No. 724

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
and
FRANCE

Agreement additional to the Agreement for the Exchange of Postal Parcels concluded on the 22nd of November 1913, between the Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post Office of France (with Detailed Regulations and annexes). Signed at London on 19 August 1919, and at Paris on 9 January 1920

Amendment to article 1 of the above-mentioned Agreement additional to the Agreement for the Exchange of Postal Parcels concluded on the 22nd of November 1913, between the Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post Office of France

Authentic texts of the Agreement and annex B: English and French.

Authentic text of annex A: English.

The Agreement and certified statement were filed and recorded at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 13 September 1974.

AGREEMENT[1] ADDITIONAL TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF POSTAL PARCELS CONCLUDED ON THE 22nd OF NOVEMBER 1913,[2] BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE POST OFFICE OF FRANCE

Article 1. Parcels subject to the collection of trade charges can be exchanged between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the one hand and France, Corsica and Algeria on the other.

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 France, at 1,000 francs per parcel.

2. In calculating the amount of trade charge, fractions of a penny or of 5 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*) 2½ 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 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 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. In addition to the special fee fixed by the preceding article, the Post Office of the United Kingdom is authorized to collect and retain a supplementary fee which may not exceed 2d. for each parcel subject to a trade charge posted in the United Kingdom and 4d. for each such parcel addressed to the United Kingdom. In the first case, this fee is collected from the sender, and, in the second case, from the addressee of the parcel.

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.

[1] Came into force on 9 January 1920, the date agreed upon between the two Administrations, in accordance with article 10.

[2] *British and Foreign State Papers,* vol. 106, p. 766.

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 France 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 one of the two Contracting Parties has given notice to the other, one year in advance, of its intention to terminate it.

DONE in duplicate at London, the 19th day of August, 1919, and at Paris, the 9th day of January 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 FRANCE

Article I. 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 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 II. Each parcel subject to a trade charge is entered on the parcel bill with a note of the amount of the trade charge.

Article III. 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 IV. 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 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 V. 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 *Indications 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 therefore.

2. Trade charge orders are paid under the conditions determined by each Administration.

Article VI. 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 VII. 1. Trade charge orders relating to parcels which, for any reason whatever, are returned to origin should be cancelled by the office which 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 "Duplicata." 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 VIII. 1. Trade charge orders which it has not been possible to deliver or to pay to the payees within the period of validity fixed by the Agreement concluded between the two Administrations for the exchange of money orders are, at the expiration of the period of validity, receipted by the Office of the country of payment, and are claimed from the Office which issued them.

2. Trade charge orders of which the payees have not claimed payment within the period of validity fixed by the Agreement concluded between the two Administrations for the exchange of money orders are returned to the office of issue to authorize the extension of the period of validity, or are replaced by authorities to pay. The authorities to pay are drawn up by the office which issued the orders, as soon as it has been able to ascertain that the originals have not been paid within the period of validity. They are receipted by the Post Office of destination, and claimed by it in the first account rendered after their receipt.

Article IX. 1. Trade charge money orders of which payment cannot be effected for one of the following reasons:

(i) Incorrect, insufficient, or doubtful description of the name or residence of the payees;
(ii) difference or ommissions of names or amounts;
(iii) erasures of, or additions to, the entries;
(iv) omission of stamps, signatures or other service indications;
(v) 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 X. 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).