

*Parcel post convention between United States and The Netherlands. Signed at The Hague November 16, 1926, at Washington December 11, 1926; approved by the President, December 17, 1926.*

November 16, 1926.  
December 11, 1926.

**PARCEL POST CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.**

For the purpose of concluding arrangements for the exchange of parcel-post packages between the United States of America (including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands of the United States) and the Kingdom of The Netherlands, the undersigned, Harry S. New, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Ir. M. H. Damme, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of The Netherlands, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles:

Parcel post convention with The Netherlands.  
Preamble.

*I. Limits of Weight and Size.*

1. No parcel shall exceed twenty-two pounds (ten kilograms) in weight, three feet six inches (one hundred and five centimeters) in length, or six feet (one hundred and eighty centimeters) in length and girth combined.

Limits of size and weight.

Size.

2. As regards the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions of parcels, the view of the despatching office shall be accepted, except in cases of obvious error.

Weight.

*II. Postage and Fees.*

1. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel such postage, and, in case of registered parcels mailed in the United States of America and insured parcels mailed in either the United States of America or the Kingdom of The Netherlands, such registration and insurance fees and fees for return receipts and requests for information as to the disposal of a parcel made after it has been posted, as may from time to time be prescribed by its regulations.

Postage and fees.

Collection from sender.

2. Except in the case of returned or redirected parcels, the postage and such of the fees mentioned in the preceding section as are applicable, must be prepaid.

Prepayment.

*III. Preparation of Parcels.*

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case when possible on the parcel itself, or on a label gummed thereto, and must also be written on a separate slip which slip must be enclosed in the package. Parcels will not be accepted when sent by or addressed to initials, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the senders or addressees.

Preparation of parcels.

Name and address.

Addresses in ordinary pencil are not allowed, but copying ink or indelible pencil on a surface previously dampened may be used.

2. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel sent from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and two customs

Customs declaration.

declarations for each parcel sent from the United States of America, upon a special form provided for the purpose, which customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely attached to the parcel.

No responsibility of Administration.

3. The Administrations accept no responsibility for the correctness of the customs declarations.

Packing requirements.

4. Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents. Ordinary parcels may be closed by means of wax, lead seals, or otherwise.

Registered and insured parcels must be closed and securely sealed with wax or otherwise, but the country of destination shall have the right to open them as well as ordinary parcels (including the right to break the seals) in order to inspect the contents. Parcels which have been so opened shall be closed again and officially sealed except that in the case of ordinary parcels they need not be sealed if they were not sealed by the sender in the first instance.

Either Administration may require a special impress or mark of the sender in the sealing of registered or insured parcels mailed in its service, as a means of protection.

Value of contents not to be indicated.

5. No registered or insured parcel shall have written on it information as to the value of its contents, although this may be stated in the accompanying customs declaration.

Stamped label.

6. Each insured and registered parcel must be marked or labeled or stamped "Insured" or "Registered," as the case may be, in a conspicuous manner on the address side, and in close proximity to such indorsement there must appear the registration or insurance number given the parcel. The customs declaration, if not gummed to the parcel, must also be marked or labelled or stamped "Registered" or "Insured."

Placing of stamps.

7. The labels or stamps on registered and insured parcels must be so placed that they can not serve to conceal injuries to the covers. They must not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

Liquids, etc.

8. Any liquid or any substance which easily liquefies must be packed in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, strong wood, strong corrugated cardboard or strong fibreboard or receptacle of equal strength) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran, or some other absorbent material, in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

Powders.

9. Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in lead-sealed metal containers which containers must be inclosed in substantial outer covers, so as to afford the utmost protection to the accompanying mail matter.

Prohibitions.

#### IV. Prohibitions.

Articles prohibited.

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post:

Letters, etc.

a. A letter or a communication having the nature of a letter. Nevertheless it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice, confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a simple copy of the address of the parcel, that of the sender being added.

With different address.

b. An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.

c. Any live animal (except bees, which must be enclosed in boxes so as to avoid all danger to postal officers and to allow the contents to be ascertained).

Live animals, except bees.

d. Any article of which the admission is not authorized by the customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.

Admission not authorized.

e. Any explosive or inflammable article, and, in general, any article of which the conveyance is dangerous.

Explosives.

2. When a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions is handed over by one Administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and its inland regulations.

Incorrectly forwarded by law.

3. The two Postal Administrations shall furnish each other with a list of prohibited articles; but they will not thereby undertake any responsibility whatever towards the police, the customs authorities, or the senders of parcels.

List of prohibited articles to be furnished.

### V. Customs Duties.

Customs duties.

The parcels shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenues, and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

Collection on delivery.

### VI. Method of Exchange of Parcels.

Exchange of parcels.

1. The parcels shall be exchanged, in sacks duly fastened and sealed, by the Offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations, and shall be despatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides.

Sealed sacks.

2. Registered and insured parcels shall be enclosed in separate sacks from those in which ordinary parcels are contained and in separate sacks from each other, and the labels of sacks containing registered or insured parcels shall be marked with such distinctive symbols as may from time to time be agreed upon.

Registered and insured parcels separately.

### VII. Billing of Parcels.

Billing of parcels.

1. The ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) parcels included in each despatch shall be advised on a parcel bill by the simple entry of their total number.

Parcel bills.

2. Ordinary, registered and insured parcels shall each be entered on separate parcel bills and the registered and insured parcels shall be listed individually. The entries shall show in respect to each registered and insured parcel the registration or insurance number, as the case may be, and the office (and state or country) of origin.

Separate bills for each class.

3. The entry on the bill of any returned parcel must be followed by the word "Returned."

Returned parcels.

4. Each despatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the upper left-hand corner, commencing each year a fresh series for each office of exchange of destination. The last number of the year shall be shown on the parcel bill of the first despatch of the following year.

Numbering by despatching office.

5. The exact method of advising parcels or the receptacles containing them sent by one Administration in transit through the other together with any details of procedure in connection with the advice of such parcels or receptacles for which provision is not made above, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

Articles in transit.

Certificates of mailing.

### VIII. *Certificates of Mailing.*

Furnished to sender.

The sender will, on request at the time of mailing an ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) parcel, receive a certificate of mailing from the post office where the parcel is mailed, on a form provided for the purpose; and each country may fix a reasonable fee therefor, but no certificate of mailing, other than the registration or insurance receipt, will be furnished the sender of registered or insured parcels.

Responsibility.

### IX. *Responsibility not Accepted for Ordinary parcels.*

No compensation for loss of ordinary parcels.

Neither the sender nor the addressee of an ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) parcel shall be entitled to compensation for the loss of the parcel or for the abstraction of or damage to its contents.

Registration and insurance.

### X. *Registration and Insurance.*

Fee for insurance, and for registration in United States

1. The sender of a parcel may have the same insured (or registered if mailed in the United States of America but not in the Kingdom of The Netherlands) by paying in addition to the postage such insurance or registration fee, as the case may be, as is prescribed by the country of origin, and in the event of loss, rifling, or damage, indemnity shall be paid for the actual amount based on the actual value at the time of mailing, of the loss, rifling, or damage up to a sum not exceeding \$100 gold, when mailed in the United States of America or the equivalent thereof, gld. 250 gold, when mailed in the Kingdom of The Netherlands, or the equivalent thereof.

Registered parcels not accepted for transmission in Netherlands, if from United States accepted as insured.

Registered parcels will not be accepted in the Kingdom of The Netherlands for transmission to the United States of America but registered parcels for the Kingdom of The Netherlands will be accepted in the United States of America with the understanding that after their receipt in the Kingdom of The Netherlands they are to be treated in the same manner as parcels with declared value (insured parcels) and the same amount of indemnity and the same indemnity provisions shall apply to them as are applicable to insured parcels exchanged between the two countries.

Indemnity limited.

No registered or insured parcel shall be indemnified for an amount above the real value of its contents.

Other limit by agreement.

Both Administrations reserve the right to arrange by mutual agreement through correspondence for a higher or lower limit of indemnity than that mentioned in this Convention.

Coin, jewelry, etc.

2. The registration in the United States of America or the insurance in the Kingdom of The Netherlands of all parcels containing coin, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article exchanged between the two Administrations is obligatory.

If a parcel containing coin, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article is mailed unregistered in the United States of America or uninsured in the Kingdom of The Netherlands, it shall be placed under registration in the United States of America or under insurance in the Kingdom of The Netherlands by the post office which first observes the fact of its having been mailed unregistered or as ordinary mail, and treated in accordance with the regulations of the country placing the matter under registration or insurance.

Fees for indemnity.

3. The Administration of origin is entitled to fix its own fees for different limits of indemnity within the maximum provided.

Return receipts and inquiries.

### XI. *Return Receipts and Inquiries.*

Advice of delivery.

1. The sender of a registered or insured parcel may obtain an advice of delivery upon payment of such additional charge, if any, as the country of origin of the parcel shall stipulate.

2. A fee may be charged, at the option of the country of origin, on a request for information as to the disposal of an ordinary parcel and also of a registered or insured parcel made after it has been posted if the sender has not already paid the special fee to obtain an advice of delivery.

Requests for information.

3. When an advice of delivery is desired, the sender or office of origin shall write or stamp on the parcel in a conspicuous manner, the words "Return receipt requested", "Advice of delivery requested", or, boldly, the letters "A. R."

Marking of requests.

*XII. Indemnity.*

Indemnity.

1. Except in cases of loss or damage through force majeure (causes beyond control) as that term is defined by the legal decisions or rulings of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurs, when a registered or insured parcel has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the sender, or other rightful claimant, is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of loss, rifling, or damage based on the actual value at the time and place of mailing of the lost, rifled, or damaged article, unless the loss, rifling, or damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or the addressee or of the representative of either or from the nature of the article, provided that the indemnity shall not exceed the sum for which the required registration or insurance fee was paid in the country of origin.

Allowance to sender.

In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved (which agreement may be made through correspondence) no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss, rifling, or damage of transit registered or insured parcels, that is registered or insured parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries or a third country addressed for delivery in some other country not a party to this Convention.

Agreement of, for delivery in country not a party hereto.

2. Neither administration is bound to pay indemnity in case of loss or damage due to force majeure under any particular definitions of that term unless the other administration will assume liability reciprocally under the same definitions of the term, although either country may at its option and without recourse to the other country, pay indemnity for losses or damages occurring through force majeure under any definition of that term.

Loss by force majeure.

3. No application for indemnity will be entertained unless a claim or an initial inquiry, oral or written, shall be filed by claimant or his representative within a year commencing with the day following the posting of the registered or insured parcel.

Claim to be filed.

4. No compensation shall be given for loss, injury, or damage consequential upon, i. e., indirectly arising from, the loss, nondelivery, misdelivery, damage, or delay of any registered or insured parcel transmitted under this convention.

No compensation for indirect loss, etc.

5. No indemnity will be paid for registered or insured parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value nor for perishable matter or matter prohibited transmission in the parcel-post mails exchanged between the contracting administrations, or which did not conform to the stipulations of this Convention, or which were not posted in the manner prescribed, but the country responsible for the loss, rifling or damage may pay indemnity in respect of such parcels without recourse to the other administration.

Matter not entitled to indemnity.

6. Either of the Administrations may at its option reimburse the rightful claimant in the event of loss, irreparable damage of entire contents, or rifling of entire contents for the amount of postage or special charges borne by an insured or a registered parcel, if claimed. The insurance and registration fees are not in any case returned.

Reimbursement of postage, etc., on loss of parcels.

If official documents destroyed, no responsibility admitted.

Reservation in case of false statements, etc.

Administration of origin to pay indemnity within a year.

Deferring payments.

Payment by country of origin if country of destination delays nine months.

Country responsible.

Repayment to country paying.

Reimbursements in gold.

Means to be used.

Responsibility of receiving country unable to show disposition.

Despatching office responsible if loss discovered by receiving office.

7. No responsibility will be admitted for registered or insured parcels which can not be accounted for in consequence of the destruction of official documents through causes beyond control.

8. In case the sender, addressee, or owner of a registered or insured parcel, or his representative, shall, at any time knowingly allege the contents to be above their real value, or whenever any false, fictitious, or fraudulent evidence is knowingly and wilfully introduced, the administration responsible for the indemnity reserves the right without any refund of fee or postage to decline to pay indemnity or to pay such indemnity as may in its discretion be considered equitable in the light of the evidence procured. The enforcement of this rule shall not prejudice any legal proceedings to which such fraudulent evidence may have rendered the claimant liable.

9. When a registered or insured article has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the Administration of origin shall pay indemnity to the rightful claimant as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of one year counting with the day following that on which the application is made, which payment shall be made on account of the Administration of destination, if that Administration is responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage and has been duly notified.

10. However, the Administration of origin may, in the cases indicated in the foregoing paragraph, exceptionally defer payment of indemnity for a longer period than that stipulated if, at the expiration of that period, it has not been able to determine the disposition made of the article in question or the responsibility incurred.

11. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the country of origin is authorized to pay indemnity on behalf of the country of destination if that country has, after being duly informed of the application for indemnity, let nine months pass without settling the matter.

12. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the country to which the mailing office is subordinate. That country can make a claim on the country responsible, that is to say, against the administration on the territory or in the service of which the loss, rifling, or damage took place.

13. The country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage and on whose account payment is made is bound to repay to the country making payment on its behalf, without delay and within not more than nine months after receiving notice of payment, the amount of indemnity paid.

14. Reimbursement for indemnity from one country to the other shall be made on the gold basis.

15. Repayments are to be made free of cost to the creditor country by means of either a money order or a draft, in money valid in the creditor country, or by such other means as may be mutually agreed upon by correspondence.

16. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for a registered or insured parcel rests with the country which having received the parcel without making any observation and being furnished all necessary particulars for inquiry is unable to show its proper disposition.

17. Responsibility for loss, rifling, or damage of a registered or insured parcel mailed in the United States of America or an insured parcel mailed in the Kingdom of The Netherlands, discovered by the receiving office of exchange at the time of opening the receptacles and duly notified to the despatching office of exchange by bulletin of verification, shall fall upon the administration to which the despatching office of exchange is subordinate unless it be proved that the loss,

rifling, or damage occurred in the service of the receiving administration.

18. The responsibility of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing registered and insured parcels rests upon the sender, and the postal service of neither country will assume liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

Sender responsible for properly packing, etc.

*XIII. Transit Parcels.*

Transit parcels.

1. Each Administration guarantees the right of transit over its territory, to or from any country with which it has parcel-post communication, of parcels originating in or addressed for delivery in the territory of the other contracting Administration.

Right of transit guaranteed.

2. Each Administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary.

Notification of countries.

3. To be accepted for onward transmission, parcels sent by one of the contracting Administrations through the service of the other Administration must comply with the conditions prescribed from time to time by the intermediary Administration.

Conditions to be complied with.

4. The amounts to be allowed in respect to parcels sent from one of the contracting countries to the other for onward transmission to a possession of either country or to a third country shall be fixed by the intermediate Administration.

Rates.

*XIV. Check by Office of Exchange.*

Check by office of exchange.

1. On the receipt of a Parcel Mail, the receiving Office of Exchange shall check it. The registered and insured parcels must be carefully compared with the accompanying bills. Any discrepancies or irregularities noted shall be immediately reported to the despatching Office of Exchange by means of a bulletin of verification. If report is not made promptly, it will be assumed that the Mail and the accompanying bills were in every respect in proper order.

Duty of receiving office.

2. In the case of any discrepancies or irregularities in a Mail, such record shall be kept as will permit of the furnishing of information regarding the matter in connection with any subsequent investigation or claim for indemnity which may be made.

Record of discrepancies.

3. If a parcel bill is missing a duplicate shall be made out and a copy sent to the despatching Office of Exchange from which the despatch was received.

Duplicate parcel bill.

4. Registered and insured parcels bearing evidence of violation or damage must have the facts noted on them and be marked with the stamp of the Office making the note, or a document drawing attention to the violation or damage must be forwarded with the parcels.

Noting of damage, etc.

*XV. Fees for Delivery and for Customs Formalities. Demurrage Charges.*

Fees.

1. The Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressees, for delivery and for the fulfilment of Customs formalities, a charge not exceeding 10 cents gold for each parcel, and an additional delivery charge of like amount for each time a parcel is presented at the residence of the addressee after one unsuccessful presentation.

For customs delivery.

2. Each Administration may impose reasonable storage or demurrage charges in case the addressee fails to accept delivery of any parcel within such reasonable time as is prescribed by the Administration of destination. Any such charges shall be cancelled in the event of the return of the parcel to the country of origin.

Demurrage.

Redirection.

*XVI. Redirection.*Charges, as pre-  
scribed.

1. Any parcel redirected within the country of destination or delivered to an alternate addressee at the original office of address shall be liable to such additional charges as may be prescribed by the Administration of that country.

Collection of new  
fees.

2. When a parcel is redirected to either country, new postage, as well as new registration or insurance fee, in the case of registered or insured parcels, may, if not prepaid, be collected upon delivery and retained by the Administration making the collection. The Administration making delivery shall fix the amount of postage and fees if not prepaid. Insured parcels when redirected must be dispatched in the same kind of mails as received. Registered parcels mailed in the United States of America when redirected from the Kingdom of The Netherlands must be dispatched with the insured mail, but separately listed on the bill of insured matter under a notation "Registered articles redirected to the United States."

Not forwarded to  
any other country.

3. Registered or insured parcels shall not be forwarded to any other country.

Other charges.

*XVII. Postal Charges other than those Prescribed not to be Collected.*

Not allowed.

The parcels to which this Convention applies shall not be subjected to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different Articles hereof.

Retention of postage,  
etc., collected.

Each Administration shall retain to its own use the whole of the postage and fees and other charges which it collects under the provisions of this Convention.

Recall and change of  
address.*XVIII. Recall and Change of Address.*Allowed on request  
of sender.

So long as a parcel has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may recall it or cause its address to be altered. The requests for return or change of address, which must conform to the rules laid down by the domestic regulations of the contracting countries, are to be addressed to the Central Administration at Washington when they relate to parcels sent to the United States of America, and to the offices of destination when they relate to parcels sent to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Nondelivery.

*XIX. Nondelivery.*

Return to sender.

1. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary, a parcel which can not be delivered shall be returned to the sender without previous notification. New postage as well as new registration or insurance fees, in the case of registered or insured parcels, is required, and if not prepaid shall be collected upon delivery and retained by the Administration making the collection. The Administration making delivery shall fix the amount of postage and fees if not prepaid. Insured parcels when returned must be dispatched in the same kind of mails as received. Registered parcels mailed in the United States of America when returned from the Kingdom of The Netherlands must be included with the insured mail but listed separately on the bill of insured matter under a notation "Registered articles returned to the United States."

New postage, etc., re-  
quired.Requests from sender  
allowed.

2. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of posting, that, if the parcel can not be delivered as addressed, it shall be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination. No other alternative is admissible.



If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the parcel or on a Customs Declaration attached to or stuck on the parcel and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms:

- “ If not deliverable as addressed \_\_\_\_\_ ‘ Abandon.’ ”
- “ If not deliverable as addressed \_\_\_\_\_ ‘ Deliver to \_\_\_\_\_.’ ”

3. Except as otherwise provided, undeliverable parcels will be returned to the senders at the expiration of thirty days from the date of receipt at the post office of destination, while refused parcels will be returned at once, the parcels in each case to be marked to show the reason for non-delivery. Time for returning undelivered parcels.

4. Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may, however, be sold immediately even on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality for the benefit of the right party. Disposal of articles liable to deterioration.

If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or worthless articles shall be destroyed. The sale or destruction shall be recorded and report made to the Administration of origin.

5. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked “Abandon” may be sold at auction at the expiration of thirty days, but in case such disposition is made of registered or insured parcels proper record will be made and the Administration of origin notified as to the disposition made of the parcels. The Administration of origin shall also be notified when for any reason a registered or insured parcel which is not delivered is not returned to the country of origin. Sale if marked “abandon.”

*XX. Customs Charges to be Cancelled.*

Provided the formalities prescribed by the Customs authorities concerned are fulfilled, the customs charges, properly so-called, on parcels destroyed, sent back to the country of origin, or redirected to another country shall be cancelled both in the Kingdom of The Netherlands and in the United States of America. Customs charges.  
Cancellation if parcel destroyed, etc.

*XXI. Retransmission.*

Missent ordinary parcels shall be forwarded to their destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding Administration, but must not be marked with customs or other charges by the reforwarding Administration. Missent registered or insured parcels shall not be reforwarded to any foreign country, in the absence of special agreement to the contrary, but shall be returned to country of origin, in the same kind of mail as received. Retransmission.  
Provision for ordinary parcels.  
Return, if registered or insured.

*XXII. Receptacles.*

Each Administration shall provide the bags necessary for the despatch of its parcels. The bags shall be returned empty to the country of origin by the next Mail. Empty bags shall be made up in bundles of ten (nine bags enclosed in one) and the total number of such bags shall be advised on the parcel bill. Receptacles.  
Bags to be provided, etc.

*XXIII. Accounting.*

1. Each Administration shall prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration for onward transmission. Accounting.  
Quarterly account of sums due.
2. These accounts shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Administration in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which they relate. Time for submitting.

Verification, etc.

3. The compilation, transmission, verification, and acceptance of the accounts must be effected as early as possible and the payment resulting from the balance must be made at the latest before the end of the following quarter.

Payment of balance.

4. Payment of the balance due on these accounts between the two Administrations shall be effected by means of drafts on New York or in any other manner which may be agreed upon mutually by correspondence between the two Administrations, the expense attendant on the payment being at the charge of the indebted Office.

Matters not provided for.

*XXIV. Matters not Provided for in the Convention.*

Universal Postal Union provisions to govern.

1. All matters concerning the exchange, and requests for recall or return of registered or insured parcels, the obtaining and disposition of return receipts therefor, and the adjustment of indemnity claims in connection therewith, not covered by this Convention shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and the Detailed Regulations for its Execution, in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Convention, and then if no other arrangement has been made, the internal legislation, regulations, and rulings of the United States of America and the Kingdom of The Netherlands, according to the country involved, shall govern.

Internal legislation, etc.

Changes, etc., by mutual correspondence.

2. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of The Netherlands shall have authority jointly to make from time to time by correspondence such changes and modifications and further regulations of order and detail as may become necessary to facilitate the operation of the service contemplated by this Convention as well as to arrange for the exchange of parcels subject to collect on delivery charges, should both countries at any time desire such service.

Communication of laws, etc., applicable.

3. The Administrations shall communicate to each other from time to time the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the conveyance of parcels by Parcel Post.

Duration.

*XXV. Duration of Convention.*

Prior conventions abrogated. Vol. 35, p. 1938.

1. This Convention substitutes and abrogates that signed in Washington on the tenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, and at The Hague on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eight, and shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries.

Commencement.

Duration.

2. It shall remain in force until one of the two contracting parties has given notice to the other, six months in advance, of its intention to terminate it.

Temporary suspension, etc., on notice.

Either Administration may temporarily suspend the registry or insurance service, in whole or in part, when there are special reasons for doing so, or restrict it to certain offices; but on the condition that previous and opportune notice of such a measure is given to the other Administration, such notice to be given by the most rapid means if necessary.

Signatures.

3. Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the 11th day of December, 1926, and at The Hague, the 16th day of November, 1926.

[SEAL.]

HARRY S. NEW,  
Postmaster General  
of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

DAMME  
Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs of The Netherlands.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified. Approval by the  
President.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, *December 17, 1926.*