

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

*Convention, with final protocol, and provisions concerning the transportation of regular mails by air, with final protocol, signed at London June 28, 1929*¹

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[TRANSLATION]

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

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² *Post*, vol. 3.

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UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

concluded between Afghanistan, the Union of South Africa, Albania, Germany, the United States of America, the whole of the Insular Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands, the Philippine Islands, the Argentine Republic, the Commonwealth of Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Colony of the Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Spain, the whole of the Spanish Colonies, Estonia, Ethiopia (Abyssinia), Finland, France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China, the whole of the other French Colonies, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and Dependencies, the Republic of Honduras, Hungary, British India, Iraq, the Irish Free State, Iceland, Italy, the whole of the Italian Colonies, Japan, Chosen (Korea), the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies, Latvia, the Republic of Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Morocco (except the Spanish zone), Morocco (Spanish zone), Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, the Republic of Panama, Paraguay, the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, the Dutch Colonies in America, Peru, Persia, Poland, Portugal, the Portuguese Colonies in Africa, the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania, Rumania, the Republic of San Marino, the Republic of El Salvador, the Saar Territory, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia), Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Tunis, Turkey, the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics, Uruguay, the Vatican City State, the United States of Venezuela, and Yemen.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, being assembled in Congress at London by virtue of Article 12 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at Stockholm on August 28, 1924,³ have, by common consent and subject to ratification, revised the said Convention to read as follows:

³ *Ante*, p. 443.

TITLE I
THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

CHAPTER I
ORGANIZATION AND EXTENT OF THE UNION

ARTICLE 1

Constitution of the Union

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. The purpose of the Postal Union is also to assure the organization and perfection of the various international postal services.

ARTICLE 2

New adhesions. Procedure

Any country is permitted to adhere to the Convention at any time.

Notice of the request for adhesion must be given, thru diplomatic channels, to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to the Governments of all the countries of the Union.

ARTICLE 3

Convention and Agreements of the Union

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

Other services, especially such as those of insured letters and boxes, parcel post, postal money orders, postal checks, collection of bills, drafts, etc., by mail, and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, form the subject of Agreements between countries of the Union.

These Agreements are binding only upon the countries which have adhered to them.

Adhesion to one or more of these Agreements is subject to the provisions of the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 4

Regulations of Execution

The Administrations of the Union draw up, by mutual agreement, in the Regulations of Execution,⁴ the measures of order and detail necessary for the execution of the Convention and the Agreements.

⁴ See footnote 1, p. 873.

ARTICLE 5

Special treaties and agreements. Restricted Unions

1. The countries of the Union have the right to maintain and conclude treaties, as well as to maintain and establish restricted Unions, with a view to the reduction of postage rates or to any other improvement of postal relations.

2. Moreover, the Administrations are authorized to make the necessary agreements among themselves relative to questions which do not interest the whole of the Union, provided that they do not introduce any provisions less favorable than those laid down by the Acts of the Union. They may, in particular, with regard to articles of correspondence, make agreements among themselves for the adoption of reduced postage rates within a frontier zone.

ARTICLE 6

Domestic legislation

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

ARTICLE 7

Exceptional relations

The Administrations which serve certain territories not included in the Union will be bound to act as intermediary for the other Administrations. The provisions of the Convention and its Regulations are applicable to these exceptional relations.

ARTICLE 8

Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

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

1° The whole of the Insular Possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands, and comprising Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of America;

2° The Philippine Islands;

3° The Colony of the Belgian Congo;

4° The whole of the Spanish Colonies;

5° Algeria;

6° The French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China;

- 7° The whole of the other French Colonies;
- 8° The whole of the Italian Colonies;
- 9° Chosen (Korea);
- 10° The whole of the other Japanese Dependencies;
- 11° The Dutch East Indies;
- 12° The Dutch Colonies in America;
- 13° The Portuguese Colonies in Africa;
- 14° The Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania.

ARTICLE 9

Extent 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 countries foreign to the Union;
- (b) The Principality of Liechtenstein, as belonging to the Postal Administration of Switzerland;
- (c) The Faroe Islands and Greenland, as forming part of Denmark;
- (d) The Spanish possessions on the north coast of Africa, as forming part of Spain;
- (e) The Valleys of Andorra, as served by the Spanish and French Postal Administrations;
- (f) The Principality of Monaco, as belonging to the Postal Administration of France;
- (g) Walfish Bay, as forming part of the Union of South Africa; Basutoland, as belonging to the Postal Administration of the Union of South Africa.

ARTICLE 10

Arbitration

1. In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the Convention and Agreements, or as to the responsibility imposed upon an Administration by the application of those Acts, the question in dispute is decided by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned chooses another member of the Union which is not directly interested in the matter.

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, upon a request made of it to that effect, may call upon the defaulting Administration to appoint an arbitrator, or may appoint one itself officially.

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

3. In case of equality of votes, 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.

4. Only such Administrations as are executing the Agreement under litigation may be designated as arbitrators.

ARTICLE 11

Withdrawal from the Union. Termination of participation in the Agreements

Each contracting party has the option of withdrawing from the Union or of ceasing to participate in the Agreements by notice given one year in advance by its Government to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

CHAPTER II

CONGRESSES, CONFERENCES, COMMITTEES

ARTICLE 12

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 them as necessary.

Each country is represented at the Congress by one or more plenipotentiary delegates, provided with the necessary credentials by their Government. It may, if necessary, be represented by the delegation of another country. However, it is understood that a delegation may be charged with representing only two countries, including the one by which it was first accredited.

In the deliberations, each country has but one vote.

2. Each Congress fixes the meeting-place of the next Congress. The Congress is called together by the Government of the country in which it is to be held, in consultation 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 13

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

The Acts of Congresses are ratified as soon as possible, and the ratifications are communicated to the Government of the country in which the Congress was held, and by that Government to the Governments of the contracting countries.

In case that one or more of the contracting parties do not ratify one or another of the Acts signed by them, the Acts will nevertheless be valid for the countries which have ratified them.

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

From 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 14

Extraordinary Congresses

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.

The rules laid down by Articles 12 and 13 are applicable to the delegations, the deliberations, and the Acts of extraordinary Congresses.

ARTICLE 15

Regulations for Congresses

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

ARTICLE 16

Conferences

Conferences charged with the examination of purely administrative questions may be called together at the request of at least two-thirds of the Administrations of the Union.

They are called together by agreement with the International Bureau.

Conferences draw up their own regulations.

ARTICLE 17

Committees

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

CHAPTER III

PROPOSITIONS IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN MEETINGS

ARTICLE 18

Introduction of propositions

In the interval between meetings, any Administration has the right to address to the other Administrations, thru the intermediary of the Interna-

tional Bureau, propositions concerning the Convention, its Regulations, and their Final Protocols.

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.

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 19

Examination of propositions

Every proposition is submitted to the following procedure:

A period of six months is allowed to Administrations, in order to examine the propositions and send their observations, if any, to the International Bureau. Amendments are not admitted. 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 six months are considered as abstaining. The periods above mentioned are counted from the dates of the circulars of the International Bureau.

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 above.

ARTICLE 20

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 and of Articles 32 to 36, 52 to 57, 59 to 61, 63 to 66, 68 to 81 of the Convention, of any of the Articles of its Final Protocol, of Articles 1, 5, 16, 60, 72 and 93 of its Regulations, and of all those of its Final Protocol;

b) Two-thirds of the votes, if it is a question of modifying provisions other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph;

c) A simple majority, if it is a question of interpreting the provisions of the Convention, its Regulations, and their Final Protocols except in the case of disputes to be submitted to arbitration contemplated by Article 10.

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

ARTICLE 21

Notification of decisions

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 making up and transmitting, at the request of the International Bureau, to the Governments of the contracting countries.

Additions to and modifications of the Regulations and their Final Protocols are drawn up and communicated to the Administrations by the International Bureau. The same applies to the interpretations contemplated under letter (c) of the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 22

Effective date of decisions

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

CHAPTER IV

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

ARTICLE 23

General Functions

1. A central Office functioning 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.

This Bureau is charged, principally, with assembling, coordinating, publishing and distributing information of all kinds which concerns the international postal service; with giving, at the request of the interested parties, an opinion on questions in dispute; with making known requests for modification of the Acts of the Congress; with notifying the changes adopted; and, in general, with undertaking the studies and works of editing and documentation which the Convention, the Agreements, and their Regulations attribute to it, or which may be entrusted to it in the interests of the Union.

2. 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 24

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

incurred in connection with special work entrusted to the Bureau, are shared by all the countries of the Union.

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

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

3. In the 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 it is to be placed for the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau.

TITLE II

GENERAL REGULATIONS

SOLE CHAPTER

ARTICLE 25

Liberty of transit

1. Liberty of transit is guaranteed thruout the entire territory of the Union.
2. Liberty of transit for parcel post is limited to the territory of the countries participating in that service.

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

The transit of small packets thru the territory of countries which do not admit articles of this kind is optional.

ARTICLE 26

Prohibition against unauthorized charges

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

ARTICLE 27

Temporary suspension of service

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 28

Monetary standard

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

ARTICLE 29

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 current money of that country.

ARTICLE 30

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 which are not printed in the French language must bear an interlinear translation in that language.

3. The forms mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 shall have the texts, the colors, and, as far as possible, the dimensions prescribed by the Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements.

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

ARTICLE 31

Identity cards

1. Each Administration may issue, to persons who apply for them, identity cards valid as proof of identity in all transactions effected by the post offices of the countries which do not give notice of their refusal to admit them.

2. The Administration which issues an identity card is authorized to collect, on that account, a charge not exceeding 1 franc.

3. Administrations are relieved from all responsibility when it is proved that a mail article was delivered or a money order paid upon presentation of a regular identity card.

Neither are they responsible for the consequences of loss, theft, or fraudulent use of a regular identity card.

4. An identity card is valid for a period of three years, counting from the date of issue.

TITLE III

PROVISIONS CONCERNING CORRESPONDENCE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 32

Articles of correspondence

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

The service of small packets is limited to the countries which agree to execute it in their reciprocal relations or in one direction only.

ARTICLE 33 (See Protocol II and IV)

Postage rates and general conditions

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

Articles 1	Units of weight 2	Rates 3	Limits	
			Of weight 4	Of dimensions 5
LETTERS (1st unit of weight..... (each additional unit.....)	Grams 20	Ctms. 25 15	2 kg.....	{ 45 cm. in each direction; in form of roll: 75 cm. in length and 10 cm. in diameter. Maximum: 15 cm. in length. 10.5 cm. in width. Minimum: 10 cm. in length. 7 cm. in width.
POST CARDS (single..... (with reply paid.....)		15 30		
COMMERCIAL PAPERS..... Minimum charge.....	50 50	5 25	2 kg.....	{ 45 cm. on each side; In form of roll: 75 cm. in length; 10 cm. in diameter. Prints sent open in the form of folded or unfolded cards are subject to the same minimum limits as post cards.
PRINTS.....	50	5	2 kg. (3 kg. for single volumes).	
RAISED PRINT FOR THE BLIND..... SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE..... Minimum charge.....	1,000 50	5 5	5 kg..... 500 g.....	{ 45 cm. in length; 20 cm. in width; 10 cm. in thickness. in form of roll: 45 cm. in length; 15 cm. in diameter.
SMALL PACKETS..... Minimum charge.....	50	15 50	1 kg.....	

By exception to the provisions of the 1st paragraph above, the Administrations may collect, for the delivery of small packets to the addressees, a special fee for delivery which may not exceed 25 centimes per article.

2. The limits of weight and dimensions fixed by Section 1 of the present Article do not apply to the correspondence relative to the postal service mentioned in Section 1 of Article 47.

3. Each Administration has the option of granting, in its relations with Administrations which have given their consent, to newspapers and periodicals sent directly by the publishers or their representatives, a reduction of 50 per cent in the general print rate. There are excluded from this reduction, regardless of the regularity of their publication, commercial prints such as catalogs, prospectuses, price lists, etc.

The Administrations may grant the same reduction, and in the same relations, irrespective of the senders, to books and pamphlets or sheet music, with the exception of all publicity or advertising matter other than that appearing on the covers or fly leaves of the volumes.

4. Letters shall not contain any letter, note or document having the character of actual personal correspondence addressed to persons other than the addressee or persons residing with the latter.

5. Commercial papers, prints of any kind, samples of merchandise, and small packets shall not contain any letter, note or document having the character of actual personal correspondence; they shall be so prepared as to be easily verified, except as provided by the Regulations.

It is permissible to include in small packets an open invoice reduced to its essential terms, as well as a simple copy of the address of the article with mention of the address of the sender.

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

7. Packages of samples of merchandise may not contain any article having a salable value.

8. 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 forwarded.

Articles which have been wrongly admitted may be returned to the country of origin. However, an Administration of destination whose domestic regulations do not oppose it is authorized to deliver such articles to the addressees. In such a case, it shall, if need be, apply to them the rates and surcharges prescribed for the class of correspondence to which they actually belong. As for articles exceeding the maximum weight-limits fixed by Section 1 of the present Article they may be rated in accordance with their actual weight.

ARTICLE 34

Prepayment

As a general rule, all the articles designated in Article 32 must be fully prepaid by the sender.

Articles other than letters and single post cards which are unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid, or reply post cards both halves of which are not fully prepaid at the time of mailing, are not dispatched.

ARTICLE 35

Charge on unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence

With the exceptions provided by Article 45, 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 postage or double the deficiency, to be paid by the addressees; but that charge may not be lower than 10 centimes.

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

ARTICLE 36

Surcharges

There may be collected, in addition to the rates fixed by Article 33, for every article transported by extraordinary services involving special payment, a surcharge proportionate to the expenses incurred.

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

ARTICLE 37

Special charges

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

2. The Administration of the country of destination is authorized to collect a special charge in accordance with its own legislation on articles addressed "General Delivery".

ARTICLE 38

Dutiable articles

Small packets may contain articles liable to customs duty.

The same applies to letters when the country of destination permits the importation of dutiable articles in that form.

ARTICLE 39

Customs inspection

The Administration of the country of destination is authorized to submit the correspondence mentioned in the preceding Article to customs inspection, and, if necessary, to open them officially.

ARTICLE 40

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 50 centimes at most per article.

ARTICLE 41

Customs duties and other non-postal charges

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

ARTICLE 42

Prepayment of customs duty, etc.

1. In relations between countries which have come to an agreement to that effect, the senders may assume, by means of a previous declaration at the office of mailing, payment of the whole of the postal and non-postal charges with which the articles are assessed on delivery.

In such a case, the senders must promise to pay such amounts as may be claimed by the office of destination, and, if need be, post sufficient surety.

The Administration which advances the charges on behalf of the sender is authorized to collect a commission therefor which may not exceed 50 centimes per article. This charge is independent of the one provided for by Article 40 preceding for customs clearance.

2. Every Administration has the right to limit this prepayment service to registered articles.

ARTICLE 43

Cancellation of customs duty

The Administrations undertake to make representations to the respective Customs Administrations with a view to having the customs duties annulled on articles returned to the country of origin, destroyed because of complete deterioration of the contents, or forwarded to a third country.

ARTICLE 44

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 undertake that service in their reciprocal relations.

2. Such articles, known as "special-delivery articles," are liable, in addition to the regular postage, to a special charge of at least double the postage on an ordinary single-rate letter, and at most one franc. This charge must be fully prepaid by the sender.

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 not exceeding that collected in the domestic service.

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 35.

ARTICLE 45

Prohibitions

1. It is forbidden to send by mail:

(a) Articles which, by their nature or packing, may expose postal employees to danger, or soil or damage the mails.

(b) Explosive, inflammable or dangerous substances.

(c) Live animals, with the exception of bees, leeches and silkworms.

(d) Articles liable to customs duty, with the exceptions provided for by Article 38, as well as samples sent in quantities for the purpose of avoiding the collection of such duty.

However, this prohibition does not apply to dutiable printed matter.

(e) Opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics.

(f) Obscene or immoral articles.

(g) Any articles whatever whose entry or circulation is prohibited in the country of origin or that of destination.

It is also forbidden to send, either in the unregistered mails or in registered or unregistered small packets, coins, banknotes, paper money or any values payable to the bearer; platinum, gold or silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; precious stones, jewelry and other precious articles.

The sending of canceled or uncanceled stamps in unsealed envelopes is prohibited.

2. Articles coming under the above prohibitions which have been wrongly accepted for mailing must be treated as follows:

(a) The articles enumerated under letters (a), (d), (e) and (g) of Section 1 above are treated in accordance with the domestic regulations of the Administration which discovers their presence. However, articles containing opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics are in no case either delivered to the addressee or returned to origin;

(b) The articles enumerated under (b) and (f) shall be destroyed on the spot by the first Administration which discovers their presence;

(c) The articles enumerated under (c), as well as in the last two paragraphs of Section 1, shall be returned to the country of origin, unless the Administration of the country of destination is disposed to deliver them as an exceptional measure to the addressees.

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, so that it may take the necessary action.

3. Moreover, the right is reserved for every country to refuse to convey in transit in open mail over its territory articles other than letters and post cards in regard to which the laws, ordinances or decrees regulating the conditions of their publication or circulation in that country have not been observed.

These articles shall be returned to the country of origin.

ARTICLE 46

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 is authorized by the domestic regulations of the country 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 the cards; articles regularly prepaid for their first transmission and on which the additional postage has been paid before their redirection; as well as newspapers and packages of newspapers and periodicals whose address bears the words "Abonnement-poste" (Subscription by mail) sent under the Agreement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

3. 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 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 47

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 Administrations, as well as that for which the franking privilege is expressly provided by the provisions of the Convention and Agreements and their Regulations, is exempt from all postal charges.

2. Correspondence, with the exception of collect-on-delivery articles, addressed to prisoners of war or mailed by them, is likewise exempt from all postal charges, not only in the countries of origin and destination but also in intermediate countries.

The same is true of correspondence concerning prisoners of war, sent or received either directly or as intermediary by the information offices which may be established on behalf of such persons in belligerent countries or in neutral countries which have received belligerents on their territory.

Belligerents received and interned in a neutral country are assimilated to prisoners of war properly so-called, insofar as the application of the above provisions is concerned.

ARTICLE 48 (See Protocol V)

Reply Coupons

Reply coupons are placed on sale in the countries of the Union.

The selling price thereof is determined by the interested Administrations, but may not be less than 37½ centimes or the equivalent of that sum in money of the country selling them.

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

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

ARTICLE 49 (See Protocol I)

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.

2. The request to be made to that effect is sent by mail or by telegraph at the expense of the sender, who must pay, for every request by mail, the charge applicable to a single-rate registered letter; and, for every request by telegraph, the charge for the telegram.

ARTICLE 50

Forwarding. Undelivered correspondence

1. In case of change of residence of the addressee, articles of correspondence are forwarded to him, unless the sender has forbidden the forwarding by an appropriate notation on the address side.

2. Correspondence which is undeliverable for any reason must be returned immediately to the country of origin.

3. The period of retention for correspondence held at the disposal of the addressees or addressed "general delivery" is fixed by the regulations of the country of destination. However, such period may not exceed two months as a general rule, except in particular cases where the Administration of destination deems it necessary to extend it, as an exceptional measure, up to four 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 on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

4. Prints without value are not returned, unless the sender, by a notation on the outside of the article, requests its return. Registered prints must 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 the case of forwarding to another country, or of non-delivery, the general-delivery fee, the customs-clearance fee, the additional special-delivery fee, and the special fee for the delivery of small packets to the addressees, are canceled.

ARTICLE 51

Inquiries

1. An inquiry as to the disposal made of any article may give rise to the collection of a fee fixed at 1 franc maximum.

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

2. Inquiries are accepted only within the period of one year, counting from the day following that of mailing of the article.

3. Every Administration is obliged to accept inquiries concerning articles mailed on the territory of other Administrations. The inquiry fee is retained in its entirety by the Administration accepting the inquiry.

4. When an inquiry has been made necessary thru a fault of the service the inquiry fee is returned.

CHAPTER II

REGISTERED ARTICLES

ARTICLE 52 (See Protocol VI)

Charges

1. The articles of correspondence designated in Article 32 may be sent under registration.

However, the registration fee applicable to the reply half of a post card can not be legally paid by the original sender of the article.

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

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

5. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid registered articles which have been wrongly sent to the country of destination are, if delivered, rated in accordance with the provisions laid down for unpaid or insufficiently prepaid ordinary articles.

ARTICLE 53

Return receipts

The sender of a registered article may obtain a return receipt by paying, at the time of mailing, a fixed charge of 40 centimes at most.

The return receipt may be requested after mailing the article, within the period and upon payment of the charge fixed by Article 51 for inquiries.

ARTICLE 54

Extent of responsibility

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

The sender is entitled, on that account, to indemnity, the amount of which is fixed at 50 francs for each article.

ARTICLE 55

Exceptions to the principle of responsibility

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

(a) In case of force majeure; however, the responsibility is maintained in regard to an Administration of origin which has undertaken to cover the risks of force majeure (Art. 52, Sec. 4). The country responsible for the loss must, in accordance with its domestic legislation, decide whether such loss is due to circumstances constituting force majeure;

(b) When they can not account for the articles as a result of the destruction of the service records due to a case of force majeure;

(c) When it is a question of an article whose contents fall within the scope of the prohibitions laid down by Article 45, Section 1;

(d) When the sender has not made any inquiry within the period contemplated by Article 51.

ARTICLE 56

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 addressed "general delivery" or held at the disposal of the addressees, responsibility ceases upon delivery to a person who has proved his identity in accordance with the regulations in force in the country of destination, and whose name and description are in conformity with the indications of the address.

ARTICLE 57

Payment of indemnity

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

ARTICLE 58

Period for payment

1. The payment of the 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.

The dispatching Administration may exceptionally postpone settlement of the indemnity beyond the period prescribed by the preceding paragraph when the question of knowing whether the loss of the article was due to a case of force majeure has not yet been settled.

2. The Administration of origin is authorized to settle with the sender on behalf of the Administration of intermediation or of destination which, duly advised of the application, has let three months pass without settling the matter; that period is extended to six months in relations with distant countries.

ARTICLE 59

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, can not establish either delivery to the addressee or regular transmission to the next Administration, as the case may be.

However, an Administration of intermediation or destination is released from all responsibility when it can prove that it has not received any inquiry until after the destruction of the service records relative to the article sought, the retention-period prescribed by Article 78 of the Regulations having expired. This reservation does not affect the rights of the claimant.

If the loss has taken place in the course of conveyance, without its being possible to determine on the territory or in the service of which country the loss occurred, the Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares. However, the whole of the indemnity due must be turned over to the Administration of origin by the first Administration which can not establish the regular transmission of the article in question to the corresponding service. It is incumbent upon the latter Administration to recover from the other responsible Administrations the share of each of them in the indemnity paid to the sender.

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

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

4. By the fact of the payment of the indemnity, the responsible Administration is subrogated up to the amount of that indemnity in the rights of the person who has received it for all eventual recourse against the addressee, the sender, or a third party.

5. In case of subsequent recovery of a registered article considered as lost, the person to whom the indemnity has been paid shall be advised that he may obtain possession of the article by repaying the amount of the indemnity.

ARTICLE 60

Repayments of the indemnity to the Administration of origin

1. The Administration which is responsible, or on whose behalf the payment is made in accordance with Article 58, is bound to reimburse the dispatching Administration, within a period of three months following notification of the payment, for the amount of the indemnity actually paid to the sender.

That reimbursement is effected without expense for the creditor Administration by means of either a money order, a check or a draft payable at sight on the capital or on a commercial city of the creditor country, or in coin current in the creditor country. At the expiration of the period of three months the sum due to the dispatching Administration bears interest at the rate of 7 per cent a year, counting from the date of expiration of the said period.

2. The Administration of origin may claim the repayment of the indemnity from the responsible Administration only within the period of two years, counting from the date of notification of the loss; or, if occasion arises, from the date of expiration of the period contemplated by Article 58, Sec. 2.

3. The 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 the payment.

4. 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

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY ARTICLES

ARTICLE 61

Rates and conditions. Settlement

1. Registered articles may be sent C.O.D. in relations between countries whose Administrations agree to conduct that service.

Barring contrary agreement, the amount to be collected is expressed in the money of the country of origin of the article.

The maximum C.O.D. charge is equal to the maximum amount fixed for money orders addressed to the country of origin of the article.

C.O.D. articles are subject to the conditions and rates applicable to registered articles.

The sender also pays a fixed fee, which may not exceed 50 centimes per article, and a proportional fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ percent at most of the amount of the C.O.D. charge.

Each Administration has the option of adopting, for the collection of the proportional fee, the scale which is most convenient for its service.

2. The amount collected from the addressee is transmitted to the sender by means of a C.O.D. money order, which is issued free of charge.

3. Administrations may agree upon some other procedure for the settlement of the sums collected. They may, in particular, undertake to turn them over to a current postal account in the country of destination of the article.

In this case, in the absence of contrary arrangements, the amount of the C.O.D. charge shall be indicated in money of the country of destination. There is collected from the sender, in addition to the postage for a registered article, a fixed fee of 25 centimes at most. The Administration of destination turns over to the current account, by means of a domestic transfer bulletin, the amount collected from the addressee, after deducting a fixed fee of 25 centimes at most and the ordinary transfer charge applicable in its domestic service.

ARTICLE 62

Cancellation or reduction of the amount to be collected

The sender of a registered C.O.D. article may request total or partial cancellation of the amount to be collected.

Requests of this nature are subject to the same provisions as requests for withdrawal or change of address.

If the request for total or partial cancellation of the C.O.D. charge must be sent by telegram, the charge for the telegram is increased by the rate applicable to a single-rate registered letter.

ARTICLE 63

Responsibility in case of loss of articles

The loss of a registered C.O.D. article involves the responsibility of the postal service under the conditions laid down by Articles 54 and 55.

ARTICLE 64

Guarantee of sums regularly collected

The sums regularly collected from the addressee, whether or not they have been converted into money orders or turned over to a current postal account,

are guaranteed to the sender under the conditions laid down by the Agreement concerning Money Orders, or by the provisions governing the postal-check service.

ARTICLE 65

Indemnity in case of non-collection, insufficient or fraudulent collection

1. If the article has been delivered to the addressee without collecting the amount of the C.O.D. charge, the sender is entitled to indemnity, provided that an application has been made within the period prescribed by Article 51, Section 2, and unless the non-collection is due to fault or negligence on his part, or unless the contents of the article come under the prohibitions laid down by Article 45.

The same applies if the sum collected from the addressee is lower than the amount of the C.O.D. charge or if the collection has been made fraudulently.

In any case, the indemnity may not exceed the amount to be collected on delivery.

2. By the fact of the payment of the indemnity, the responsible Administration is subrogated, up to the amount of such indemnity, in the rights of the person who has received it, for all eventual recourse against the addressee, the sender, or third parties.

ARTICLE 66

Sums regularly collected. Indemnity. Payment and recourse

The obligation of paying the amounts regularly collected, as well as the indemnity referred to in the preceding Article, falls upon the Administration to which the office of origin of the article belongs, subject to its right to recourse against the responsible Administration.

ARTICLE 67

Period for payment

The provisions of Article 58 concerning the periods for payment of indemnity for the loss of a registered article are applicable to the payment of the sums collected or the indemnity for C.O.D. articles.

ARTICLE 68

Fixing of responsibility

The payment by the dispatching Administration of the sums regularly collected, as well as of the indemnity provided for by Article 65, is effected on behalf of the Administration of destination. The latter is responsible, unless it can prove that the irregularity was due to the failure of the dispatching Administration to observe a provision of the regulations.

In the case of fraudulent collection as a result of the loss of a C.O.D. article in the service, the responsibility of the Administrations involved is determined in accordance with the rules laid down by Article 59 for the loss of registered articles in general.

However, the responsibility of an intermediate Administration which does not participate in the C.O.D. service is limited to that prescribed by Articles 54 and 55 for registered articles.

The other Administrations shall pay the amount not covered by that Administration in equal shares.

ARTICLE 69

Repayment of sums advanced

The Administration of destination is bound to reimburse the Administration of origin, under the conditions prescribed by Article 60, for the sums which have been advanced on its behalf.

ARTICLE 70

C.O.D. money orders and transfer bulletins

1. The amount of a C.O.D. money order which, for any reason, has not been paid to the payee, is not repaid to the Administration of issue. It is held at the disposal of the payee by the Administration of origin of the C.O.D. article, and finally reverts to that Administration, after the expiration of the period prescribed by law.

In all other respects, and apart from the exceptions laid down by the Regulations, C.O.D. money orders are subject to the provisions of the Agreement concerning Money Orders.

2. When, for any reason, a transfer bulletin, issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 61, Section 3, can not be entered to the credit of the payee indicated by the sender of the C.O.D. article, the amount of this bulletin shall be placed, by the Administration which has cashed it, at the disposal of the Administration of origin, to be paid to the sender of the article.

If this payment can not be effected, the procedure outlined in Section 1 of the present Article is followed.

ARTICLE 71

Sharing of C.O.D. charges and fees

The Administration of origin credits the Administration of destination, under the conditions fixed by the Regulations, with a fixed quota of 20 centimes per C.O.D. article, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ percent of the total amount of C.O.D. money orders paid.

The charges fixed by Section 3 of Article 61 are retained in their entirety by the Administration which has collected them.

CHAPTER IV

RETENTION OF POSTAGE. TRANSIT AND WAREHOUSING CHARGES

ARTICLE 72

Retention of postage

Except in cases expressly provided for by the Convention, each Administration retains the whole of the sums which it has collected.

ARTICLE 73

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:	<i>Fr. c.</i>	<i>Fr. c.</i>
Up to 1,000 km.	0.75	0.10
From 1,000 to 2,000 km.	1.00	.15
From 2,000 to 3,000 km.	1.50	.20
From 3,000 to 6,000 km.	2.50	.30
From 6,000 to 9,000 km.	3.50	.40
Over 9,000 km.	4.50	.50
2°. Maritime transit:		
Up to 300 nautical miles	0.75	.10
From 300 to 1,500 nautical miles	2.00	.25
Between Europe and North America	3.00	.40
From 1,500 to 6,000 nautical miles	4.00	.50
Over 6,000 nautical miles	6.00	.75

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 the preceding Section 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 transit charges may not exceed 6 francs per kilogram of letters

and post cards or 0.75 francs per kilogram of other articles. When the totals of such charges exceed 6 francs and 0.75 francs respectively, they are divided between the Administrations taking part in the conveyance in proportion to the distances traversed, without prejudice to different arrangements which may be made between the parties concerned.

4. Barring contrary agreement, maritime transportation effected directly between two countries by means of ships belonging to one of them, as well as conveyances effected between two offices of the same country through the intermediary of services belonging to another country, are considered as third services.

5. The transit charges for correspondence exchanged in open mail between two Administrations are fixed, regardless of the weight or destination, at 5 centimes per article, irrespective of the classification thereof.

6. Small packets, newspapers or packets 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 in closed mails, and as units in regard to open-mail transit.

ARTICLE 74 (See Protocol X)

Warehousing charges

The warehousing in a port of closed mails brought by one steamship and intended to be taken away by another steamship gives rise to the payment of a charge fixed at 50 centimes per sack, for the profit of the Postal Administration to which the place of warehousing belongs, unless that Administration already receives payment for territorial or maritime transit.

ARTICLE 75

Freedom from transit charges

The following are exempt from all maritime or territorial transit charges: The correspondence sent free of postage mentioned in Article 47; 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, especially correspondence relative to postal checks.

Missent dispatches are considered, insofar as the payment of transit and warehousing charges is concerned, as tho they had followed their normal route.

ARTICLE 76

Extraordinary services

The transit charges specified under Article 73 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 this class of conveyance are fixed from time to time among the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 77

Payments and accounts

1. The transit and warehousing charges are 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 by the services of any country.

The Regulations determine the period and length of application of the statistics.

3. An Administration is authorized to submit to a Commission of arbiters 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 10.

The arbitrators have the right to fix the just amount of the transit charges to be paid.

ARTICLE 78

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, thru the intermediary of land or sea services maintained by 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 mails; 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 between the Administrations concerned, the Postal Administration dispatching or receiving the mails in question is indebted to the intermediate Administrations for transit charges calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 73.

VARIOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 79

Failure to observe liberty of transit

When a country does not observe the provisions of Article 25 concerning liberty of transit, the Administrations have the right to discontinue postal

service with it. They must give advance notice of that measure by telegram to the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 80

Obligations

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

(a) For punishing both the counterfeiting and the fraudulent employment of international reply coupons and the fraudulent use, for the prepayment of mail articles, of counterfeit or used postage stamps, as well as of counterfeit or used impressions of stamping machines or printed indicia;

(b) For prohibiting and suppressing the fraudulent manufacture, sale, peddling or distribution of embossed or adhesive stamps in use in the postal service which are counterfeited or imitated in such a way that they might be mistaken for embossed or adhesive stamps issued by the Administration of one of the contracting countries;

(c) For punishing the fraudulent manufacture and circulation of postal identity cards, as well as the fraudulent employment of such cards;

(d) For preventing, and, if occasion arises, punishing the insertion of opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics in mail articles in favor of which such insertion is not expressly authorized by the Convention and Agreements of the Union.

FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 81

Effective date and duration of the Convention

The present Convention will become effective on July 1, 1930, and will remain in force for an indefinite period.

In faith of which, 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 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and a copy of which will be delivered to each Party.

Done at London, June 28, 1929.

For Afghanistan:

For the Union of South Africa:

J. N. REDELINGHUYS
D. J. O'KELLY

For Albania:

M. LIBOHOVA

For Germany:

Dr. K. SAUTER
Dr. W. KÜSGEN
K. ZIEGLER

For the United States of America:

For Joseph Stewart:

E. R. WHITE
EUGENE R. WHITE

For the whole of the insular possessions
of the United States of America
other than the Philippine Islands:

EUGENE R. WHITE

For the Philippine Islands:

C. E. UNSON
JOSÉ TOPACIO

- For the Argentine Republic:
- For the Commonwealth of Australia:
M. B. HARRY
- For Austria:
WALTHER STOECKL
- For Belgium:
O. SCHOCKAERT
HUB. KRAINS
- For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
HALEWYCK DE HEUSCH
F. G. TONDEUR
JAMAR
- For Bolivia:
ZAC. BENAVIDES
- For Brazil:
JM EULALIO
- For Bulgaria:
M. SAVOFF
N. BOSCHNACOFF
- For Canada:
L. J. GABOURY
ARTHUR WEBSTER
- For Chile:
ANTONIO HUNEEUS
MIGUEL A. PARRA
C. VERNEUIL
- For China:
LIU SHU-FAN
- For the Republic of Colombia:
JORGE GARCÉS B.
- For the Republic of Costa Rica:
PERCY G. HARRISON
- For the Republic of Cuba:
GUILLERMO PATTERSON
- For Denmark:
V. HOLMBLAD
- For the Free City of Danzig:
STANISLAW ŁÓŚ
VICTOR ZANDER
ALFRED NORDMANN
- For the Dominican Republic:
Dr. E. R. LLUBERES
- For Egypt:
H. MAZLOUM
R. SIDHOM
- For Ecuador:
E. CHACÓN Q.
E. L. ANDRADE
- For Spain:
A. CAMACHO
- For the whole of the Spanish colonies:
A. RAMOS GARCIA
- For Estonia:
G. JALLAJAS
- For Ethiopia:
B. MARGOS
A. BOUSSON
- For Finland:
G. E. F. ALBRECHT
- For France:
M. LEBON
L. GENTHON
BOUSQUIÉ
MAINGUET
GRANDSIMON
DUSSERRE
- For Algeria:
E. HUGUENIN
- For the French colonies and protectorates in Indo-China:
For M. Régismanset:
J. CASSAGNAC
- For the whole of the other French colonies:
J. CASSAGNAC
- For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
F. H. WILLIAMSON
W. G. GILBERT
F. C. G. TWINN
F. R. RADICE
D. O. LUMLEY
- For Greece:
TH. PENTHÉROUDAKIS
D. BERNARDOS
- For Guatemala:
JOSÉ MATOS
- For the Republic of Haiti:
J. G. DALZELL
- For the Kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd and dependencies:
CHEIK HAFIZ WAHBA
- For the Republic of Honduras:
HUMBERTO BLANCO-FOMBONA
- For Hungary:
G. BARON SZALAY
CHARLES DE FORSTER
- For British India:
H. A. SAMS
G. V. BEWOOR
L. P. KULKARNI
P. N. MUKERJI
- For Iraq:
DOUGLAS W. GUMBLEY

For the Irish Free State:

P. S. ÓH-ÉIGEARTAIGH
R. S. O'CRUIMÍN
S. S. PUIRSÉAL

For Iceland:

V. HOLMBLAD

For Italy:

BIAGIO BORRIELLO
PIETRO TOSTI
MICHELE GALDI

For the whole of the Italian colonies:

RICCARDO ASTUTO

For Japan:

H. KAWAI
NACTARO YAMAMOTO
J. SHIMIDZU

For Chosen:

NACTARO YAMAMOTO
JINGORO HIRAO

For the whole of the other Japanese dependencies:

H. KAWAI
NOBORU TOMIZU

For Latvia:

A. AUZINŠ

For the Republic of Liberia:

C. W. DRESSELHUYS

For Lithuania:

A. SRUOGA
G. KROLIS

For Luxemburg:

JAAQUES

For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone):

JACQUES TRUELLE

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):

A. CAMACHO

For Mexico:

LINO B. ROCHÍN
JOSÉ V. CHÁVEZ

For Nicaragua:

EDUARDO PÉREZ-TRIANA

For Norway:

KLAUS HELSING
OSKAR HOMME

For New Zealand:

G. McNAMARA

For the Republic of Panama:

CARLOS A. LÓPEZ G.

For Paraguay:

For the Netherlands:

DAMME
DUYNSTEE

For the Netherlands Indies:

J. VAN DER WERF
W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK
DOMMISSE
HOOGWOONING

For the Netherlands colonies in America:

W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK
HOOGWOONING

For Peru:

M. DE FREYRE Y S.
A. S. SALAZAR

For Persia:

HOVHANNÈS KHAN MOSSAED
R. ARDJOMENDE

For Poland:

ŁOŚ
DR. MARJAN BLACHIER

For Portugal:

JOSE VASCO DE CARVALHO
ADALBERTO DA COSTA VEIGA

For the Portuguese colonies in Africa:

MARIO CORRÊA BARATA DA CRUZ

For the Portuguese colonies of Asia and Oceania:

LUCIANO BOTELHO DA COSTA MARTINS

For Rumania:

GÉNÉRAL MIHAIL
I. MANEA

For the Republic of San Marino:

M. A. JAMIESON
GIOVANNI SOVRANI

For the Republic of Salvador:

ANTONIO REYES-GUERRA

For the Saar Territory:

P. COURTILET
A. AREND

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

G. DIOURITCH

For Siam:

PHYA PRAKIT KOLASASTRA
LUANG BAHIDDHA NUKARA

For Sweden:

ANDERS ÖRNE
GUNNAR LAGER
FR. SANDBERG

For Switzerland:

P. DUBOIS
C. ROCHES
L. ROULET

For Czechoslovakia:

Dr. OTOKAR RŮŽIČKA
JOSEF ZABRODSKY

For Tunisia:

JACQUES DUMAINE
DUPONT

For Turkey:

ALI RAANA
YUSUF ARIFI

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Dr. EUGÈNE HIRSCHFELD
M. KHODEEFF
E. SYREVITCH

For Uruguay:

F. A. COSTANZO

For the Vatican City State:

W. A. S. HEWINS

For the United States of Venezuela:

LUIS ALEJANDRO AGUILAR
E. ARROYO LAMEDA

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 49 of the Convention do not apply to Great Britain, nor to the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, whose domestic legislation does not permit the withdrawal or change of address of correspondence upon the request of the sender.

II

Equivalents. Maximum and minimum limits

1. Each country has the option of increasing by 50 percent, or of decreasing by 20 percent, at most, the postage rates fixed by Article 33, Section 1, in accordance with the indications of the following table:

	Minimum limits	Maximum limits
Letters:	<i>Centimes</i>	<i>Centimes</i>
First unit.....	20	37.5
Each additional unit.....	12	22.5
Post cards:		
Single.....	12	22.5
With reply paid.....	24	45
Commercial papers, each 50 grams.....	4	7.5
Minimum charge.....	20	37.5
Prints, each 50 grams.....	4	7.5
Raised print for the blind, each 1000 grams.....	4	7.5
Samples, each 50 grams.....	4	7.5
Minimum charge.....	8	15
Small packets, each 50 grams.....	12	22.5
Minimum charge.....	40	75

The rates chosen shall, as far as possible, be in the same proportion as the basic rates, each Administration having the option of rounding off its rates to suit the conveniences of its monetary system.

2. It is permissible for each country to reduce the postage on single post cards to 10 centimes, and that on reply post cards to 20 centimes.

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

III

Mailing of correspondence in another country

No country is bound to dispatch 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 transported subsequently 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.

IV

Avoirdupois ounce

It is admitted, as an exceptional measure, that countries which, on account of their domestic legislation, can not adopt the decimal metric system as a standard of weight, have the option of substituting for the avoirdupois ounce (28.3465 grams), assimilating one ounce to 20 grams for letters and 2 ounces to 50 grams for commercial papers, prints, samples and small packets.

V

Reply coupons

Administrations have the option of not undertaking the sale of reply coupons.

VI

Registration fee

Countries which can not fix at 40 centimes the registration fee contemplated by Article 52, Section 2, of the Convention, are authorized to collect a fee which may amount to as much as 50 centimes, or their domestic registration fee if this is higher.

VII

Air services

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 of it and its Regulations.

However, by exception to the general provisions of the Convention, the modification of those provisions may be undertaken from time to time by a Conference comprising the representatives of the Administrations directly interested.

That Conference may be called together thru the intermediary of the International Bureau, at the request of three at least of those Administrations.

All the provisions proposed by that Conference shall be submitted, thru 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.

VIII

Special transit charges for the Trans-Siberian route

By exception to the provisions of Article 73, Section 1 (Table), the Postal Administration of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is authorized to collect transit charges for the Trans-Siberian Railway for both routes (Manchuria or Vladivostok) at the rate of 4.50 francs for L. C. [*lettres, cartes*] and 0.50 francs for A. O. [*autres objets*] per kilogram, respectively, for distances exceeding 6000 km.

IX

Special transit charges for Uruguay

As an exceptional measure, Uruguay is authorized to collect, for all oversea dispatches unloaded at Montevideo which it forwards by its own services to countries beyond, the land-transit charges contemplated by Article 73 of the Convention, or 75 centimes per kilogram of letters and post cards and 10 centimes per kilogram of other articles.

X

Warehousing charges

As an exceptional measure, the Portuguese Administration is authorized to collect, for all mails transshipped at the port of Lisbon, the warehousing charges prescribed by Article 74 of the Convention.

XI

Protocol left open to the Countries not represented

As Afghanistan and the Argentine Republic, which form part of the Postal Union, were not represented at the Congress, the Protocol remains open to

them in order that they may adhere to the Convention and the Agreements concluded there, or merely to one or another of them.

The Protocol also remains open for the same purpose to Paraguay, whose delegate was obliged to leave before signing the Acts.

XII

Protocol left open to the Countries represented for signatures and adhesions

The Protocol remains open to those Countries whose representatives have signed today only the Convention or a certain number of the Agreements 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.

XIII

Period for notification of adhesions

The adhesions contemplated in Articles XI and XII above shall be communicated by the respective Governments, thru diplomatic channels, to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the latter to the States of the Union. The period which is allowed to them to make such notification will expire on July 1, 1930.

XIV

Preparatory committee

1. A Committee composed of fourteen members, representing the Administrations designated by a majority of votes of the Congress, and of the Director of the International Bureau, is charged with preparing for the following Congress, and in particular with studying the propositions made in view of that Congress, with comparing and coordinating them, giving its opinion on all questions, and finally with presenting a draft and a report which may serve as the basis for the deliberations of the Congress.

2. The Preparatory Committee is called together at the proper time by the International Bureau, prior to the opening of the following Congress, and the draft and report mentioned in the preceding Section are distributed among the Administrations four months at least before the opening of the Congress.

3. The International Bureau undertakes the secretarial work of the Committee.

In faith of which, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol, which will have the same force and validity as if the provisions which it contains were included in the text of the Convention to which it belongs, and they have signed it in a single copy which will remain filed in the Archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and a copy of which will be delivered to each Party.

Done at London, June 28, 1929.

- For Afghanistan:
- For the Union of South Africa:
J. N. REDELINGHUYNS
D. J. O'KELLY
- For Albania:
M. LIBOHOVA
- For Germany:
Dr. K. SAUTTER
Dr. W. KÜSGEN
K. ZIEGLER
- For the United States of America:
For Joseph Stewart:
E. R. WHITE
EUGENE R. WHITE
- For the whole of the insular possessions
of the United States of America
other than the Philippine Islands:
EUGENE R. WHITE
- For the Philippine Islands:
C. E. UNSON
JOSÉ TOPACIO
- For the Argentine Republic:
- For the Commonwealth of Australia:
M. B. HARRY
- For Austria:
WALTHER STOECKL
- For Belgium:
O. SCHOCKAERT
HUB. KRAINS
- For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
HALEWYCK DE HEUSCH
F. G. TONDEUR
JAMAR
- For Bolivia:
ZAC. BENAVIDES
- For Brazil:
JM EULALIO
- For Bulgaria:
M. SAVOFF
N. BOSCHNACOFF
- For Canada:
L. J. GABOURY
ARTHUR WEBSTER
- For Chile:
ANTONIO HUNEEUS
MIGUEL A. PARRA
C. VERNEUIL
- For China:
LIU SHU-FAN
- For the Republic of Colombia:
JORGE GARCÉS B.
- For the Republic of Costa Rica:
PERCY G. HARRISON
- For the Republic of Cuba:
GUILLERMO PATTERSON
- For Denmark:
V. HOLMBLAD
- For the Free City of Danzig:
STANISŁAW ŁOŚ
VICTOR ZANDER
ALFRED NORDMANN
- For the Dominican Republic:
Dr. E. R. LLUBERES
- For Egypt:
H. MAZLOUM
R. SIDHOM
- For Ecuador:
E. CHACÓN Q.
E. L. ANDRADE
- For Spain:
A. CAMACHO
- For the whole of the Spanish colonies:
A. RAMOS GARCIA
- For Estonia:
G. JALLAJAS
- For Ethiopia:
B. MARCOS
A. BOUSSON
- For Finland:
G. E. F. ALBRECHT
- For France:
M. LEBON
L. GENTHON
BOUSQUIÉ
MAINGUET
GRANDSIMON
DUSSEYRE
- For Algeria:
E. HUGUENIN
- For the French colonies and protector-
ates in Indo-China:
For M. Régismanset:
J. CASSAGNAC
- For the whole of the other French
colonies:
J. CASSAGNAC
- For the United Kingdom of Great Brit-
ain and Northern Ireland:
F. H. WILLIAMSON
W. G. GILBERT
F. C. G. TWINN
F. R. RADICE
D. O. LUMLEY

- For Greece:
TH. PENTHÉROUDAKIS
D. BERNARDOS
- For Guatemala:
JOSÉ MATOS
- For the Republic of Haiti:
J. G. DALZELL
- For the Kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd
and dependencies:
CHEIK HAFIZ WAHBA
- For the Republic of Honduras:
HUMBERTO BLANCO-FOMBONA
- For Hungary:
G. BARON SZALAY
CHARLES DE FORSTER
- For British India:
H. A. SAMS
G. V. BEWOOR
L. P. KULKARNI
P. N. MUKERJI
- For Iraq:
DOUGLAS W. GUMBLEY
- For the Irish Free State:
P. S. ÓH-ÉIGEARTAIGH
R. S. O'CRUIMÍN
S. S. PUIRSÉAL
- For Iceland:
V. HOLMBLAD
- For Italy:
BIAGIO BORRIELLO
PIETRO TOSTI
MICHELE GALDI
- For the whole of the Italian colonies:
RICCARDO ASTUTO
- For Japan:
H. KAWAI
NAOTARO YAMAMOTO
J. SHIMIDZU
- For Chosen:
NAOTARO YAMAMOTO
JINGORO HIRAO
- For the whole of the other Japanese
dependencies:
H. KAWAI
NOBORU TOMIZU
- For Latvia:
A. AUZIŅŠ
- For the Republic of Liberia:
C. W. DRESSELHUYS
- For Lithuania:
A. SRUOGA
G. KROLIS
- For Luxemburg:
JAAQUES
- For Morocco (except the Spanish
Zone):
JACQUES TRUELLE
- For Morocco (Spanish Zone):
A. CAMACHO
- For Mexico:
LINO B. ROCHÍN
JOSÉ V. CHÁVEZ
- For Nicaragua:
EDUARDO PÉREZ-TRIANA
- For Norway:
KLAUS HELSING
OSKAR HOMME
- For New Zealand:
G. MCNAMARA
- For the Republic of Panama:
CARLOS A. LÓPEZ G.
- For Paraguay:
DUYNSTEE
- For the Netherlands:
DAMME
DUYNSTEE
- For the Netherlands Indies:
J. VAN DER WERF
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DOMMISSE
HOOGWOONING
- For the Netherlands colonies in America:
W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK
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- For Peru:
M. DE FREYRE Y S.
A. S. SALAZAR
- For Persia:
HOVHANNÈS KHAN MOSSAED
R. ARDJOMENDE
- For Poland:
ŁOŚ
DR. MARJAN BLACHIER
- For Portugal:
JOSE VASCO DE CARVALHO
ADALBERTO DA COSTA VEIGA
- For the Portuguese colonies in Africa:
MARIO CORRÊA BARATA DA CRUZ

For the Portuguese colonies of Asia and Oceania: LUCIANO BOTELHO DA COSTA MARTINS	For Switzerland: P. DUBOIS C. ROCHES L. ROULET
For Rumania: GÉNÉRAL MIHAIL I. MANEA	For Czechoslovakia: DR. OTOKAR RŮŽIČKA JOSEF ZABRODSKY
For the Republic of San Marino: M. A. JAMIESON GIOVANNI SOVRANI	For Tunisia: JACQUES DUMAINE DUPONT
For the Republic of Salvador: ANTONIO REYES-GUERRA	For Turkey: ALI RAANA YUSUF ARIFI
For the Saar Territory: P. COURTILET A. AREND	For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: DR. EUGÈNE HIRSCHFELD M. KHODEEFF E. SYREVITCH
For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes: G. DIOURITCH	For Uruguay: F. A. COSTANZO
For Siam: PHYA PRAKIT KOLASASTRA LUANG BAHIDDHA NUKARA	For the Vatican City State: W. A. S. HEWINS
For Sweden: ANDERS ÖRNE GUNNAR LAGER FR. SANDBERG	For the United States of Venezuela: LUIS ALEJANDRO AGUILAR E. ARROYO LAMEDA

[For text of regulations for execution of the convention, see 46 Stat. 2579.]

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF REGULAR MAILS BY AIR

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OF REGULAR MAILS BY AIR

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PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE TRANSPORTATION OF REGULAR MAILS BY AIR

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

Articles of correspondence admitted to aerial transportation

1. There are admitted to aerial transportation, over all or part of the route, all the articles designated in Article 32 of the Universal Postal Convention, namely: letters, post cards (single or with reply paid), commercial papers, prints of all kinds (including raised print for the blind), samples of merchandise, small packets as well as money orders and subscriptions by mail. These articles take, in this case, the name of "air-mail correspondence."

2. The articles mentioned in Article 32 of the Convention may be subjected to the formality of registration.

3. Insured articles (letters and boxes) may also be admitted to aerial transportation in relations between countries which agree to exchange articles of this kind by air.

ARTICLE 2

Liberty of transit

The liberty of transit provided for in Article 25, of the Universal Postal Convention is guaranteed to air-mail correspondence thruout the entire territory of the Union, whether or not the intermediate Administrations take part in the reforwarding of the correspondence.

ARTICLE 3

Rates and general conditions for admission of air-mail correspondence

1. Articles to be sent by air mail are liable, in addition to the regular postage rates, to a special surcharge for aerial transportation, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Administration of the country of origin; this surcharge must not exceed 25 gold centimes for each 20 grams for each 1,000 kilometers of the air route.

2. As for post cards and money orders, the surcharge is 25 gold centimes at most per piece for each 1,000 kilometers of the air route.

3. The surcharge for reply post cards is collected separately for each half at the point of departure of each of those parts.

4. The surcharges mentioned in Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the present Article apply solely to the services to which the tariff provided for by Article 11, Section 10, is applicable. They must be uniform for every country of destination.

5. The surcharge for air-mail correspondence transported by extraordinary services (Article 11, Section 11) may be increased to take account of the extraordinary expenses which the use of those services occasions.

6. The surcharges must be prepaid at the point of departure. Except in the cases contemplated by Article 6, they may not be collected from the addressee.

7. Air-mail correspondence is prepaid under the conditions fixed by Article 46 of the Universal Postal 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:

“Affranchissement perçu: Fr. ____c. ____”
(Postage collected: Fr. ____c. ____)

This notation may appear either in a special hand-stamp impression or on a special adhesive stamp or label, or, finally, it may be simply written on the envelope of the article by any process whatever. In all cases, the notation must be supported by the date-stamp of the office of origin

ARTICLE 4

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 34 and 35 of the Universal Postal Convention. Articles whose prepayment at the time of mailing is not obligatory are sent by the ordinary means.

2. In case of insufficient prepayment, air-mail correspondence is sent by the air route when the charges paid represent at least the amount of the aerial surcharge. The provisions of Article 35 of the Universal Postal Convention are applicable in regard to the collection of postage charges not paid at the time of mailing.

3. When such articles are sent by the ordinary means, the office of mailing or the exchange office must strike out every annotation relative to the air transportation.

ARTICLE 5

Delivery of air-mail correspondence

1. Air-mail correspondence is delivered as rapidly as possible, and must 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 44 of the Universal Postal Convention. This option exists only in relations between countries which have organized the special-delivery service in their reciprocal relations.

3. For additional compensation, Administrations may, after agreeing among themselves, undertake delivery at the residence of the addressee by special means; for example, by pneumatic tubes.

ARTICLE 6

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 the ordinary means, unless the addressee has expressly requested redirection by air mail and has paid in advance, to the forwarding office, the aerial surcharge for the new route. Undeliverable correspondence is returned to origin by the ordinary means.

2. If redirection or return is effected by the ordinary means, the "Par avion" label and every notation relative to the transmission by the air route must be canceled officially by means of two heavy transverse lines.

CHAPTER II

REGISTERED OR INSURED ARTICLES

I. REGISTERED ARTICLES

ARTICLE 7

Registered articles

Registered articles are subject to the postage rates and general conditions for admission provided for by the Universal Postal Convention. They are also liable to the same aerial surcharges as ordinary articles.

ARTICLE 8

Responsibility

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

II. INSURED ARTICLES

ARTICLE 9

Insured articles

1. Administrations which admit insured articles to 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 must remain within the limits 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 thru the territory of countries not adhering to the aforesaid Agreement, or passing in transit thru 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

RETENTION OF AERIAL SURCHARGES. TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

ARTICLE 10

Retention of surcharges

Each Administration retains the whole of the sums which it has collected as aerial surcharges of any kind.

ARTICLE 11

Aerial transportation charges for closed mails

1. The transit charges contemplated by Article 73 of the Universal Postal Convention do not apply to aerial services.

2. By exception to the provisions of the Convention, countries of destination which assure the reforwarding of air-mail correspondence by the air route in their domestic services are entitled to payment of the internal transportation charges. This payment must be uniform for all routes in the domestic service of one and the same country.

3. 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.

4. With the exceptions provided for in Sections 5 and 6 below, the aerial transportation charges are payable to the Postal Administration of the country in which the airport where the correspondence has been taken in charge by the air service is located.

5. The Administration which delivers to an air-transport enterprise mails destined to employ several separate air services in succession may, if it has 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 demand the application pure and simple of the provisions of Section 4.

6. By exception to the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 above, each Administration controlling an air service retains the right to collect directly from each Administration utilizing that service the transportation charges relative to the whole route.

7. The air-transportation charges for air-mail correspondence sent in closed mails are chargeable to the Administration of the country of origin; the air-transportation charges for correspondence sent in open mail are chargeable to the Administration which delivers them in open mail to another Administration.

8. Barring contrary agreement among the Postal Administrations concerned, the transfer en route, in one and the same airport, of mails which employ several separate air services in succession, must be performed by the Postal Administration of the country where the transshipment is effected. This rule does not apply when the transfer is made between machines performing successive sections of one and the same service.

9. No warehousing charges are collected for air-mail dispatches.

However, in cases where, thru exceptional circumstances, considerable expense must be borne because of such warehousing, Administrations are authorized to collect the warehousing charges contemplated by Article 74 of the Convention.

10. As a temporary measure, the basic rate to be applied in the settlement of accounts among the Administrations for aerial transportation is fixed at 6 centimes of a gold franc for each indivisible fraction of 100 grams of gross weight and of 100 kilometers. All fractions of 100 grams and 100 kilometers are rounded off to the next highest 100 grams and 100 kilometers respectively;

and separately for each dispatch which forms the subject of the aerial statistics. Air-mail dispatches carried in the domestic service are subject to the same rules.

11. The transportation charges specified above do not apply to long-distance transportation by means of services whose creation and upkeep give rise to extraordinary expenses. The conditions for using such services are settled from time to time among the Administrations concerned; they must be uniform for all Administrations using such services.

12. The transportation charges above mentioned are also due on correspondence exempt from transit charges, as well as for missent dispatches or correspondence, in case that they are transmitted by the air route.

13. In addition to the eventual warehousing charges (Section 9 above), Administrations of countries flown over have no right to any remuneration for dispatches transported by air over their territory.

ARTICLE 12

Transportation charges for aerial correspondence in open mail

1. Air-mail correspondence may be exchanged in open mail between two Administrations by the air route.

2. The aerial transportation charges are paid in their entirety to the Postal Administration of the country to which the correspondence is addressed in open mail for reforwarding by the air route; this Administration may require the formation of separate bundles for destinations which it may indicate.

3. In order to determine the transportation charges, the net weight of the aerial correspondence transmitted in open mail is increased by 25 per cent, in order to take account of the expenses of the work of sorting. However, the increase in aerial transportation charges resulting therefrom in favor of one transit country may not exceed 1 franc 50 centimes per 100 grams of net weight.

ARTICLE 13

Calculation of the distance between two countries connected by several air lines

If two countries are connected by several air lines, the transportation charges are calculated in accordance with the average length of those routes and their importance for the international service.

CHAPTER IV

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

ARTICLE 14

Communications to be addressed to the International Bureau

1. The Administrations shall communicate to one another, thru the intermediary of the International Bureau :

(a) Information as to the aerial surcharges which they collect for air-mail correspondence, in the domestic service as well as when destined for other countries;

(b) Information as to whether or not they admit insured letters and boxes to aerial transportation;

(c) A list of the national or foreign air lines which they utilize for the transportation of air-mail correspondence, whether those lines operate within the country or start from its airports and run to foreign countries; these latter lines should figure in the list with the part of the route for which the Administration utilizing them assumes responsibility on account of the correspondence which it entrusts to them. The list should indicate, in particular, for each line, the distance and transit time from the port of departure to the different ports of call, the frequency of the service, the country to which the aerial transportation charges for the line should be paid, and the special conditions or restrictions to which the utilization of the line is subject. At the end of the information concerning the domestic lines, each Administration shall indicate the average distance which it has adopted for the payment of charges for aerial transportation of air-mail correspondence destined for the interior of its country;

(d) A list of countries of destination to which they undertake the reforwarding of air-mail correspondence by the air route all or part of the way, with indication of the routes by which the reforwarding is effected, the distances on the air routes, and the transportation charges therefor.

This information is given on a form like Model A V 1 hereto appended.⁵

2. The communications under (c) and (d) shall be sent in regularly twice a year; one month before the commencement of the summer service, and one month before that of the winter service. Notice of any modification made subsequently shall be given without delay.

3. The International Bureau prepares, on the basis of the communications which it receives, a Digest of information concerning the air-mail service, including the exchange of insured letters and boxes, a general list of air-mail lines, and a general list of countries served by air lines. These documents are distributed without delay among the Administrations. The general list to be prepared by the International Bureau must correspond to Model A V 1 hereto appended.

The International Bureau is also charged with making up a world map indicating the lines of international air-mail communications, as well as supplementary maps giving the internal lines of each Continent.

4. For temporary information, a copy of each communication mentioned under (c) and (d) will be sent directly by each Administration to all other Administrations which express their desire to receive them.

⁵ For postal forms annexed to provisions concerning transportation of regular mails by air, see 46 Stat. 2728.

5. Administrations will also communicate regularly, to all Administrations requesting them, the schedules of the air lines of their domestic and international services, with indication of the hours of arrival and departure of the planes from each port of call.

CHAPTER V

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

ARTICLE 15

Accounting statistics

1. The general accounting for aerial transportation charges is effected in accordance with statistical tables made up during the seven days following the 14th of June and the 14th of November of each year. The results of the June statistics form the basis for the payments due for the summer service; those of November being used for the winter service.

2. Statistics concerning services which do not operate during the months of June and November will be made up after agreement among the Administrations concerned.

3. As a temporary measure, every Administration has the option of requesting that the settlements of accounts be made quarterly on the basis of the gross weight of the articles actually transported during the preceding quarter. In such a case, an agreement is made among the Administrations concerned as to the procedure to be followed.

ARTICLE 16

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

The provisions of Article 61 of the Regulations of Execution of the Universal Postal Convention do not apply to the semi-annual statistics for the fixing of the aerial transportation charges. However; during such statistical periods, the tags or labels of the dispatches containing air-mail correspondence should bear the conspicuous notation "Statistique-avion" (Air-mail statistics).

ARTICLE 17

Fixing the weight of air-mail correspondence

1. During the statistical periods, the date of dispatch and the gross weight of the dispatch 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. In case that open-mail correspondence intended to be redispached by the air route is included in an ordinary or air-mail dispatch, the weight shall

be indicated separately on the letter bill for each country to which the air-mail correspondence is addressed. If necessary, the indications of the weight may be made in a special list conforming to Model A V 2 hereto appended, which is attached to the letter bill.

3. These indications are verified by the exchange office of destination. If that office finds that the actual weight indicated differs by more than 20 grams from the weight announced, it corrects the letter bill or label and immediately points out the error to the dispatching office by bulletin of verification; a copy of that bulletin is sent to each intermediate Administration, if occasion arises. If the differences of weight detected remain within the limits above mentioned, the indications of the dispatching office are considered as valid.

ARTICLE 18

List of closed air mails

As soon as possible, and in any case within a period of 15 days after each statistical period, the Administrations which have dispatched closed air mails send a list of such dispatches to the different Administrations whose air services they have used, including that of destination, if occasion arises.

ARTICLE 19

Preparation of Forms A V 3 and A V 4 for air-mail dispatches

1. During the statistical periods, the intermediate Administrations take note, on a form agreeing with Model A V 3 hereto appended, of the weights indicated on the labels or outside addresses of the air-mail dispatches which they have reforwarded by the air route beyond the frontiers of their countries. A statement is made up for each exchange office dispatching air mails.

2. Administrations receiving air mails, which assure the reforwarding of the air-mail correspondence which they contain by the air route, either in their domestic service or beyond the frontiers of their countries, prepare a statement conforming to Model A V 4 hereto appended, in accordance with the indications figuring in the letter bills. The same procedure is followed in regard to air-mail correspondence contained in ordinary dispatches.

3. As soon as possible, and at the latest one month after the close of statistical operations, the Forms A V 3 and A V 4 are sent to the dispatching exchange offices for acceptance. These offices, after accepting the statements, send them in turn to their Central Administration, which forwards them to the Central Administration of the creditor country.

4. If the creditor Administration has not received any corrective observation within an interval of 3 months, counting from the date of transmittal, the statements are considered as fully accepted. In case of extraordinary circumstances (long distance, etc.), those periods may be extended by common consent between the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 20

Aerial transportation account

1. The gross or net weights of the air-mail correspondence figuring in the Forms A V 3 or A V 4 are multiplied by a figure determined by the frequency of the summer and winter services, and the products thus obtained serve as the basis for individual accounts showing, in francs, the charges for transportation due to each Administration for the current six-month period.

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

3. The individual accounts are prepared in duplicate and transmitted as soon as possible to the debtor Administration. If the creditor Administration has not received any corrective observation within a period of 3 months from the transmittal of an account, such account is considered as fully accepted.

ARTICLE 21

General account

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

CHAPTER VI

VARIOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 22

Designation of air-mail correspondence

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 a translation into the language of the country of origin.

ARTICLE 23

Aerial transportation over part of the route only

If the sender desires his correspondence dispatched by air mail over a part of the air route only, he should indicate that fact. At the end of the aerial transmission of such correspondence, the note and the "Par avion" label, as well as the special annotation, should be crossed out officially by means of two heavy transverse lines.

ARTICLE 24

Mode of dispatch of air-mail correspondence in ordinary dispatches

The mode of dispatch prescribed by Article 55 of the Regulations of Execution of the Universal Postal Convention for special-delivery articles

is also applicable to air-mail correspondence included in ordinary dispatches, except that the word "Exprès" (Special delivery) on the labels of the bundles and in the "Observations" column of the letter bills is to be replaced by the words "Par avion" (By air mail).

ARTICLE 25

Annotations to be made on the letter bills, on the insured bills, and on the labels of dispatches containing air-mail correspondence

1. The presence of air-mail correspondence in ordinary dispatches is indicated by the words "Par avion" in Table No. 1 of the letter bill and in the insured bill, the text of which will be modified accordingly.

2. The letter bills accompanying air-mail dispatches should be provided, in their heading, with the "Par avion" label. The same "Par avion" label is applied to the labels or addresses of such dispatches.

ARTICLE 26

Dispatch of air-mail correspondence

1. Administrations which make use of aerial communications for the transportation of their own correspondence are bound to forward by those same routes the air-mail correspondence received by them from other Administrations.

2. Administrations having no air service forward air-mail correspondence by the most rapid routes utilized by the mails.

The same applies, if for any reason, the dispatch by such other means offers advantages over an existing air route.

ARTICLE 27

Customs clearance of dutiable articles

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

ARTICLE 28

Application of the provisions of the Convention and Agreements

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

ARTICLE 29

Effective date and duration of the Provisions adopted

The present Provisions will be effective from the effective date of the Universal Postal Convention. They will have the same duration as that Con-

vention, unless they are renewed by mutual agreement among the Parties concerned.

Done at London, June 28, 1929.

For Afghanistan:

For the Union of South Africa:

J. N. REDELINGHUYNS

D. J. O'KELLY

For Albania:

M. LIBOHOVA

For Germany:

Dr. K. SAUTTER

Dr. W. KÜSGEN

K. ZIEGLER

For the United States of America:

For Joseph Stewart:

E. R. WHITE

EUGENE R. WHITE

For the whole of the insular possessions
of the United States of America
other than the Philippine Islands:

EUGENE R. WHITE

For the Philippine Islands:

C. E. UNSON

JOSÉ TOPACIO

For the Argentine Republic:

For the Commonwealth of Australia:

M. B. HARRY

For Austria:

WALTHER STOECKL

For Belgium:

O. SCHOCKAERT

HUB. KRAINS

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:

HALEWYCK DE HEUSCH

F. G. TONDEUR

JAMAR

For Bolivia:

ZAC. BENAVIDES

For Brazil:

JM EULALIO

For Bulgaria:

M. SAVOFF

N. BOSCHNAGOFF

For Canada:

L. J. GABOURY

ARTHUR WEBSTER

For Chile:

ANTONIO HUNEUS

MIGUEL A. PARRA

C. VERNEUIL

For China:

LIU SHU-FAN

For the Republic of Colombia:

JORGE GARCÉS B.

For the Republic of Costa Rica:

PERCY G. HARRISON

For the Republic of Cuba:

GUILLERMO PATTERSON

For Denmark:

V. HOLMBLAD

For the Free City of Danzig:

STANISŁAW ŁOŚ

VICTOR ZANDER

ALFRED NORDMANN

For the Dominican Republic:

Dr. E. R. LLUBERES

For Egypt:

H. MAZLOUM

R. SIDHOM

For Ecuador:

E. CHACÓN Q.

E. L. ANDRADE

For Spain:

A. CAMACHO

For the whole of the Spanish colonies:

A. RAMOS GARCIA

For Estonia:

G. JALLAJAS

For Ethiopia:

B. MARCOS

A. BOUSSON

For Finland:

G. E. F. ALBRECHT

For France:

M. LEBON

L. GENTHON

BOUSQUIÉ

MAINGUET

GRANDSIMON

DUSSERRE

For Algeria:

E. HUGUENIN

For the French colonies and protec-
torates in Indo-China:

For M. Régismanset:

J. CASSAGNAC

- For the whole of the other French colonies:
J. CASSAGNAC
- For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
F. H. WILLIAMSON
W. G. GILBERT
F. C. G. TWINN
F. R. RADICE
D. O. LUMLEY
- For Greece:
TH. PENTHÉROUDAKIS
D. BERNARDOS
- For Guatemala:
JOSÉ MATOS
- For the Republic of Haiti:
J. G. DALZELL
- For the Kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd and dependencies:
CHEIK HAFIZ WAHBA
- For the Republic of Honduras:
HUMBERTO BLANCO-FOMBONA
- For Hungary:
G. BARON SZALAY
CHARLES DE FORSTER
- For British India:
H. A. SAMS
G. V. BEWOOR
L. P. KULKARNI
P. N. MUKERJI
- For Iraq:
DOUGLAS W. GUMBLEY
- For the Irish Free State:
P. S. OH-ÉIGEARTAIGH
R. S. O'CRUIMÍN
S. S. PUIRSÉAL
- For Iceland:
V. HOLMBLAD
- For Italy:
BIAGIO BORRIELLO
PIETRO TOSTI
MICHELE GALDI
- For the whole of the Italian colonies:
RICCARDO ASTUTO
- For Japan:
H. KAWAI
NAOTARO YAMAMOTO
J. SHIMIDZU
- For Chosen:
NAOTARO YAMAMOTO
JINGORO HIRAO
- For the whole of the other Japanese dependencies:
H. KAWAI
NOBORU TOMIZU
- For Latvia:
A. AUZINŠ
- For the Republic of Liberia:
C. W. DRESSSELHUYS
- For Lithuania:
A. SRUOGA
G. KROLIS
- For Luxemburg:
JAAQUES
- For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone):
JACQUES TRUELLE
- For Morocco (Spanish Zone):
A. CAMACHO
- For Mexico:
LINO B. ROGHÍN
JOSÉ V. CHÁVEZ
- For Nicaragua:
EDUARDO PÉREZ-TRIANA
- For Norway:
KLAUS HELSING
OSKAR HOMME
- For New Zealand:
G. McNAMARA
- For the Republic of Panama:
CARLOS A. LÓPEZ G.
- For Paraguay:
For the Netherlands:
DAMME
DUYNSTEE
- For the Netherlands Indies:
J. VAN DER WERF
W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK
DOMMISSE
HOOGWOONING
- For the Netherlands colonies in America:
W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK
HOOGWOONING
- For Peru:
M. DE FREYRE Y S.
A. S. SALAZAR
- For Persia:
HOVHANNÈS KHAN MOSSAED
R. ARDJOMENDE
- For Poland:
ŁOŚ
Dr. MARJAN BLAGHIER

- For Portugal:
JOSE VASCO DE CARVALHO
ADALBERTO DA COSTA VEIGA
- For the Portuguese colonies in Africa:
MARIO CORRÊA BARATA DA CRUZ
- For the Portuguese colonies of Asia and Oceania:
LUCIANO BOTELHO DA COSTA MARTINS
- For Rumania:
GÉNÉRAL MIHAIL
I. MANEA
- For the Republic of San Marino:
M. A. JAMIESON
GIOVANNI SOVRANI
- For the Republic of Salvador:
ANTONIO REYES-GUERRA
- For the Saar Territory:
P. COURTILET
A. AREND
- For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:
G. DIOURITCH
- For Siam:
PHYA PRAKIT KOLASASTRA
LUANG BAHIDDEHA NUKARA
- For Sweden:
ANDERS ÖRNE
GUNNAR LAGER
FR. SANDBERG
- For Switzerland:
P. DUBOIS
C. ROCHES
L. ROULET
- For Czechoslovakia:
DR. OTOKAR RŮŽIČKA
JOSEF ZÁBRODSKÝ
- For Tunisia:
JACQUES DUMAINE
DUPONT
- For Turkey:
ALI RAANA
YUSUF ARIFI
- For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
DR. EUGÈNE HIRSCHFELD
M. KHODEEFF
E. SYREVITCH
- For Uruguay:
F. A. COSTANZO
- For the Vatican City State:
W. A. S. HEWINS
- For the United States of Venezuela:
LUIS ALEJANDRO AGUILAR
E. ARROYO LAMEDA

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

Sole Article

Aerial transportation charges for closed mails

The Administrations of British India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have the option of collecting the transportation charges provided for by Article 11 of the Provisions concerning the transportation of regular mails by air for each section of their domestic air systems.

Done at London, June 28, 1929.

- For Afghanistan:
- For the Union of South Africa:
J. N. REDELINGHUYS
D. J. O'KELLY
- For Albania:
M. LIBOHOVA
- For Germany:
DR. K. SAUTTER
DR. W. KÜSGEN
K. ZIEGLER
- For the United States of America:
For Joseph Stewart:
E. R. WHITE
EUGENE R. WHITE
- For the whole of the insular possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands:
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- For the Philippine Islands:
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JOSÉ TOPACIO

For the Argentine Republic:

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
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For Austria:
WALTHER STOECKL

For Belgium:
O. SCHOCKAERT
HUB. KRAINS

For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:
HALEWYCK DE HEUSCH
F. G. TONDEUR
JAMAR

For Bolivia:
ZAC. BENAVIDES

For Brazil:
JM EULALIO

For Bulgaria:
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N. BOSCHNACOFF

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BOUSQUIÉ
MAINGUET
GRANDSIMON
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MICHELE GALDI

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J. SHIMIDZU

For Chosen:

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JINGORO HARAO

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NOBORU TOMIZU

For Latvia:

A. AUZINŠ

For the Republic of Liberia:

C. W. DRESSELHUYS

For Lithuania:

A. SRUGGA
G. KROLIS

For Luxemburg:

JAAQUES

For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone):

JACQUES TRUELLE

For Morocco (Spanish Zone):

A. CAMACHO

For Mexico:

LINO B. ROCHÍN
JOSÉ V. CHÁVEZ

For Nicaragua:

EDUARDO PÉREZ-TRIANA

For Norway:

KLAUS HELSING
OSKAR HOMME

For New Zealand:

G. McNAMARA

For the Republic of Panama:

CARLOS A. LÓPEZ G.

For Paraguay:

219-916-69—60

For the Netherlands:

DAMME
DUYNSTEE

For the Netherlands Indies:

J. VAN DER WERF
W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK
DOMMISSE
HOOGWOONING

For the Netherlands colonies in America:

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M. A. JAMIESON
GIOVANNI SOVRANI

For the Republic of Salvador:

ANTONIO REYES-GUERRA

For the Saar Territory:

P. COURTILET
A. AREND

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

G. DIOURITCH

For Siam:

PHYA PRAKIT KOLASASTRA
LUANG BAHIDDHA NUKARA

For Sweden:

ANDERS ÖRNE
GUNNAR LAGER
FR. SANDBERG

For Switzerland:

P. DUBOIS
C. ROCHES
L. ROULET

For Czechoslovakia:

Dr. OTOKAR RŮŽIČKA
JOSEF ZABRODSKY

For Tunisia:

JACQUES DUMAINE
DUPONT

For Turkey:

ALI RAANA
YUSUF ARIFI

For the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics:

Dr. EUGÈNE HIRSCHFELD
M. KHODEEFF
E. SYREVITCH

For Uruguay:

F. A. COSTANZO

For the Vatican City State:

W. A. S. HEWINS

For the United States of Venezuela:

LUIS ALEJANDRO AGUILAR
E. ARROYO LAMEDA

[For postal forms annexed to provisions concerning transportation of regular mails by air, see 46 Stat. 2728.]