

May 21, 1927.  
July 29, 1927.

*Parcel post convention between Portuguese Colony of Macao and the United States. Signed at Macao, May 21, 1927, and at Washington, July 29, 1927; approved by the President, August 3, 1927.*

## PARCEL POST CONVENTION

between

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE PORTUGUESE COLONY OF MACAO.

Parcel post convention with Macao.  
Preamble.

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 Portuguese Colony of Macao, the undersigned W. Irving Glover, Acting Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Sebastião C. de Jesus, Acting Postmaster General of Macao, by virtue of authority vested in them, have, subject to ratification by the respective Governments, agreed upon the following articles:

Limitations.

#### I. Limits of Weight and Size.

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.

Calculation of despatching office accepted.

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

Postage and fees.

#### II. Postage and Fees.

Collected from sender.

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

Prepayment.

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.

Preparation of parcels.

#### III. Preparation of Parcels.

Addressing requirements.

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, in the case of parcels addressed by tag only because of their shape or size, must also be written on a separate slip which slip must be enclosed in the parcel, but such address slips should be enclosed in all parcels. 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.

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 either country 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 number of rates prepaid, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely attached to the parcel.

Customs declaration.

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

No official responsibility for correctness.

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.

Packing, etc.

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.

Registered and insured parcels.

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.

Mark by sender.

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

Not to show value of contents.

6. Each insured and registered parcel must be marked or labelled or stamped "Registered" or "Insured", 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", as the case may be.

Labelling, etc.

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.

Placing stamps.

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.

Containers for liquids, etc.

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

Powders.

#### IV. Prohibitions.

Prohibitions.

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

Articles specified.

(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.

Letters, etc.

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

With different address.

Live animals, except bees.

(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).

Admission not authorized.

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

Explosives.

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

Erroneously transmitted.

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.

List of prohibited articles to be furnished

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.

Customs duties.

#### V. Customs Duties.

To be collected on delivery.

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 revenue, and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

Exchange of parcels.

#### VI. Method of Exchange of Parcels.

Sealed sacks.

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.

Registered and insured parcels separately.

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.

Billing of parcels.

#### VII. Billing of Parcels.

Parcel bills.

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.

Separate bills for each class.

2. Ordinary, registered, and insured parcels shall each be entered in 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.

Returned parcels.

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

Numbering by despatching office.

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.

Articles in transit.

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 in this Convention shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

VIII. Certificates of Mailing.

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.

Certificates of mailing.

Furnished to sender.

IX. Responsibility not accepted for 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.

Responsibility.

No compensation for loss, etc., of ordinary parcels.

X. Registration and Insurance.

1. The sender of a parcel may have the same registered or insured by paying in addition to the postage such registration or insurance 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 and place 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 sum equivalent thereof, \$200 patacas, when mailed in Macao.

Registration and insurance.

Fee for registration or insurance.

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

Indemnity limited.

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.

Other limit by agreement.

2. The registration of all parcels containing coin, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article exchanged between the two Administrations is obligatory.

Coin, jewelry, etc.

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

Fees for indemnity.

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

XI. Return Receipts and Inquiries.

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.

Return receipts and inquiries.

Advice of delivery.

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.

A fee may also be charged, at the option of the country of origin, in connection with any irregularity which prima facie was not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

Marking of requests.

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".

## Indemnity.

## XII. Indemnity.

## Allowance to sender.

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 damage or loss 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 loss, 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.

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

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.

## Loss by force majeure.

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.

Parcels forwarded to a third country.

3. In case a registered or insured parcel originating in one country and addresses for delivery in the other country is forwarded or returned from the country of original address to a third country, the rightful claimant shall be entitled to only such indemnity, if any, for any loss, rifling, or damage which occurs subsequent to the redespatch of the parcel in the country of original address, as the country in which the loss, rifling, or damage occurred is willing or obligated to pay under any agreement in force between the countries directly involved in the forwarding or return. Neither country adhering to this Convention which improperly forwards a registered or insured parcel to a third country, shall be responsible therefor to the extent of the liability of the country of origin to the sender within the limit of indemnity fixed by this Convention.

## Claim to be filed.

4. 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.

No compensation for indirect loss, etc.

5. No compensation shall be given for loss, injury, or damage consequential upon, i. e., indirectly arising from, the loss, non-delivery, damage, misdelivery, or delay of any registered or insured parcel transmitted under this Convention.

Matter not entitled to indemnity.

6. 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.

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

7. Either of the Administrations may at its option reimburse the rightful claimant in the event of complete loss, irreparable damage of

entire contents or rifling of entire contents for the amount of postage or special charges borne by a registered or insured parcel, if claimed. The registration or insurance fees are not in any case returned.

8. 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.

If original documents destroyed, no responsibility admitted.

9. 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 produced. The enforcement of this rule shall not prejudice any legal proceedings to which such fraudulent evidence may have rendered the claimant liable.

Reservation in case of false statements, etc.

10. 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.

Administration of origin to pay indemnity within a year.

11. However, the Administration of origin may, in the cases indicated in the foregoing section, 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.

Deferring payments.

12. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the foregoing section, the country of origin is authorised 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.

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

13. 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.

Country responsible.

14. 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.

Repayment to country which pays.

15. Reimbursements for indemnity from one country to the other shall be made on the gold basis.

Reimbursement on gold basis.

16. 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.

Means to be used.

17. 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.

Responsibility of receiving country unable to show disposition.

18. Responsibility for loss, rifling, or damage of a registered or insured parcel 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 sub-

Despatching office responsible if loss discovered by receiving office.

ordinate unless it is proved that the loss, rifling, or damage occurred in the service of the receiving Administration.

Sender responsible for properly packing, etc.

19. 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 the loss, rifling, or damage arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

Transit parcels.

### XIII. Transit Parcels.

Right of transit guaranteed.

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 Administrations.

Notice of countries.

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

Conditions to be complied with.

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.

Check by office of exchange.

### XIV. Check by Office of Exchange.

Duty of receiving office.

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.

Record of discrepancies.

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 claims for indemnity which may be made.

Duplicate parcel bill.

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.

Noting of damage, etc.

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.

Fees.

### XV. Fees for Delivery and for Custom Formalities.

#### DEMURRAGE CHARGES.

For customs delivery.

1. The Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee for delivery and for the fulfilment of Customs formalities a charge not exceeding ten 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.

Demurrage charges.

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 the country of destination. Any such charges shall be cancelled in the event of the return of the parcel to the country of origin.

XVI. Redirection.

Redirection.

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.

Charges as prescribed.

2. When a parcel is redirected to either country, new postage as well as new registration or insurance fees, in the case of registered or insured parcels (which, when redirected, must be despatched in the same kind of mails as received, that is, registered or insured, as the case may be), 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 such fees and postage when not prepaid.

Collection of new fees.

3. Registered or insured parcels shall not be forwarded or returned to another country unless they are forwarded or returned as registered or insured mail, as the case may be. Senders may indorse registered and insured parcels, "Do not forward to a third country," in which event the parcels shall not be forwarded to any other country. Unless such parcels are indorsed to indicate that the senders do not wish them forwarded to any country other than that of mailing or within the country of original address, they may be forwarded to a third country if they are forwarded as registered or insured mail, as the case may be. Registered and insured parcels may be returned to the sender in a third country, in accordance with a return address on the parcels, if they can be returned as registered or insured mail as the case may be. In case of the loss, rifling, or damage of a registered or insured parcel forwarded or returned to a third country, indemnity will be paid only in accordance with the stipulations of Article XII section 3 of this Convention.

Restriction as to other country.

Indemnity provisions.

Ante, p. 2446.

XVII. Postal Charges other than Those Prescribed not to be Collected.

Other charges.

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

Not allowed.

2. 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.

Retention of postage etc., collected.

XVIII. Recall and Change of Address.

Recall and change of address.

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 Administrations, 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 Macao.

Allowed on request of sender.

XIX. Non-delivery.

Nondelivery.

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 (which must be returned in the same kind of mail as received), may be collected from the sender and retained by the Administration making the collection.

Return to sender.

New postage, etc., required.

2. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of mailing, that, if the parcel can not be delivered as addressed, it shall be either (a)

Requests from sender allowed.

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 analogue to one of the following forms:

Forms.

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

Time for returning undeliverable parcels.

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 in each case to be marked to show the reason for non-delivery.

Disposal of perishable articles.

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.

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.

Sale of parcels marked “Abandon.”

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.

Customs charges.

XX. Customs Charges to be Cancelled.

Cancelled if parcel destroyed, etc.

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 Macao and in the United States of America.

Retransmission.

XXI. Retransmission.

Provision for ordinary parcels.

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 the customs or other charges by the reforwarding Administration. Missent registered or insured parcels shall not be forwarded to their destination unless they can be forwarded as registered or insured mail, as the case may be. If they can not be forwarded as registered or insured mail, as the case may be, they shall be returned to the country of origin.

Return, if registered or insured.

Receptacles.

XXII. Receptacles.

Bags to be provided, etc.

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.

Charges.

XXIII. Charges.

Transmitted to other countries.

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

Returned or redirected parcels in transit.

2. In the case of a parcel returned or redirected in transit through one of the two Administrations to the other, the intermediate Ad-

ministration may claim also the sum due to it for any additional territorial or sea service provided, together with any amounts due to any other Administration or Administrations concerned.

3. For every parcel weighing up to one kilogram (two pounds), whether ordinary, registered, or insured, despatched by one Administration to the other, a payment of 55 centimes gold shall be made by the despatching Administration to the receiving Administration; for every parcel weighing over one kilogram and not over five kilograms (eleven pounds), 75 centimes gold; and for every parcel weighing over five kilograms and up to ten kilograms (twenty-two pounds), 1.15 francs gold.

Rates.

#### XXIV. Accounting.

Accounting.

##### 1. Terminal parcels.

At the end of each quarter the creditor country shall prepare an account of the amount due to it in respect of the parcels received in excess of those despatched.

Terminal parcels.

##### 2. Transit parcels.

Each Administration shall also prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration for onward transmission.

Transit parcels.

3. 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.

4. 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.

Verification, etc.

5. Payment of the balances 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 Administration.

Payment of balances.

#### XXV. Matters not Provided for in the Convention.

Matters not provided for.

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 Macao, according to the country involved, shall govern.

Universal Postal Union provisions to govern.

Internal legislation, etc., to govern.

2. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Postmaster General of Macao 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 operations of the services contemplated by this Convention as well as to provide arrangements for the exchange of parcels subject to collect-on-delivery charges, should both countries at any time desire such service.

Changes, etc., by mutual correspondence.

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.

Mutual communication of parcel post laws, etc.

Duration of Convention.

XXVI. Duration of Convention.

Effective date.

1. This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries.

Duration.

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

Temporary suspension of registry or insurance services.

Either Administration may temporarily suspend the registry or insurance services in whole or in part, when there are special reasons for doing so, or restrict them 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 29<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1927, and at Macao the 21st day of May, 1927.

SEBASTIÃO C. DE JESUS,  
*Postmaster General.*

E. R. W.  
W. IRVING GLOVER,  
*Acting Postmaster General of the  
United States of America.*

Approval by the President.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and the Portuguese Colony of Macao has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

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, August 3, 1927.