country of destination, they shall be destroyed on the spot.

Article 13.

The present Arrangement shall take effect on the 1st March, 1937. It shall then continue in force until it shall be modified or determined by mutual consent of the contracting parties or until six months after the date on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate and signed.

At New Delhi, the 6th November, 1936. At Katmandu the 23rd December, 1936.

G. V. BEWOOR,
Director General
of Posts and Telegraphs, India.

Ugni Shum SHERE,
Director General,
Postal Department, Nepal.

LETTER BILL.

Country of destination.

Mail (.....th despatch) from the Office of Exchange of
 For the Office of Exchange of
 Sent on the 193 at hours minutes.
 Arrived on the 193 at „ „

Stamp of the Office
of despatch.Stamp of the Office
of destination.

No. of the mail
 And number of bags
 Number of bags composing the mail including bags containing empty bags
 Official notes
 Total number of articles despatched

Officer of the despatching

Officer of the receiving

Office of Exchange

Office of Exchange

Administration.

Correspondence
of

Office of

Stamp of the Office
of despatchStamp of the Office
of destination

Verification Certificate for reporting and correcting errors and irregularities of all kinds in the
 mail No. from the office of exchange of for the office of Exchange of

Despatch of the 193 at H.

Various errors or irregularities
 Non receipt of the mail or of the letter bill, abstraction from the mail, bag torn or in bad
 condition, etc.

..... on the 193 on the 193

Officers of the office of Exchange
of destination.

Examined and accepted

Head of the despatching
office of exchange.