Translation from French

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

DOCUMENTS OF THE 1984 HAMBURG CONGRESS

VOLUME I

PART 1 (PAGES 1 TO 919)

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

BERNE 1985

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

This volume should be quoted with the following reference:

Documents of the 1984 Hamburg Congress, volume I

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Note. – No proposal was submitted for the International Savings Agreement.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS (ACRONYMS, SYMBOLS, ETC) AND SIGNS USED IN THE DECISIONS OF THE 1984 HAMBURG CONGRESS

A. Common abbreviations, etc

administration	=	postal administration (however, this abbreviation is not used when, in order to avoid ambiguity, it is desirable to indicate precisely whether a postal administration or other administration is meant)
Agr	=	Agreement
art	=	article
c	=	centime
CAI	=	international expedited mail (EMS)
CCPS	=	Consultative Council for Postal Studies
cf	=	confer (in the sense of comparing two things in order to see how far they are the same or in what way they differ)
cm	=	centimetre
COD	=	Cash-on-Delivery Agreement
col	=	column
Collection of Bills	=	Collection of Bills Agreement
Constitution	=	Constitution of the Universal Postal Union
Conv or Convention	=	Universal Postal Convention
Det Regs	=	Detailed Regulations
dm	=	decimetre
Doc	=	Documents (of Congress, Committees, etc)
EC	=	Executive Council
eg	=	for example
fr	=	franc
g	=	gramme
Gen Regs or General Regulations	=	General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union
Giro	=	Giro Agreement
h	=	hour
id	=	idem
kg	=	kilogramme
km	=	kilometre
lb (16 ounces)	=	pound avoirdupois (453.59 grammes)
M...	=	to be completed as Mr, Mrs, Miss (chiefly used in forms)
m	=	metre
max	=	maximum
min	=	minimum
mm	=	millimetre
mn	=	minute (of time)
Money Orders	=	Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement
n.m.	=	nautical mile (1852 metres)
No	=	number
oz	=	ounce (28.3465 grammes) (16th part of a pound avoirdupois)
p	=	page
Parcels	=	Postal Parcels Agreement
Prot or Protocol	=	Final Protocol (to the Act concerned)

s	=	second (of time)
Savings	=	International Savings Agreement
SDR	=	Special Drawing Right
Subscriptions	=	Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement
t	=	tonne (1000 kilogrammes)
t-km	=	tonne-kilometre or kilometric tonne (unit used in connection with conveyance)
UN	=	United Nations
UPU or Union	=	Universal Postal Union

B. Abbreviations relating to forms

(These abbreviations are always followed by the number of the form)

AP	=	Subscriptions	MP	=	Money Orders
AV	=	Airmail	R	=	COD
C	=	Convention	RP	=	Collection of Bills
CE	=	Savings	VD	=	Insured Letters
CP	=	Parcels	VP	=	Giro

C. Other conventional abbreviations mentioned in the Acts

AI	=	advice of entry *(Avis d'inscription)*
AO	=	other items *(autres objets)* or items other than LC
AR	=	advice of delivery *(Avis de réception)*
BT	=	transit bulletin *(Bulletin de transit)*
F	=	letter bill *(feuille d'avis)* or parcel bill *(feuille de route)*
LC	=	letters and postcards *(lettres et cartes postales)* or letters, aerogrammes, postcards, postal money orders, COD money orders, bills for collection, insured letters, advices of payment, advices of entry and advices of delivery
l.t.	=	land transit
M (bags)	=	special bag containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address
PP	=	postage paid *(port payé)*
R	=	registered *(recommandé)*
s.t.	=	sea transit
SV	=	empty bag *(sac vide)*
T	=	charge to be paid *(taxe à payer)*
TP	=	charge collected *(taxe perçue)*
V	=	insured value *(valeur déclarée)*
XP	=	by express (indicates charged telegraph service)

List of proposals

A. In numerical order and order of Acts

B. According to origin

List of proposals[1]

A. In numerical order and order of Acts

Note. –

i Proposals of a general nature concerning the Union are preceded by an "0".

ii Other proposals are numbered according to the following principles:

- the basic numbering comprises 4 figures, of which
- – the first two figures correspond to the *Act* or *part of Act* to which the proposals relates, in accordance with the following table:

Act or part of Act	
Constitution	10
– Final Protocol	13
General Regulations	15
– Final Protocol	16
– Rules of Procedure of Congresses	17
Convention (Letter post – regulatory aspects)	20
– Final Protocol	23
– Detailed Regulations	25
– Forms	29
Convention (Letter-post – rate-fixing and payments)	30
– Final Protocol	33
– Detailed Regulations	35
– Forms	39
Convention (Airmail)	40
– Final Protocol	43
– Detailed Regulations	45
– Forms	49
Parcels, Agreement	50
– Final Protocol	53
– Detailed Regulations	55
– Forms	59

Act or part of Act	
Money Orders, Agreement	60
– Detailed Regulations	65
– Forms	69
Giro, Agreement	70
– Detailed Regulations	75
– Forms	79
COD Agreement	80
– Detailed Regulations	85
– Forms	89
Collection of Bills, Agreement	90
– Detailed Regulations	95
– Forms	99
Savings, Agreement	100
– Detailed Regulations	105
– Forms	109
Subscriptions, Agreement	110
– Detailed Regulations	115
– Forms	119

- – – the next two figures correspond to the tens and units figures of the number of the article concerned;
- the figures after the decimal point correspond to the order in which proposals relating to the same article were submitted;
- proposals for creating a new article have the number 91 after the decimal point;
- the numbers 1000, 1300, 1500, 1600, 1700, 2000, 2300, etc are used to number proposals concerning several articles or the relevant Act as a whole.

iii The differences compared with the basic text are indicated as follows:

- amended or new texts are underlined;
- passages which have been deleted are indicated as follows: /.../;
- where a paragraph has been deleted, the word "(deleted)" appears opposite the paragraph number, but the numbering of the other paragraphs is not changed. The same applied where a sub-paragraph (i, ii, iii, etc or a, b, c, etc) has been deleted;
- an article or paragraph which has been added bears the number of the preceding article or paragraph followed by the word "bis", "ter", "quater", etc.

[1] Proposals withdrawn before Congress opened are not included in this list.

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I pages	Vol II pages
01	Hungarian People's Rep	Resolution – Reservations to the Acts of the Union	59	339, 643
02	Finland	Resolution – Publication of a summary of the amendments made by Congress to the UPU Acts	60	339, 643
03	Egypt, Sudan	Resolution – Election of the Director-General of the International Bureau	61, 1812	Withdrawn
04	Bulgaria (People's Rep)	Resolution – New edition of the "Operational guide on the preparations for the statistics and the formalities relating to the accounts payable in respect of transit charges and terminal dues", "Manual of rules and procedures for forwarding international mail" and "Operational guide of the international parcel-post service"	62	170, 622, 624
05/Rev 1	China (People's Rep)	Resolution – Exchange value in SDR of amounts expressed in gold francs and gold centimes in the Acts of the UPU	63	272, 276, 297, 615
06	Consultative Council for Postal Studies	Recommendation – Greater participation of the developing countries in the work of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies	64	157, 601
07	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep, Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	Resolution – Election of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau	65	268
08	Executive Council	Resolution – Duration of Congress	65	295, 615
09	Executive Council	Recommendation – Clearing up of arrears by means of the International Bureau's clearing system	67	314, 624
010	Executive Council	Resolution – Congress Committees	68	38, 590
011	Executive Council	Resolution – Preparation of reports instead of minutes at the meetings of certain Congress Committees	70	52, 590
012	Consultative Council for Postal Studies	Resolution – Quality Control	71	158, 601

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I pages	Vol II pages
013	Consultative Council for Postal Studies	Resolution – Address area on the layout key for trade documents	72	177, 643
014	Consultative Council for Postal Studies	Resolution – CCPS work programme for 1984–1989	73	153, 601
015	Executive Council	Resolution – UPU technical assistance priorities and principles	92	572, 573
016	Executive Council	Resolution – Financing UPU technical assistance activities	94	574, 624
017	Executive Council	Resolution – Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC)	95	582, 635
018	Executive Council	Resolution – UPU action on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs)	96	582, 635
019	Executive Council	Resolution – World Post Day	98	158, 601
020	Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain	Resolution – Contacts with international organizations representing customers of the postal services	99	165, 620
021/Rev 1	Austria, Brazil, China (People's Rep), Czechoslovakia, Germany, Fed Rep of, Mongolian People's Rep, Mozambique, Polish People's Rep, Portugal, USSR	Resolution – Reproduction of documents in Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian	100	322, 632
022	Austria, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	Resolution – Study on international postal regulations	101	297
023	Greece	Resolution – Publication of one or more books dealing with the influence of the Post in Art	102	170, 620
024	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Rep, Congo (People's Rep), Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast (Rep), Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania (United Rep), Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Resolution – Exclusion of the Republic of South Africa from the UPU	103	53, 595

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I pages	Vol II pages
025	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep	Resolution – Election of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau	104	263
026	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep	Resolution – Expulsion of Israel from the UPU	105	37
027	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep	Resolution – UPU technical assistance priorities and principles	107	572, 573
028	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep	Resolution – Financing UPU technical assistance activities	109	574
029	Sudan	Resolution – Election of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau	111, 1811	Withdrawn
030	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Guatemala, Peru, Spain, Uruguay	Resolution – UPU technical assistance priorities and principles	111	572, 573, 624
031	France	Resolution – Study on international postal regulations	113	297, 615
032	Committee 3	Resolution – Choice of contribution class	114	310, 624

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033	Congress	Resolution – Immediate application of the provisions adopted by Congress relating to the Executive Council (EC) and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS)	115	196, 661
1000.1	German Dem Rep	Constitution, Preamble	119	333
1003.1	Executive Council	Constitution, art 3, b	120	335, 643
1003.2/Rev 1	Cuba	art 3	120	335
1003.3	Bangladesh	art 3, b	121	335
1007.1/Rev 1	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Vatican, Yugoslavia	art 7	122	272
1007.2	Bangladesh	Constitution, art 7	124	272
1007.3	Bulgaria (People's Rep), Cuba, Dem People's Rep of Korea, German Dem Rep, Mongolian People's Rep	art 7	124	272
1011.1	Madagascar	art 11, para 1	125	261
1011.2	Nigeria	art 11, para 1	125	261
1011.3	Cuba	art 11, para 1	125	261
1012.1	Madagascar	art 12, para 2bis	126	261
1013.1	Executive Council	art 13, para 1	126	332, 639
1016.1	Executive Council	art 16	127	332, 639
1019.1	Executive Council	art 19	127	332, 639
1020.1	Executive Council	art 20	128	332, 639
1021.1/Rev 1	Argentina	art 21, para 4	129	305
1022.1	Argentina	art 22, para 5	129	282
1022.2	Chile, Uruguay	art 22, para 5	130	283
1023.1	Cuba	art 23	131	339
1031.1 R	China (People's Rep)	art 31, para 1	132	262, 608
1501.1	Executive Council	General Regulations, art 101	135	332, 639
1502.1	Argentina	art 102	137	282

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1502.2/Rev 1	Argentina	General Regulations,	art 102, paras 3bis, 3ter and 3quater	138	303, 627
1502.3	Argentina		art 102	138	298, 312
1502.4	Thailand		art 102, para 6	139	309, 312, 624
1502.5	Executive Council		art 102, para 6	139	287, 608
1502.6	Executive Council		art 102, para 6	140	298, 615
1502.7	France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland		art 102	141	298, 312
1502.8	Egypt		art 102, para 3quater	141	303, 627
1502.9	China (People's Rep)		art 102, para 6	142	288, 608
1502.10	Chile, Uruguay		art 102	142	283
1502.11/Rev 1	Cuba		art 102	143	312
1504.1	Argentina		art 104, paras 2bis and 2ter	144	305, 627
1506.1	Executive Council		art 106	144	332, 639
1507.1	China (People's Rep)		art 107, para 4	145	323, 632
1507.2	China (People's Rep)		art 107, para 9	146	326
1507.3	Argentina		art 107, para 12	146	328
1507.4 R	China (People's Rep)		art 107, para 1	146	262, 324
1507.5	Egypt		art 107, para 12	147	328
1507.6	Egypt		art 107, para 9	147	326
1507.7	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep		art 107, para 9	147	326
1507.8	Brazil		art 107, para 9	148	326
1508.1	Greece		art 108	149	263
1508.2/Rev 2	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep, Yemen (People's Dem Rep)		art 108, paras 1 and 1bis	150	268

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1508.3	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep	General Regulations,	art 108, para 1bis	150	263
1508.4	Sudan		art 108, para 1bis	151, 1811	Withdrawn
1508.5	Sudan		art 108, para 1bis	151	263
1508.6	Peru		art 108, para 1	151	268
1509.1	Executive Council		art 109, para 2	152	332, 639
1519.1	Executive Council		art 119, para 1	153	293
1519.2	Hungarian People's Rep		art 119, para 1bis	154	293, 615
1519.3	Executive Council		art 119	154	295, 615
1519.4	Executive Council		art 119, para 1	155	294, 615
1519.91	Argentina		art 119bis	155	282
1519.92	Chile, Uruguay		art 119bis	156	283
1525.1	USSR		art 125, para 1	157	305
1525.2	Argentina		art 125, para 2	157	309
1525.3	Thailand		art 125	158	305, 310, 625
1525.4	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep		art 125, para 1	159	305, 625
1526.1	Executive Council		art 126	159	314, 321, 632
1526.91	Executive Council		art 126bis	160	315
1526.92	Executive Council		art 126ter	160	317
1702.1	Executive Council	Rules of Procedure of Congresses	art 2, para 3	161	285, 608
1703.1	Executive Council		art 3, para 1	162	43, 590
1705.1	Executive Council		art 5, paras 2 and 5	163	287, 290, 643
1706.1	Executive Council		art 6, para 2	163	291
1706.2	Gabon		art 6, para 2	164	291
1707.1/Rev 1	Committee 3		art 7	164	290, 296, 312, 616, 625
1709.1	Executive Council		art 9	165	290, 608

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1715.1	Executive Council	Rules of Procedure of Congresses	art 15, para 4	165	43, 590
1716.1	Executive Council		art 16, para 4	166	44, 590
1716.2	Executive Council		art 16, para 5	167	44, 590
1716.3	Executive Council		art 16, para 6	167	44, 590
1717.1	Executive Council		art 17, para 3	168	44, 590
1718.1/Rev 2	Executive Council		art 18	169	44, 590
1719.1	Hungarian People's Rep		art 19, para 1	170	45, 591
1720.1	Executive Council		art 20, para 2	171	285, 608
1720.2	Bulgaria (People's Rep)		art 20, para 2	171	285
1720.3	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep		art 20, para 3bis	172	47, 590
1721.1	Executive Council		art 21, para 1	172	45, 590
1721.2	Hungarian People's Rep		art 21, para 1	173	45, 591
1724.1	Executive Council		art 24, para 2	173	291, 608
1725.91	Executive Council		art 25bis	174	52, 590
2000.1	United States of America	Resolution – Scientific specimens of hazardous substances		177	345, 493, 601
2000.2	Germany, Fed Rep of	Formal opinion – Make-up of items in envelopes with panels		178	372
2000.3	France	Resolution – Amendment of the presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles		179	355, 616
2000.4	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep	Resolution – International high-speed mail service		180	346, 347
2000.5	German Dem Rep	Decision – International coding system as a supplement to national coding systems for sorting postal items		180	346
2000.6	Pakistan	Resolution – Inquiries and period of retention of documents		181	367

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2000.7	Great Britain	Resolution – Study of the introduction of an international recorded delivery service	182	361, 364
2000.8	Consultative Council for Postal Studies	Resolution – Postal monopoly	183	347, 608
2000.9	Argentina	Recommendation – Coordination between postal administrations and the relevant public authorities for the authorizing of third parties to operate international correspondence services	185	348
2000.10	Executive Council	Resolution – Reconstitution of the CCC-UPU (Customs Co-operation Council-Universal Postal Union) Contact Committee	186	359, 620
2000.11	Executive Council	Formal opinion – Customs treatment of postal items: International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention)	187	359, 622, 625
2000.12	Executive Council	Formal opinion – Shipping infectious substances by post	188	345, 494, 601
2000.13	Executive Council	Resolution – Advance application of the provisions concerning the external marking of items containing radioactive materials	189	345, 495, 601
2000.14	Executive Council	Recommendation – Choice of themes for postage stamps	190	142, 349, 608
2000.15	Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay	Resolution – International expedited mail service (EMS)	191	346, 347
2000.16	Spain	Convention – Proposal of a general nature	192	345, 493, 601
2000.17	Australia	Resolution – Study on the international registered and insured services	192	361, 364

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2000.18	Cuba, Chile, Guatemala, Peru, Spain, Uruguay	Resolution – International high-speed mail service		194	346, 347
2000.19	Algeria, Brazil, Great Britain, Morocco, Spain, United States of America	Resolution – International high-speed mail service		195	347, 609
2000.20	Australia, Great Britain	Resolution – Study on the international registered and insured services and the introduction of an international recorded delivery service		196	364, 635
2000.21	Canada	Formal opinion – Receptacles other than bags used for mail conveyance		197	387, 651
2001.1	Pakistan	Convention,	art 1, para 4	198	347
2004.1	Austria		art 4, para 2bis	199	348, 608
2004.2	Pakistan		art 4, para 1	199	348, 609
2006.91	Argentina		art 6bis	200	348
2009.1	Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep		art 9, paras 1 and 2	201	142, 349, 608
2010.1	Sweden, Belgium		art 10, para 2	202	349, 609
2011.1	Pakistan		art 11, para 4	203	351, 615
2020.1	Consultative Council for Postal Studies		art 20, para 1	204	372, 643
2020.2	New Zealand		art 20, para 1	204	372
2020.3	Germany, Fed Rep of		art 20, para 1	204	372
2021.1	United States of America		art 21, para 1	206	345, 494
2022.1	Italy		art 22, para 1	206	351, 616
2028.1	Canada		art 28, para 1	207	351
2028.2	Austria		art 28, para 1	208	351, 616, 620
2031.1	Canada		art 31, para 3	209	352, 616
2031.2	Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Iceland, Norway, Sweden		art 31, para 2	209	352, 615
2036.1	Madagascar		art 36, title	210	355
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2036.3	United States of America	Convention, art 36, para 4bis	211	358, 620
2036.4	United States of America	art 36, para 7	212	358
2036.5	Sweden	art 36, para 7	212	358
2036.6	Belgium	art 36, para 7	212	358, 620
2037.1	China (People's Rep)	art 37	213	359, 620
2046.1	Finland	art 46, para 2	213	361, 624
2050.1	Korea (Rep)	art 50, para 4bis	214	362
2050.2	German Dem Rep	art 50, para 2	214	360, 624
2050.3	German Dem Rep	art 50, para 4bis	215	362
2050.4	Great Britain, Norway	art 50, para 4	215	198, 361
2051.1	Polish People's Rep	art 51, para 5bis	216	362
2051.2	Pakistan	art 51, para 6	216	362
2052.1	German Dem Rep	art 52, paras 1 and 2	217	360, 625
2052.2	Chile	art 52, para 2	217	359
2054.1	Bulgaria (People's Rep)	art 54, para 1bis	218	345, 494
2055.1	Brazil	art 55, para 2bis	219	365, 635
2055.2	Germany, Fed Rep of	art 55, para 2bis	219	365
2056.1	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep, Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	art 56, para 3	220	365, 635
2056.91	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep, Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	art 56bis	220	365, 636
2057.1	Nigeria	art 57, paras 2, 3 and 4	221	366
2057.2	Australia	art 57, paras 2 and 4	221	366
2085.1	Argentina	art 85, paras 1 and 1bis	222	366
2301.1	Zimbabwe	Fin Prot, art I, para 1	223	366, 635
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3581.11/Rev 1	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea			art 181, para 10	459	473
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3585.3	Executive Council			art 185	467, 1755	453
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4082.1	United States of America	art 82	587	489, 593
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48 Kuwait	5300.143	1
49 Luxembourg	2551.3, 7550.1	2
50 Madagascar	1011.1, 1012.1, 2036.1, 2313.1, 3035.1, 3543.1, 5300.106, 6511.1, 6901.1, 6903.1, 6904.1, 6913.1, 6914.1, 6914.2, 6916.1	15
51 Malaysia	5300.133	1
52 Mali	5300.95	1
53 Mauritania	5300.102	1
54 Mexico	3570.2, 3581.3, 4000.9, 5546.5	4
55 Nepal	2311.1/Rev 1, 2313.2, 5300.104, 5301.14, 5301.15	5
56 Netherlands	5303.8, 6901.3, 6912.3, 6913.3, 6916.3, 7506.2, 7508.1, 7549.2, 7553.2, 8903.2, 8904.2, 8906.2, 8907.2, 8908.2, 8909.2, 8910.2	16
57 New Zealand	2020.2, 2523.2, 2530.3, 3019.9	4
58 Niger	5300.98	1
59 Nigeria	1011.2, 2057.1, 3032.1, 3065.3, 4080.2, 4609.3, 4610.1, 4611.1, 4615.3, 4617.8, 4902.1, 4904.2, 5301.5, 5301.6	14
60 Norway	2507.1, 5039.2, 5303.5, 5305.2, 5550.1, 6505.2	6
61 Oman	5300.109	1
62 Pakistan	2000.6, 2001.1, 2004.2, 2011.1, 2051.2, 2553.2, 2563.3, 2927.2, 3032.2, 3049.1, 5004.3, 5017.1, 5022.1, 5040.2, 5040.3, 5051.1, 5056.1, 5300.94, 5510.3, 5514.1, 5518.3	21
63 Papua New Guinea	5300.108	1
64 Peru	1508.6	1
65 Polish People's Rep	2051.1, 2555.3, 5014.7, 5039.4, 5300.137, 5507.1, 5508.1, 5907.1, 5908.2	9
66 Portugal	2900.1	1
67 Qatar	5300.123	1
68 Romania	3065.7, 3569.98, 3573.5, 3574.9, 3574.10, 3574.96, 3577.94, 3578.7, 3579.8, 3579.11, 3580.5, 3581.7, 3581.12, 4617.9, 5301.35, 5304.4, 5546.6	17
69 Senegal	5300.140	1
70 Sierra Leone	4000.4	1
71 Solomon Islands	5300.132	1
72 Spain	2000.16, 2525.3, 2554.3, 2561.2, 2561.6, 2565.3, 2900.2, 5303.18, 8511.1	9

Origin		Proposals	Number
73	Sri Lanka	3062.2, 5055.1, 5055.2, 5300.131	4
74	Sudan	029, 1508.4, 1508.5, 5300.105	4
75	Swaziland	5300.141	1
76	Sweden	2036.5, 2500.2, 3536.3, 3909.4, 4076.1/Rev 1, 4077.1, 4596.2, 5021.3, 5303.6, 5902.3, 6500.1, 6504.1, 6546.2, 6901.91, 6912.91, 7505.1, 8512.1	17
77	Switzerland	2036.2, 2527.1, 2530.2, 2560.1, 2563.2, 2912.1, 2912.2, 3019.8, 3062.8, 4617.6, 5546.2, 5911.2, 5920.2, 6009.1, 6028.3, 6505.1, 6506.1, 6507.1, 6507.91, 6511.2, 6530.2, 6543.2, 6546.1, 6549.1, 6901.2, 6912.1, 6912.2, 6913.2, 6916.2, 7053.1, 7500.2, 7510.1, 7514.1, 7560.1, 8005.1, 8503.1, 8903.1, 8904.1, 8906.1, 8907.1, 8908.1, 8909.1, 8910.1, 11 905.1, 11 905.2, 11 906.1, 11 906.2	47
78	Syrian Arab Rep	5300.96, 5301.26	2
79	Thailand	1502.4, 1525.3, 5300.92, 5301.22, 6522.1, 6528.1	6
80	Togo	5300.114	1
81	Turkey	5300.99, 5301.28	2
82	Ukraine	5300.112	1
83	USSR	1525.1, 2593.2, 3314.1, 3574.2, 3574.3, 5300.110	6
84	United Arab Emirates	5301.12/Rev 1, 5301.13	2
85	United States of America	2000.1, 2021.1, 2036.3, 2036.4, 2527.2, 2531.3, 2554.1, 2555.1, 2564.2, 2568.1, 3019.5, 3019.6, 3019.7, 3065.8, 3065.9, 3535.3, 3535.4, 3536.2, 3572.1, 3581.1, 3928.1, 4077.2, 4082.1, 4597.5, 4600.2, 4601.2, 4601.3, 4602.1, 4608.2, 4609.2, 4612.2, 5301.25, 5303.12, 5303.91, 5309.3, 5309.4, 5309.5	37
86	Upper Volta	3063.3, 3065.93, 5300.101	3
87	Vanuatu	5300.134	1
88	Venezuela	5300.139	1
89	Viet Nam	5300.115	1
90	Yemen Arab Rep	5300.116	1
91	Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	5300.97, 5301.27	2
92	Zambia	5300.117, 5301.32	2
93	Zimbabwe	2301.1, 5300.135	2
		Total of individual proposals	679

II. Collective proposals

Origin	Proposals	Number
Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Rep, Congo (People's Rep), Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast (Rep), Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania (United Rep), Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia, Zimbabwe	024	1
Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep, Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	07, 1508.2/Rev 2	2
Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep, Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	2056.1, 2056.91, 2568.2, 3042.2, 4612.2, 5038.2, 5042.3, 5042.91	8
Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep	025, 026, 027, 028, 1507.7, 1508.3, 1525.4	7
Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep	1720.3, 2000.4	2
Algeria, Brazil, Great Britain, Morocco, Spain, United States of America	2000.19	1
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Vatican, Yugoslavia	1007.1/Rev 1, 3008.1	2
Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay	2000.15	1
Austria, Brazil, China (People's Rep), Czechoslovakia, Germany, Fed Rep of, Mongolian People's Rep, Mozambique, Polish People's Rep, Portugal, USSR	021/Rev 1	1
Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	2031.2	1
Austria, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	022	1
Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Portugal, Turkey	2531.4	1

Origin	Proposals	Number
Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Netherlands	4597.4	1
France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	1502.7	1
Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of	5042.2	1
Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain	020	1
Germany, Fed Rep of, Sweden	3033.1, 3042.3	2
Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	2928.1, 4908.2	2
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Peru, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay	3000.5/Rev 2	1
Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Guatemala, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay	3000.6	1
Canada, United States of America	2326.92	1
Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep	2009.1	1
Argentina, Bulgaria (People's Rep), Byelorussia, China (People's Rep), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Rep of Korea, German Dem Rep, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Polish People's Rep, Romania, Ukraine, USSR	2306.1/Rev 5	1
Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Guatemala, Peru, Spain, Uruguay	030	1
Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, India, Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Vanuatu	2326.91/Rev 3	1
Australia, Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand	3579.92, 3581.13	2
Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea	3570.6, 3570.7/Rev 1, 3579.9, 3579.10/Rev 1, 3581.8, 3581.10, 3581.11/Rev 1	7
Australia, Great Britain	2000.20	1
Australia, New Zealand	3581.9	1
Austria, Great Britain	2516.1, 2561.3	2
Belgium, Sweden	5021.4	1
Bulgaria (People's Rep), Byelorussia, Cuba, Mexico, Polish People's Rep, Sudan, Ukraine, USSR, Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	2310.91/Rev 3	1
Byelorussia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Ukraine, USSR, Yemen Arab Rep	2302.1/Rev 3	1
Byelorussia, Ukraine, USSR	5306.91/Rev 1	1
Bulgaria (People's Rep), Cuba, Democratic People's Rep of Korea, German Dem Rep, Mongolian People's Rep	1007.3	1
Chile, Uruguay	1022.2, 1502.10, 1519.92	3
Chile, Cuba, Guatemala, Peru, Spain, Uruguay	2000.18	1
Denmark, France, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway	7552.2	1

Origin	Proposals	Number
Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	2305.1, 2522.4, 2530.91, 2555.4, 3000.3, 3019.10	6
Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden	5000.5, 5004.5, 6000.3	3
Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	7518.2	1
Egypt, Sudan	03	1
France, Spain	4610.3	1
Great Britain, Spain	2551.2	1
Finland, France	6004.2	1
Belgium, France	5305.3	1
France, Switzerland	5909.2	1
Great Britain and Overseas Territories	5301.30, 5303.14	2
Great Britain, Norway	2050.4	1
Great Britain, Switzerland	5048.2	1
Indonesia, Mexico	2312.91/Rev 1	1
Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy	2529.1	1
France, Italy	2565.2	1
Lebanon, Nepal	2312.1/Rev 1	1
Norway, Pakistan	5039.5/Rev 1	1
Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	2301.2, 5303.17	2
Belgium, Sweden	2010.1	1
Czechoslovakia, German Dem Rep, USSR	3953.2, 3955.2, 3962.2, 4601.1, 4907.2	5
German Dem Rep, USSR	5546.3	1
	Total of collective proposals	100

III. Proposals submitted by various UPU and Congress bodies

Origin	Proposals	Number
Executive Council	08, 09, 010, 011, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 1003.1, 1013.1, 1016.1, 1019.1, 1020.1, 1501.1, 1502.5, 1502.6, 1506.1, 1509.1, 1519.1, 1519.3, 1519.4, 1526.1, 1526.91, 1526.92, 1702.1, 1703.1, 1705.1, 1706.1, 1709.1, 1715.1, 1716.1, 1716.2, 1716.3, 1717.1, 1718.1/Rev 2, 1720.1, 1721.1, 1724.1, 1725.91, 2000.10, 2000.11, 2000.12, 2000.13, 2000.14, 2500.4, 2502.1, 2511.1, 2511.2, 2516.2, 2518.1, 2521.1, 2564.5, 2901.1, 2902.1, 3000.1, 3000.4, 3019.11, 3019.12, 3019.13, 3061.1, 3061.2/Rev 1, 3061.3, 3061.4, 3061.5, 3061.6, 3061.7, 3061.91, 3062.4, 3062.5, 3062.6, 3065.4, 3065.5/Rev 2,	246

Origin	Proposals	Number
Executive Council (continued)	3065.6/Rev 1, 3065.91, 3065.92, 3066.1/Rev 1, 3066.2/Rev 1, 3303.1, 3500.1, 3501.1, 3501.2/Rev 1, 3556.1, 3556.2, 3562.1, 3562.2, 3569.91, 3569.92, 3569.93, 3569.94/Rev 2, 3569.95/Rev 1, 3569.96, 3569.97/Rev 1, 3570.3, 3570.4/Rev 1, 3570.5/Rev 3, 3571.1, 3571.2, 3572.3, 3572.4/Rev 1, 3573.3, 3573.4/Rev 2, 3574.7, 3574.8/Rev 2, 3574.91, 3574.92, 3574.93/Rev 2, 3574.94/Rev 1, 3574.95, 3575.1/Rev 1, 3575.2/Rev 1, 3576.1, 3576.2/Rev 1, 3577.1, 3577.2, 3577.91/Rev 2, 3577.92, 3577.93, 3578.5, 3578.6, 3578.91, 3578.92, 3578.93/Rev 1, 3578.94/Rev 1, 3578.95, 3578.96, 3578.97/Rev 1, 3579.4/Rev 1, 3579.5, 3579.6/Rev 3, 3579.91/Rev 1, 3580.3, 3580.4/Rev 1, 3580.91, 3580.92/Rev 1, 3581.4, 3581.5/Rev 1, 3582.2, 3583.2, 3583.3, 3583.91, 3584.2, 3584.3/Rev 1, 3585.2, 3585.3, 3912.1, 3912.2, 3912.91/Rev 1, 3912.92/Rev 1, 3915.1, 3915.2/Rev 1, 3915.91/Rev 1, 3915.92/Rev 1, 3915.93, 3915.94, 3915.95, 3917.2, 3917.3, 3917.4/Rev 1, 3917.5, 3920.1, 3920.2, 3920.3/Rev 2, 3920.4, 3921.1, 3921.2, 3921.3/Rev 2, 3921.4, 3921.5, 3921.6, 3928.2, 3928.3, 3953.3/Rev 1, 3955.3/Rev 1, 3957.1/Rev 1, 3962.3/Rev 1, 4000.1, 4000.2, 4000.5, 4000.6, 4000.7, 4075.1, 4597.1, 4597.2, 4608.1, 4616.1, 4617.1, 4617.2, 4908.91, 4911.1, 5000.3, 5000.4, 5004.4, 5009.1, 5009.2, 5009.3, 5009.4, 5011.1, 5012.1, 5014.1, 5014.2, 5014.3, 5014.4, 5029.1, 5031.1, 5046.1, 5047.1/Rev 1, 5047.2, 5047.3, 5047.4, 5048.1, 5049.1, 5049.2, 5049.3, 5054.1, 5058.2, 5301.1, 5304.1, 5305.1, 5306.1, 5306.2/Rev 1, 5501.1, 5505.1, 5505.3, 5506.1, 5515.91, 5518.1, 5519.91, 5520.1, 5520.3/Rev 1, 5522.1, 5905.91, 5905.92, 5921.1/Rev 1, 5924.91/Rev 1, 6000.1, 6000.2, 6500.2, 6530.1, 6530.4, 6543.1, 6543.3, 7500.1, 7500.3, 7518.1, 7518.3	
Consultative Council for Postal Studies	06, 012, 013, 014, 2000.8, 2020.1, 2511.3, 2513.1, 2523.1, 5523.1, 5523.91, 5526.1, 5526.2, 5526.3, 5530.1, 5541.91, 5913.1	17
Congress	033	1
Committee 3	032, 1707.1/Rev 1	2
Committee 5	3500.2, 3500.3, 3581.6/Rev 3	3
	Total number of proposals by various UPU and Congress bodies	269

Summary	Individual proposals	679
	Collective proposals	100
	Proposals by various bodies	269
	Grand total	1048

Proposals of a general nature

PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP 01

Resolution

Reservations to the Acts of the Union

Congress,

Bearing in mind
that international postal services should be provided insofar as possible in accordance with the uniform regulations and conditions prescribed in the Acts of the Union in all member countries,

While recognizing
the inalienable right of member countries to formulate reservations to the said Acts within the framework of the provisions in effect, in order to take account of their national peculiarities or other considerations,

Also bearing in mind
that minimizing the number of reservations would be in the interest of the member countries of the Union, as a whole,

Requests

the member countries of the Union to resort to the possibility of formulating reservations to the Acts only in cases of absolute necessity,

Instructs

the International Bureau to invite the member countries, before Congresses, to review their reservations appearing in the Final Protocols to the Acts of the Union.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — According to our experience, the reservations appearing in the Final Protocols do not always seem justified. Moreover, because the reservations previously formulated by member countries are in all cases automatically repeated in the revised Acts, we believe that a regular review of them is indispensable.

FINLAND 02

Resolution

Publication of a summary of the amendments made by Congress to the UPU Acts

Congress,

considering
that every Congress makes a very large number of decisions which have subsequently to be incorporated in the postal legislation or regulations of all Union member countries,

considering also
that this represents a very heavy workload which requires a great deal of time, particularly in the postal administrations of the developing countries,

in view of the fact that
it is greatly desirable to make means of facilitating this work available to those administrations,

instructs

the International Bureau to summarize in a final report the main decisions of Congress where they concern the Union and the different branches of the postal service.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — Congress makes a large number of decisions which amend the Acts and have to be incorporated in each country's legislation or regulations. This causes serious problems for administrations which do not have large-scale resources, in particular in the developing countries. The same applies to the subsequent phase, when administrations have to see that these new provisions are applied from the date that they become effective.
The suggestion contained in the present proposal is aimed at simplifying and speeding up this work. A summary of the important decisions, the immediate application of which is compulsory, would also be a useful way of guaranteeing the effective application of the new provisions on the dates laid down.
A small publication of this kind would also be useful for experts and consultants carrying out missions in developing countries. In fact, the present proposal was inspired by the experience of experts from the Nordic countries.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

EGYPT, SUDAN 03

Resolution

Election of the Director-General of the International Bureau

Congress,

Considering
that it is required to elect the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau in pursuance of article 108 of the General Regulations,

Anxious
to entrust the management of the International Bureau to a person who not only has the competence and qualities required for assuming the responsibilities of that important post, but who also has long experience of the affairs of the UPU,

Wishing
to ensure continuity in the management of the International Bureau during the coming five-year period, which will undoubtedly be very critical for the UPU,

Taking into consideration
the high professional and human qualities that Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Sobhi has shown at the head of the International Bureau and the eminent services he could still render,

Having taken note
of the availability of Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Sobhi to undertake the office of Director-General of the International Bureau once again and of the representations made to that end by the Government of his country,

Decides

i that exceptionally, the application of the provision of article 108, paragraph 1, of the General Regulations which stipulates that the term of office of the Director-General "shall be renewable once only" and of the correlative provisions shall be suspended for the election of the Director-General at the 1984 Congress and that Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Sobhi, the present incumbent of the post of Director-General of the International Bureau, shall be accepted as a candidate for that post for the period 1985—1989,

ii that in view of its nature the present resolution, which provides for a temporary derogation of the provisions of the General Regulations, should be adopted by the same majority as that required for amending those Regulations, viz the majority of the member countries represented at Congress.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Sobhi, who will be 59 years old when the Hamburg Congress is held, has directed the International Bureau since 1 January 1975. The experience he has acquired concerning the postal problems of the industrialized countries and of the developing countries, his numerous visits to postal administrations, his close personal contacts with a great many postal managers and his participation in the maximum possible number of meetings of Restricted Unions and international organizations throughout the world are among the factors that have enabled him to deal efficiently and skilfully with the problems coming within the purview of the International Bureau as an office for liaison between the postal administrations of the whole world and have clearly shown his great professional and human qualities.
As Mr Sobhi would be willing — if the Union so desires — to take up the office of Director-General of the International Bureau once again, it must be admitted that it would be in the interests of the UPU to take advantage of Mr Sobhi's availability and of his long and fruitful experience to renew his term of office as Director-General.

Such renewal is, admittedly, contrary to the provision of article 108, paragraph 1, of the General Regulations which states that the term of office of the Director-General shall be renewable once only. It would however be regrettable if, for purely legal reasons, the UPU were deprived of the services of a person of proven capability who is perfectly able to continue his activities, especially as the reasons for the adoption of the provision in question have not been clearly specified.
It is appropriate to ask oneself whether it would not be better in this case to observe the spirit rather than the letter of this provision.
The renewal of Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Sobhi's term of office would make it possible to ensure, in the present critical world economic situation, continuity in the management of the International Bureau. In addition, Mr Sobhi's candidature would make for a wider choice for the election in question, which must in the last resort be an optimum one.
For these reasons Congress could, without in any way altering the principles laid down in article 108 of the General Regulations, take a position on the advisability of considering Mr Sobhi as a candidate for the post of Director-General on the same footing as the other candidates by suspending, for the election of the Director-General at the 1984 Hamburg Congress, the application of the restriction contained in article 108, paragraph 1, of the General Regulations and of the correlative provisions. To that end, Congress would consider this suspension as an exceptional derogation of the General Regulations and, consequently, the present resolution would be adopted by the majority of the member countries represented at Congress.

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP) 04

Resolution

New edition of the
- **Operational guide on the preparations for the statistics and the formalities relating to the accounts payable in respect of transit charges and terminal dues**
- **Manual of rules and procedures for forwarding international mail**
- **Operational guide of the international parcel-post service**

Congress,

Having adopted
a new system of statistics for the international letter-post traffic with a view to calculating transit charges and terminal dues,

In view of
the very positive experience with the documents on the present organization of postal services which the International Bureau has published in the interests of UPU member countries,

Aware
of the need to continue to help postal administrations to improve their management methods as well as the organization and operation of the postal services, in particular, to adapt them to the new Acts of the UPU,

Instructs

the International Bureau to prepare again:
- the Operational guide on the preparations for the statistics and the formalities relating to the accounts payable in respect of transit charges and terminal dues;
- the Manual of rules and procedures for forwarding international mail, and
- the Operational guide of the international parcel-post service.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – In view of the changes which will be made in the statistics system, in postal rates and in the Postal Parcels Agreement, we think that the documents mentioned in the draft resolution will not be fully used by postal administrations unless they include the amendments made by the 19th UPU Congress. It would be desirable for a new edition of these publications to be issued in order to facilitate and improve the quality of the international postal services during the five-year period following Congress.
It is recalled that the documents concerned were distributed to Union member countries by the International Bureau as follows:
- circular letter 0426(B 1)520, of 26 April 1982;
- circular letter 7400(F)1504, of 22 June 1983;
- CCPS Collection of Postal Studies No 134, 1983.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 05/Rev 1

Resolution

Exchange value in SDR of amounts expressed in gold francs and gold centimes in the Acts of the UPU

Congress,

In view of
international currency developments,

Considering
that Special Drawing Rights are already widely used by the majority of postal administrations,

In view of
the need to envisage standardized provisions concerning the use of this accounting unit of the International Monetary Fund (IMF),

Decides

that amounts expressed in gold francs and gold centimes in the Acts of the UPU shall henceforth be supplemented by their exchange value in SDR calculated on the basis of the linking coefficient of 1 SDR = 3.061 g fr, in accordance with the arrangements provided for in International Bureau circular 219 of 1 September 1980.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Since Special Drawing Rights are already widely used by the majority of administrations, it would appear necessary to envisage standardized provisions concerning the use of this currency unit.

NB. – All the provisions of the UPU Acts in which amounts expressed in gold francs or gold centimes appear as well as the forms concerned will have to be adopted accordingly.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 06

Recommendation

Greater participation of the developing countries in the work of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies

Congress,

In view of
the role of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies within the framework of the Union's permanent bodies,

In view of
the importance of the studies conducted within that body to improve the postal services,

Considering
the increased attention paid by the CCPS to studies involving the developing countries,

Noting
with interest, on the one hand, the progress made as regards the participation of the developing countries in the work of the CCPS – particularly since recommendation C 81 of the 1974 Lausanne Congress – and, on the other hand, the benefit derived from it as regards the implementation of the Union's objectives,

Noting
that it is possible to improve the results obtained,

Recommends

the postal administrations of the developing countries to increase the part they play in the work of the CCPS:
- by making a regular contribution to the studies conducted (replies to questionnaires, supplying of information, submitting of papers at colloquia, etc);
- by acting, as far as possible, as reporting country or coordinating country for the studies,

Instructs

the International Bureau, in accordance with the resources available, to give administrations which request it the necessary assistance in developing organizational measures to enable them to take part more effectively in the work of the Union's bodies.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – The study entrusted to the CCPS on the possible establishment at the International Bureau of a permanent unit concerned with Third World problems and relations with the Restricted Unions provided the Council with an opportunity to carry out an overall examination of the degree of participation of the member countries of the Union in general, and of the developing countries in particular, in the studies undertaken. This question was also raised in the analysis by the CCPS of the general conditions of its functioning (Congress – Doc 2). On the whole, the CCPS was gratified to note that since the Lausanne Congress, which had "recommended the administrations of the developing countries to take a more active part in the work of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies", the contribution of these countries had considerably improved.
However, the CCPS considered that, with the aim of associating the work being done still more with the reality of conditions in the field, it was desirable, by means of another appeal, to increase this participation and that it was undoubtedly possible to achieve this result through greater cooperation between the countries concerned and the International Bureau.
That is the aim of the present draft recommendation.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP)

07

Resolution

Election of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau

Congress,

Considering
that this Congress has amended article 108 of the General Regulations concerning the election of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau, by stipulating in paragraph 1 that the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General should be nationals of two member countries of the Union belonging to two different geographical regions,

Bearing in mind
that the powers of this Congress include the election of a Director-General and a Deputy Director-General,

In view of
the fact that it would be expedient, when electing these two officials, to put into practice the principle of geographical distribution adopted by Congress,

Decides

to implement with immediate effect the provisions of article 108 of the General Regulations, as amended by Congress.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — This resolution aims at the immediate application of the principle of geographical distribution as regards the election of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General so that Congress can proceed to elect the above-mentioned two officials on this basis.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

08

Resolution

Duration of Congress

Congress,

Considering
that the six-week duration, on average, of recent Congresses represents a long time for senior officials to be absent from their administrations, especially when added to the travelling times necessary from many distant countries,

Considering,
the substantial financial burden which a conference of this length imposes, not only on the host country but also on each delegation and, indeed, on the Union as a whole,

In view of,
the study conducted by the Executive Council on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress,

Recognizing
the savings in time which will result from some of the modifications and procedures already adopted as a result of recommendations arising from the study,

Instructs

the Executive Council to examine urgently how the 1989 Congress can be organized so as to reduce its duration to at most five weeks taking into account:

a the experience gained by the administration of the Federal Republic of Germany while hosting the Hamburg Congress;

b the need for the host country of the 1989 Congress to know the Executive Council's recommendations sufficiently far in advance for all practical arrangements to be made.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – The Executive Council examined many suggestions for improving the efficiency of Congress, and a number of procedures have been adopted which will simplify and streamline the running of Congress. These improvements will already allow a certain amount of time to be saved at Congress, but the effectiveness of these measures will not become clear until they have been tried out in practice, at Hamburg. The EC accordingly felt that the question of the duration of Congress could best be studied by the new Executive Council, to be elected at Hamburg, and that this would need to be done promptly, in order best to assist the host country for the 1989 Congress.
See Congress – Doc 6.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 09

Recommendation

Clearing up of arrears by means of the International Bureau's clearing system

Congress,

Having taken note
of the result of the study undertaken on arrears of contributions pursuant to resolution C 89 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress,

Bearing in mind
that some member countries are having serious difficulties in paying off their arrears of contributions to the UPU by the usual methods,

In view of
the role of clearing house conferred on the International Bureau for the liquidation of accounts of all kinds (General Regulations, article 113, paragraph 5; Detailed Regulations of the Convention, article 101, paragraph 3),

Considering
that the International Bureau prepares each year the general liquidation account of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues,

Urgently invites

member countries which experience major difficulties in paying off their arrears of contributions to the Universal Postal Union to have recourse to the International Bureau's clearing system used for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues, by assigning to the Union the credit balance to which they would be entitled under the general liquidation account prepared in this connection by the International Bureau,

Requests

member countries entered as debtors of the member countries in question in the general liquidation account of transit charges and terminal dues to agree to such a clearing procedure and to remit the sums agreed to the International Bureau as soon as possible.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — At the end of its study on arrears, the EC decided to propose to Congress adoption of this "sui generis" procedure with regard to member countries which have arrears of contributions towards the Union. This solution has the advantage of clearing up certain countries' debts to the UPU without thereby requiring them to obtain major credits and currency export permits from the appropriate authorities.
See Congress -- Doc 8.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 010

Resolution

Congress Committees

Congress,

In view of
article 9 of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses concerning the number of Congress Committees and their functions,

In view of
article 11, paragraph 1, of the said Rules of Procedure, by virtue of which the member countries represented in Congress shall, as of right, be members of the Committees responsible for studying proposals relating to the Constitution, the General Regulations, the Convention and its Detailed Regulations,

In view of
paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned article 11, stating among other things, that member countries represented in Congress which are parties to one or more of the optional Agreements shall, as of right, be members of the Committee or Committees responsible for the revision of these Agreements,

Taking account
of the decision of the Executive Council to abolish Committee 3 (CCPS) and to split the Letter Post Committee into two Committees, one (Committee 4) dealing with the regulatory aspects of the letter post and the other (Committee 5) with rate-fixing and interadministration payments and related matters (statistics, accounting, forms, etc),

Taking account also
of the specific measures already taken by the International Bureau in implementation of this study,

Decides

to constitute the following ten Committees with the composition and functions given opposite each of them:

Committee		*Composition*	*Functions*
1	Credentials	Eleven member countries	To consider whether the credentials of delegates are drafted in due form and what their scope is
2	Finance	All member countries represented at Congress	Examination of the accounts for the years which have elapsed since the preceding Congress. Assessment of the maximum amount of the Union's expenditure for submission to Congress for the period during which the Acts of that Congress will be in force and, within this framework, examination of any other questions which could have an effect on Union finances

Committee	*Composition*	*Functions*
3 General	All member countries represented at Congress	Consideration of general matters which Congress assigns to this Committee and – apart from the proposals to be dealt with by Committees 2 and 9 – consideration of proposals relating to the Constitution and General Regulations
4 Letter Post (Regulatory aspects)*	All member countries represented at Congress	Consideration of proposals relating to the regulatory aspects of the letter post (surface)
5 Letter Post (Rate-fixing and payments)*	All member countries represented at Congress	Consideration of proposals relating to questions of rate-fixing and interadministration payments and related matters (statistics, accounting, forms, etc)
6 Airmail	All member countries represented at Congress	Consideration of proposals relating to part III of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations and to articles XVIII, XX, XXI and XXV of the Final Protocol to the Agreement
7 Parcel Post	Member countries parties to the Postal Parcels Agreement	Consideration of proposals relating to the Postal Parcels Agreement and its Detailed Regulations
8 Postal Financial Services	Member countries parties to the Agreements concerning postal financial services	Consideration of proposals relating to the Agreements concerning postal financial services (Money Orders, Giro, COD, Collection of Bills, International Savings and Subscriptions)

* Proposals shall be split between Committees 4 and 5 as follows:

	Committee 4 Letter Post – Regulatory aspects	*Committee 5* Letter Post – Rate-fixing and payments
Convention, articles	1 to 6, 9 to 18, 20 to 23, 27 to 29, 31, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 50 to 59, 85 and 86	7, 8, 19, 24 to 26, 30, 32 to 35, 38, 40, 42, 44, 47 to 49, 60 to 66
Conv, Final Prot, arts	I, II, V to VIII, XI to XIII	III, IV, IX, X, XIV to XVII, XIX, XXII to XXIV
Conv, Det Regs, arts	101 to 103, 105 to 116, 118 to 134, 137, 149 to 169, 186 to 194 and 220	104, 117, 135, 136, 138 to 148, 170 to 185
Conv, Det Regs, Forms	C 1, C 2, C 4, C 10 to C 14, C 18, C 18bis, C 22 to C 28, C 29 to C 31, VD 1 to VD 4	C 3/CP 4, C 5 to C 9bis, C 15 to C 17bis, C 19 to C 21bis, C 28bis, C 32, AV 3bis, AV 5bis, AV 12

Committee	*Composition*	*Functions*
9 Technical Cooperation	All member countries represented at Congress	Consideration of proposals to amend the Acts relating to technical cooperation as well as any other matters affecting this important field
10 Drafting	Twelve member countries, including some French-speaking delegates	Consideration of drafting proposals and consideration from a drafting point of view of any amendments made to the Acts and of any draft decisions to be submitted for the approval of Congress

Hamburg,

Chairman of Congress

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 011

Resolution

Preparation of reports instead of minutes at the meetings of certain Congress Committees

Congress

In view of
article 24, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses,

Whereas
replacing minutes by reports for the meetings of most of the Committees has proved very successful at previous Congresses,

Considering
that it would be desirable to continue with this practice at the 1984 Hamburg Congress, and even to extend it to the Committee responsible for the regulatory aspects of the letter post (surface), as a measure of economy and to facilitate the work of the delegates and the Secretariat,

Decides

that Committees 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 shall prepare reports instead of minutes.

Hamburg,

Chairman of Congress

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 012

Resolution

Quality control

Congress,

Recalling
the deliberations at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress concerning the future of the Post and, in particular, the expressions of concern at the seemingly precarious position of the postal business in the face of technological developments in rival communications businesses as well as direct competition from private organizations providing parallel postal services,

Noting
that in the course of the deliberations at the Congress the view was expressed by a number of administrations that it was necessary to be vigilant in the maintenance and improvement of service standards in order to enhance the reputation of the postal service as a viable and reliable means of communication,

Noting further
that in the subsequent studies carried out by the CCPS concerning the future of the Post, in the execution of the 1979–1984 work programme, a strong view emerged to the effect that the efficient operation of the postal service, at standards coincident with customer expectation, should be of paramount concern to all postal administrations as they survey their business futures,

Considering
the study carried out by the CCPS, in the course of its 1979–1984 work programme, on quality controls in respect of collection, counter, sorting and delivery operations, which set out to determine the nature of work performance monitoring controls employed by administrations,

Noting
that it emerges from the general conclusions reached in the study that, while some administrations have developed quite effective quality control systems in the various operational phases, an alarming absence of effective quality controls was nevertheless also noted,

Being informed
of the view expressed by the CCPS to the effect that administrations have an urgent need to review their quality control policies,

Considering
that the efficiency of the postal operation depends particularly on the accurate execution of basic functions by postal staff and that, in the process of striving to meet service standards, it is vital for postal administrations to utilize effective work performance monitoring controls as a means of maintaining, improving and measuring efficiency,

Urges

postal administrations:

a to recognize the close relationship that exists between effective quality control and the viability of the postal business at all levels of operation, making it possible in particular to meet customer requirements,

b to examine the effectiveness of their various quality control systems (or measures) and their capacity to provide satisfactory results; where necessary, to take steps to strengthen and improve these systems (or measures) in the interests of securing for the Post a stronger position on the communications market.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — This proposal is the consequence of CCPS study 508 "Quality control of collection, counter, sorting and delivery operations" which was assigned to the CCPS pursuant to resolution C 78 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress. The study showed that more intensive efforts needed to be made by administrations, both developed and developing, in the area of quality controls for basic operational functions with a view to improving the efficiency and quality of the postal service.
The decision to submit a proposal was made by the 1983 CCPS following a meeting of the relevant Working Party held during the session; at that meeting a number of administrations addressed various aspects of quality control and conclusions of the study were discussed.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 013

Resolution

Address area on the layout key for trade documents

Congress,

Having taken note
of the work described in Congress — Doc 13 concerning the address area on the layout key for trade documents,

Considering
that it is important to see that the postal operational requirements of all the member countries of the Union are taken into consideration in the draft international standard being prepared in this connection by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO),

Aware
of the necessity of adapting the regulations to the needs of traffic exchanges and to the concerns of customers, such adaptation being one of the surest ways of promoting traffic,

Noting
the position taken by the ISO, which, in order to facilitate the solution of the problems raised, has decided to postpone publication of the standard concerned for one year,

Instructs

the Consultative Council for Postal Studies:

a to pursue the study of the question as a matter of priority in conjunction with the ISO in order to reach solutions that are acceptable to both sides;

b to inform postal administrations, after consultation with the Executive Council if matters falling within the latter's purview are concerned, of such provisions as may have been agreed upon with the ISO, so that these provisions can be applied immediately;

c to submit a report on its work to the next Congress as well as any proposals for amending the Acts arising from the provisions applied.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — See Congress — Doc 13.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 014

Resolution

CCPS work programme for 1984–1989

Congress,

In view of
article 104, paragraph 12 of the General Regulations relating to the functions of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies,

In view of
the consultation of the Union member countries and the Restricted Unions undertaken pursuant to article 104, paragraph 12, of the General Regulations,

Noting
the large number of studies completed, covering the widest variety of fields and already published or in the process of being published in the Collection of Postal Studies,

Considering
the desire expressed by the members of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to limit the number of studies to be carried out so that the workload corresponds to the means available to the CCPS, thus guaranteeing efficient conduct of the studies,

Conscious
of the need for harmonious integration of the CCPS studies in the Union's overall programme of activities,

Taking the view that
the Consultative Council's capability should be reserved first and foremost for the sectors of activity considered to be the most important by postal administrations,

Endorses
the work programme of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies set out in annexes 1 and 2, leaving that body a certain latitude as to the studies to be undertaken,

Decides

to leave it to the Consultative Council to:

a arrange its work as it sees fit;
b decide which permanent studies to resume;
c ensure that the results obtained at the end of certain studies can be widely used in the field for the benefit of the most disadvantaged countries;
d modify certain studies, if necessary, so as to meet very specific needs and achieve the greatest effectiveness;
e employ working methods which are best suited to the subjects to be dealt with so as to get the best results.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Proposal 014/Annex 1

Study subjects submitted by the Union member countries and the International Bureau and adopted by the CCPS for a minimum work programme

Field of study A: Management

1 Productivity in postal services

Origin: United States of America

Reasons. — Despite the sometimes pessimistic forecasts about the future of the postal services, the volume of mail generally continues to increase. So as to be able to keep this increased traffic flowing without a proportional increase in the resources to be committed, methods must be found for increasing the productivity of postal facilities.
Productivity gains will enable administrations to absorb part of the traffic increase and thereby to minimize the need for rate increases and maximize service to the public.

2 Financing postal activities

Origin: United States of America

Reasons. — The goal, as is true with most administrations, is to maintain the integrity of the postal service on the basis of sound fiscal and operational policies.
To do this administrations are in the process of bringing their total earned income and total costs into balance. The long-range investment policies and modern operational practices must ensure that future postal services are prompt, reliable and economical.
Financing the postal service is tied very closely to productivity. It involves setting rates to cover costs, managing cash flow and making prudent investments.

Other proposed subject coming within the framework of this study

Egypt

Principles for ascertaining the cost of domestic and international postal services

3 Financing postal projects in developing countries

Origin: Senegal

Reasons. — As is apparent from the mission reports of consultants engaged under technical cooperation, this question is of genuine practical importance for the development of the Post in the developing countries. A thorough study on this topic would undoubtedly enable these countries to become more aware of the possibilities which exist in this field.
The unfinished study "519 — Universal postal development fund" from the 1979—1984 programme could be incorporated in the new study.

4 Principle and extent of liability of administrations for postal items in the internal service

Origin: Japan

Reasons. — With a few exceptions, postal administrations do not hold themselves liable for the loss of, theft from or damage to ordinary postal items. In our country, this principle of liability is now in question and strong opinions have been expressed to the effect that ordinary postal items, especially ordinary postal parcels, should be included.
It would be useful to collect information about the system, operation, theory, etc, of indemnity, and to study the principles and the extent to which liability meets users' demands, thus giving postal administrations a guide to procedures for indemnity. In addition, the principle and extent of liability for the loss of, theft from or damage to registered or insured items, and for delay in respect of all or certain specified postal items should also be studied.

5 The press and postal traffic
- *relations with publishers of newspapers and periodicals*
- *place of the Press in postal traffic*
- *handling of newspapers and periodicals in postal operations (posting, forwarding, delivery)*
- *financial results (rates applied, profits or losses/coverage of losses)*

Origin: France and the International Bureau

Reasons. — Originally, France proposed the following subject:
"Problems posed by press items (domestic and international services)
- handling of items
- tariff level and rate of coverage of running costs
- effects on the financial balance of the Post"

giving the following reasons:
In some countries like France, the Press enjoys preferential tariffs for its items which nowhere near cover the actual cost of the service rendered.
The result is a considerable deficit in the Post's budget.
The aim of the proposed study would be to make an inventory of the various situations obtaining in countries as regards:
- the type of forwarding chosen;
- how the tariff level is calculated;
- compensation, if any, by the State for the loss;
- any problems arising therefrom for the postal administrations;
- solutions proposed to improve the situation.

The CCPS decided to incorporate in this proposal another by the International Bureau concerning "relations with the Press", rewording it as above.

6 Legal status of postal administrations (government department, public corporation, etc) — Advantages and disadvantages of various types of status and problems involved in changing from one system to another

Origin: Korea (Rep)

Reasons. — Organizational structures of postal headquarters and regional/field offices vary from country to country. The question as to what type of organizational system (eg a public corporation; an independent government department; or an integral part of a government ministry, etc) should be adopted often arises when a government undergoes an organizational reform. The UPU CCPS may be in an ideal position to launch into a study with a view to coming up with a comprehensive paper giving an analytical explanation of the actual practice of all the developed countries and including some suggestions regarding the advantages and disadvantages of each type of organization and the problems involved in changing from one system to another. Information of this nature would be of significant help for the postal administrations in developing countries.

7 Cooperation between postal administrations and basic local communities for provision of postal services

Origin: International Bureau

Reasons. — In accordance with the principle of a public service and its attendant obligations, the Post must be present everywhere to provide a service to all places that are inhabited or the site of human activity. In the developing countries, however, the Post does not always have the means to meet this obligation. It therefore needs to cooperate with small rural communities in order to obtain premises, transportation or other facilities that will enable a service to be provided. This is particularly important in developing countries, which should seize every opportunity for cooperation and the legal means of implementing it to compensate for the meagre resources of the postal services.
This is what the above-mentioned study intends to achieve by considering the experience of postal administrations and the observations of experts' missions.

8 Monitoring of local administration through the setting of targets and/or establishment of budgets

Origin: Sweden

Reasons. — Post office activities can be guided by laws, rules and manuals, but if the administration is to be able to operate on a commercial basis, other tools must be chosen which give the local manager more freedom to act (and more responsibility).
In a body with delegated decision-making and delegated responsibility, the management controls the operations and development by means of a fixed policy and pre-set targets. This implies, among other things, that the management must ensure in one way or the other that the company develops in accordance with the policy and the corporate strategy, as well as with the short-range execution plans. Every target-oriented organization therefore requires a continuous feedback of the results achieved. Applied to a postal administration this could mean information about the sales and the production, about the use of resources, the productivity, the service level reached and also different types of key figures.
In the Swedish Post Office this system at present involves a planning and budgeting process in which the heads of different administrative levels discuss the targets to be set. A budget system which helps the management monitor operations towards result and productivity targets has also been introduced. Various key figures form part of this economic monitoring system. Big efforts have been made to coordinate the planning process within the marketing and the operational fields as well as within personnel administration with the budget process in order to make the budget a veritable tool to help management ensure that targets set are reached. There are two very important elements in the economic monitoring system. One is the formulation of the targets within the frame of the planning and budgeting process, the other is the continuous follow-up including decisions how to correct unwanted deviations. In order to accomplish monitoring through plans and budget, it is essential that the plans are followed-up and that appropriate measures are taken if it is obvious that the original plans are not fit. In the Swedish Post Office we try to achieve this objective by the aid of daily reports.
The economic monitoring can be made more efficient through a direction towards a continuous follow-up and a continuous rolling planning, in the first place by developing local models intended to intensify the awareness of the economic effects of different decisions. Thus, the objective of the follow-up and the rolling planning is to get a firm grip of the development and also to increase the possibilities to reach the fixed targets.
The delegation of responsibility and competence within our administration means that the different administrative levels to a large extent themselves may choose the solutions or make use of the central systems in the way that best corresponds to the local needs. This applies also to the economic monitoring system as it is essential that the individual postal area administration can choose the model for budgeting that suits the area best. A decisive responsibility is therefore laid upon the area Head Postmaster when it comes to determine the structure and the degree of details of the budget system in his postal area.

9 Use of basic statistics for management of postal services in developing countries

Origin: International Bureau

Reasons. — Statistics are by definition a tool of information and management. Their many different applications enable administrators to manage properly and effectively and decision-makers to direct (using the data collected) the policy of an undertaking (work force, use of staff and resources, forecasting, planning, etc).
The aim, within the context of this study, is to determine why and how use should be made of statistics for management and planning by considering the experience of postal administrations, especially now that computerized management is being introduced.

Other proposed subject coming within the framework of this study

Pakistan

Creation of a standardized postal management data system for the developing countries

Reasons. — At present there is no centralized information point for data collection. Lack of facilities for proper collection and coordination of data has been a constraint in the growth and development of the postal systems in the Third World countries. The absence of readily available, authentic and well tabulated data and statistics has also been one of the important factors in inhibiting the undertaking of research and ancillary studies on various aspects of postal services in developing countries.

Field of study B: Postal organization

10 Organization of the counter service — Control of operations and of the quality of services rendered to users

Origin: Netherlands and Portugal

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a Netherlands

Professional quality control in the counter service

Reasons. — Like some other countries, the administration of the Netherlands has established a separate counter service justified by the increased importance of that service.
Up to now, quality control of the counter service on the international level has only been part of wider studies conducted by the CCPS.
On the one hand, those studies have mainly dealt with the whole sequence of postal conveyance operations (collection, counters, sorting and delivery), ie strictly postal operational methods.
On the other hand, they have more or less been confined to a description of quality control.
However, in recent years, the counter service of the Netherlands Posts has been increasingly faced with developments which have entailed a profound change in its policies.
Apart from the strictly postal operational methods, other aspects of counter work have a major effect on the concept of quality of service as experienced by the customer.
While, up to the 'seventies, the counter service could be considered as a fairly passive "transit system" for the financial and postal services, the middle of this decade has seen this situation change radically.
The postal financial services have expanded their range and developed towards a banking institution and the postal conveyance services have opted for a more commercial approach to their customers. In addition, outside customers, wishing to offer their services or products through post office counters, have appeared.
Since these customers (from inside and outside the Post Office) demand much more clearly than before that their wishes as regards quality are in fact put into effect in counter operations, the counter service has had to guarantee proper presentation to customers of the products entrusted to it.
In the service field, quality control has become increasingly important and it is not without reason that quality control, as a professional instrument, has become a subject of growing interest.
The Netherlands administration proposes to include in the 1984–1989 work programme a separate study specially devoted to professional quality control in the counter service.

b Portugal

Organization of the counter service. Versatility and specialization of operations

Reasons. — The aim of the study is:

i to simplify and rationalize administrative procedures at post offices in order to:
   - reduce time taken on operations;
   - increase productivity;
   - cut costs;

ii to improve the standard and productivity of the counter service, by providing those responsible for management with an action guide to enable them:
   - to reduce waiting times at counters;
   - to apportion the work to be done more rationally;

iii to review the classification of post offices into categories, to improve their internal management and their operation to enable them to meet customer demand;

iv to study ways and means of long and medium-term forecasting of traffic and post office staffing requirements;

v to study ways and means of calculating the number of counter positions according to local needs, in the long and medium term;

vi to define criteria for and the concept of a computerized system.

11 Organization of public relations and marketing services in developing countries

Origin: International Bureau

Reasons. — Postal administrations, particularly those of developed countries, which have been very quick to see the importance of publicizing their products and services and the need to get to know their customers and what they expect of the Post, have not hesitated to set up "public relations and marketing services". Developing countries feel the same need but do not have the means to meet it satisfactorily for want of human and technical resources. It is therefore proposed to carry out a study on this subject so as to exchange experience in this field and ascertain the real needs of the postal administrations of developing countries in the organization and functioning of services of this type.

Field of study C: Postal operations

12 Philately — Issue and organization of the sale of postage stamps — Philatelic products

Origin: Papua New Guinea and Senegal

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a Papua New Guinea

Philatelic operations

b Senegal

Participation by postal administrations in the sale of postage stamps and other philatelic items from other countries. Study of the legislative, regulation, tariff and operational aspects. Type of contract or agreement to be signed between the administrations concerned on a bilateral or multilateral level

13 Automation and computerization of post office counter operations and related management functions

Origin: Argentina, Korea (Rep), France, Great Britain, Portugal and USSR

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a Argentina

Use of assemblies of franking and registration machines and/or automatic ticket dispensers linked to an accounting and control centre, in conjunction with scales showing the amount of postage (possibly including items in bulk)

Reasons. — The study would aim at studying the possibility of installing at the counter a versatile machine linked to a central computer, with coding capability.
As it is planned to use it for both ordinary and recorded items, this equipment should logically be connected to the scales for calculating postage.
A machine would thus be available at the counter acting as the starting point of the sorting process for any kind of item. Through the computer, it would generate all the necessary operational and control data, including the lists which had to accompany the correspondence exchanged between centres, until their final destination. A study on these questions could serve as a guide to administrations when changes are to be decided upon.

b Korea (Rep)

Use of computers for post office counter work, mail routeing and circulation, and preparation of documentation in connection with international mail dispatches

Reasons. — Computers tend to be used very extensively in practically all aspects of modern life. Various facets of post office work may be expedited considerably by the use of computers. Computers seem to have already made significant inroads into post office work in advanced countries and the Post in developing countries cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to the new trend. Automation of post office work by using computers will result in a remarkable increase in productivity and improved quality of service.
Viewed in this light, it would be appropriate for the CCPS to conduct research into this matter and provide the postal administrations of developing countries with analyzed and easy-to-understand information on the use of computers in the postal services.

c France

Automation and computerization of post office production and management functions

Reasons. — The appearance of micro-computers in post offices is of interest in two respects. Firstly, by automating and computerizing long, repetitious counter work, it relieves the counter clerk of his less interesting duties and makes him more available for customers.
In addition to this production function, micro-computers may also be used for management, both at the counter (keeping daily and petty cash accounts) and for the office as a whole (statistics, cash management, etc).
It may also be used for automating accounting and to improve cash management, for instance.
While the heavy data-processing of large computers entails centralization of management, micro-computers are perfectly adapted to the decentralized management of post offices and are in that way a new, highly promising phenomenon.
The aim of the proposed inquiry would be to take stock of existing installations, types of equipment used and the services which they provide as well as development prospects of these techniques.

d Great Britain

Progress in counter automation

Reasons. – Study 518 "Mechanization of counter and accounting procedures in post offices in developing countries. Postal giro accounts and accounting in medium-sized giro centres", which features on the current work programme of the CCPS, has already culminated in a report on the first phase of the study.
The report was distributed by the International Bureau on 21 January 1983. At the 1980 CCPS session it was mentioned that, after the initial report, the study might be continued by an examination of the experience of developed countries in this field.
Our administration fully supports the idea of embarking on the second phase of this study in the context of the 1984–1989 work programme, as there are a number of countries which have made considerable progress in this area in recent years. Other countries, like our own, are conducting initial experiments and it would be useful to have an exchange of information on this subject, which is of growing importance at a time when it is necessary to increase productivity and widen the range of services at the post office counter.

e Portugal

Automation/mechanization of counter operations (weighing, calculating charges, prepayment and collection of bills operations)

Reasons. – This proposal is aimed at studying possibilities of mechanizing and automating certain operations carried out in post offices, particularly the use of computerized systems.

f USSR

Mechanization of postal and cash operations at counters

14 The "Express" letter-post service and its future in UPU member countries

Origin: Czechoslovakia

Reasons. – At present, the "Express" service only concerns the express delivery of postal items after their arrival at the office of delivery.
The conveyance time of items from the time of their posting until their delivery to the addressee is nevertheless fundamentally influenced by the methods of posting, by the handling after posting, and by the means and organization of conveyance, etc. It happens fairly frequently that the express delivery of items loses the original meaning wished by the sender, who is sometimes misinformed about the principle of this service.
It would be desirable to know the present situation and the positions of postal administrations of the Union on this subject, as well as their intentions regarding the future of this service. New services such as Telefax, Bureaufax, international high-speed mail, etc, can undoubtedly be taken into consideration.
On the basis of the results of the study, it might be possible to propose changes in the "Express" service or its abolition.

15 Warehousing and storing parcels before and after sorting

Origin: Polish People's Rep

Reasons. – The mechanical sorting of parcels requires technical means for evening out the differences between the flow of parcels to the sorting centre and the capacity of the facilities for sorting the parcels and for subsequently storing them until their dispatch.
Numerous administrations with advanced postal technology use various technical facilities, depending on what best suits their operational circumstances. Administrations which have just started to mechanize sorting have difficulty in choosing the best solutions and very often adopt solutions which have already been tested.

It is proposed to group together, in the form of a short study, the experience already acquired by administrations with advanced postal technology. The study should define the basic principles for constructing facilities for storing parcels before and after sorting, the principles for their choice depending on the methods of feeding and dispatching parcels in the sorting centre – loose, in bags, in containers, on trolleys or conveyors – the general principles for determining their capacity, particularly in the case of pre-sorting warehousing facilities. The study should also offer the possibility of assessing and roughly comparing the costs of the various storage methods.
We consider that the study should not be of a technical nature aiming to provide a direct basis for designers of postal equipment; rather, it should form a preparatory basis that will enable the postal services to assess the possibilities and choose the methods of storing parcels at mechanized sorting centres which have been recently constructed or modernized, in cases where such a choice is usually even more difficult to make because of insufficient space.
Such a study could be of interest to administrations which have so far had no experience in the matter and which intend to develop postal mechanization in their countries. It would also be useful for administrations which already use storage equipment. In the second case, the study would make it possible to order and systematize existing information and experience.

16 Study on the content, format, updating, etc of the "Catalogue of Postal Equipment"

Origin: CCPS

Reasons. – At its 1982 session, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies had before it an International Bureau proposal to the effect that the CCPS should make a decision on the "Catalogue of Postal Equipment", within the framework of the study on the Union's publications undertaken by the Executive Council at the request of the Rio de Janeiro Congress (resolution C 50).
After a discussion on this proposal, the 1982 CCPS instructed the International Bureau to carry out a consultation among the member administrations of the EC and CCPS on the usefulness of the Catalogue of Postal Equipment. The consultation showed that:
- the Catalogue of Postal Equipment is fairly widely used (64 percent of the countries that replied to the questionnaire);
- the majority of the administrations that participated in the consultation (56 percent) wanted the publication kept.

At the same time, in the consultation a significant number of administrations formulated various proposals for modifying the format and updating of the Catalogue.
In view of these findings, the 1983 CCPS decided to:
- retain publication of the Catalogue of Postal Equipment;
- include in the draft CCPS work programme for 1984–1989 a study on the content, format, updating, etc, of the Catalogue of Postal Equipment.

17 International high-speed mail (monitoring developments not only in the field of high-speed mail but also in other spheres such as electronic mail)

Origin: Kuwait and Morocco

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a Kuwait

"El Mumtaz" mail (high-speed mail)

Reasons. – This proposal aims at studying this new service which concerns the postal monopoly in this field, the revision of the regulations and legislation governing the service, and the problems and obstacles which have hindered its functioning in recent years.

b Morocco

International high-speed mail

Field of study D: International Post

18 Improving the standard of international mail circulation

Origin: France

Reasons. — In the last ten years or so, a deterioration has been noted just about everywhere in the standard of mail circulation (irregular forwarding times, slower than in the past, etc).
The aim of the study would be, where such deterioration is observed, to seek the weak points in the organization which are causing it and ways and means of restoring a higher standard of service (diversification of surface or air routeing and corresponding tariffs, for instance).

Other proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a New Zealand

Study on international airmail service monitoring

Reasons. — At present there is no satisfactory mechanism in place that adequately monitors the service performance for international airmail in transit in a timely or meaningful way. A need is seen to be able to do this because of the problems that are known to occur in transit (ramp transfers not effected as planned between airlines, intermediary administrations not complying with requested onforwarding arrangements, etc). These problems contribute in no small way to service downgrading and customer dissatisfaction. Generally, administrations of origin only come to learn of such incidents via random advice (eg, as a result of customer complaint or by way of a general comment from either the administration of destination or from one of the airlines participating in the conveyance). While this can often lead to an in-depth explanation of the movement of airmails in transit on a bilateral basis to identify any weakness in the system, the results are invariably received too late to be of any practical value (unless there is a consistent failing) and, in any case, the data obtained normally only relates to a short time-frame.
The airline industry has in operation a sophisticated computerized cargo system that is capable of providing either current or historical data on cargo uplifts/movements/transfers/arrivals in relation to individual consignments and it is considered timely that the feasibility of linking in airmail carriage with the development of this system should be explored along with any other suitable alternatives that may present themselves (eg, the furnishing of an additional form AV 7 to accompany dispatches for prompt return to the dispatching administration).
Effective management of the international airmail service (and, in turn, protection of customers' interests) revolves around rational control measures being available for utilization by administrations. Ongoing and effective monitoring of service performance is essential in ensuring that service standards are maintained at an optimum level and postal administrations can no longer afford to wait until service failures become a problem before taking remedial action. The transit phase for international airmail represents an unknown and largely unexplored area of operation in terms of quality control.

b Pakistan

Monitoring international circulation and transmission of airmails with a view to eliminating bottlenecks resulting in inordinate delays in transmission

Reasons. — It is indeed disconcerting that at present there is an appreciable variation in the time taken in the transmission of airmail articles from one country to another. For example, very often the transit period from country A to B is different from that in the reverse direction. Again for a similar distance on various air routes the transit may substantially vary. These marked variations in transmission are the result of absence of any specific guidelines, rules and conventions governing and regulating the time limits. With the rapid growth of international airmail traffic, it has become increasingly important that comprehensive study and analysis of the factors which determine the transmission period of postal articles are monitored and studied and set systems evolved on efficient lines for elimination of unjustified delays/detention at different stages of mail transmission.

c Sweden

Organization of work (study of operational methods) in postal services

d Sweden

Organization of work (study of rational working methods)

Reasons. — One problem area for postal administrations is to maintain a good quality of service. In the international service, postal administrations receive a substantial number of complaints concerning long transmission times for postal items. It would seem that handling times for such items have become longer in recent years. As the UPU's technical body, the CCPS ought to assume responsibility for looking into this matter.
In this context we should like to mention that even in many countries where the day-to-day work is functioning well, the service could be still more efficient if administrations received fresh ideas or guidance from the experience acquired by other countries. We are thinking of such studies as B 3 "Organization of work (study of operational methods) in postal services" and B 4 "Organization of work (study of rational working methods)". Such updating of some published studies could contribute to improving the reliability of the postal services. In the competition with other means of communication, the day-to-day postal work is what counts for the great majority of postal customers and such studies could thus be of interest to the majority of postal administrations.

19 Automated processing of AV 7 delivery bills

Origin: United States of America

Reasons. — The study aims at investigating the possible computer generation of the AV 7 delivery bill prior to flight time. In addition to form production by computer, it would be interesting to investigate quick transmission, eg by facsimile, of the AV 7 between postal administrations. While this type of study may lead into some new areas, such as the legal status of a facsimile message, the postal administration of the United States of America feels that it would be useful to many UPU member countries, now and in the future.

20 Development of a system or systems for the computerized recording of registered items and parcels in the international service

Origin: Argentina, Great Britain and Japan

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a Argentina

Printing of the registration number of correspondence to be processed by computerized automatic systems

Reasons. — This subject basically refers to the specific need to improve the handling of recorded items. The aim is to be able to handle correspondence of this type in the same way as ordinary mail, but separately from it, with the added possibility of applying standard, codable, recorded numbers.

b Great Britain

International parcel post: development of tracing system

Reasons. — One important factor which restricts the development of the international parcel service is the lack of an effective system for tracing the whereabouts of a parcel quickly. Trading companies which use the postal service for exporting frequently complain that, once a parcel has been posted, it is virtually impossible to trace its precise whereabouts; and, if delivery is delayed for some reason, it is difficult to discover the reasons for this.

Exporters claim that airlines or freight forwarding companies (who are in direct competition with postal services) are usually able to provide this information within a few days, whereas it can take months for postal services to do it.
An effective parcel tracing system would make the international service more attractive to commercial customers, and it would be useful to study this question with a view to devising such a system.

c Japan

Bar-code system for international registered items and parcels

Reasons. — At present, some administrations are considering processing registered items automatically using a bar-code system. In our internal service, we have already introduced such a system, which automatically establishes special lists, prints out such data as the number of items, etc and provides quick reference for inquiries by other post offices or users.

Field of study E: Monetary articles (Postal financial services)

21 The postal financial services and new electronic payment systems

Origin: Belgium and Sweden

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a Belgium

The postal financial services and the development of electronic money

Reasons. — In order to define the concept of electronic money, the traditional forms of transferring funds should be recalled:
- the circulation of paper money, viz the transfer from one person to another of cash in the form of coins and banknotes;
- the circulation of bank money, viz the replacement of cash by an accounting operation between current accounts of one or more financial institutions. The instrument of payment is a cheque or a transfer; the use of these instruments entails an entry to the debit of the payer's account and an entry to the credit of the payee's account.

Electronic money differs from these traditional forms of payment in that neither cash nor paper instruments of payment are used, but only electric impulses emanating from an order-giver who has identified himself beforehand.
In Belgium, three electronic cash transfer systems emerged at about the same time:
- the Bancontact system which comprises some twenty financial institutions;
- the Mister Cash system introduced by a few other financial institutions;
- the Postomat system which is operated by the Belgian Post Office.

These three systems together have about 1 000 000 users, which amply demonstrates public interest in this method of transferring funds.
The main purpose of the above-mentioned three networks is to issue cash at an automatic counter in banknotes of 1000 BF.
However, two of them offer other services and perform further transactions, such as:
- passing on information (eg statement of account, ordering transfer forms or cheques);
- making a transfer through an automatic counter (eg transfer to a deposit book from a sight account);
- payment through a sales point (eg petrol station);
- inpayment of cash, either into a sight account or into a deposit book.

In Belgium, as in other countries, electronic money is gradually becoming accepted, not only between financial institutions but also between such institutions and their customers.
This form of transferring funds is calculated to occupy an increasingly important position in financial operations.

b Sweden

Future payment systems

Reasons. — The various ways of transferring money from payer to payee seem to be of utmost importance insofar as competition between banks and postal administrations in the future is concerned. A cashless society is one of the future concepts which have been predicted and it is important that postal administrations should be aware of this development and its implications and should be able to take up the challenge it presents by providing, for example, giro systems and electronic means of payment which give satisfaction to the customers.

Field of study F: Staff

22 Adaptation of postal administrations to new social requirements of the staff

Origin: United States of America, Canada and Spain

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a United States of America

Human resources management

Reasons. — The United States Postal Service employs 670 000 people. These people represent a vast potential of ideas and energy upon which our future success is dependent. It is our aim to do all possible to provide postal employees with career opportunities, working conditions and compensation comparable to those outside of the postal service.

b Canada

Quality of work life

Reasons. — The term "Quality of work life" refers specifically to programmes designed to improve the efficiency of an organization through wider participation of its employees in the decision-making process and by restructuring of tasks. A growing number of enterprises in North America are making use of this tool, and this is undoubtedly true of other regions as well.
Our administration, for its part, has implemented two pilot projects based on the principles of the concept of "Quality of work life". The first involves 35 employees working in the data-processing department at the Ottawa head office, while the second affects 42 employees of an administrative department in a large postal establishment at Toronto (Ontario). Both projects involve, inter alia, on-site committees consisting of members of the

management and local trade union representatives, as well as employees of the department concerned. The task of these committees is to discuss matters of common interest. When questions have to be submitted to a higher level, the committee works out a joint plan setting out the action to be taken.
The overall objectives of these two pilot projects have already been achieved. They were as follows:
- to increase the efficiency of the group concerned;
- to improve the working ambience within it;
- to improve employer/trade union relations.

We are therefore considering adopting this approach on a bigger scale.
The following findings prompt us to suggest that the CCPS carry out a study hinging on the "Quality of work life":

a The basic principles of this concept can be adapted to various types of organizations, whether they be public corporations or government departments and whether they operate in industrialized or developing countries. In our view, no postal administration can escape the need to take measures to harmonize human relations in the working environment;
b As far as we know, no study has yet been made on this important question within the CCPS. We feel therefore that it would be useful to take stock of all aspects of the "Quality of work life" in the light of experience gained in other countries by postal administrations and other bodies;
c The CCPS has, it is true, tackled related questions. There are, in particular, studies 4/306 "Personnel matters and work organization in the Post", 461 "Outline of a development plan for human resources in a postal administration", and 460 "Staff productivity and the theory of incentives and contributions". Nonetheless, the question of the "Quality of work life" itself has not yet been investigated in depth.

In view of the above, we believe that all the postal administrations would be able to benefit from the conclusions of such a study, which might help in particular:

a to identify the progress made on the subject, as well as in related fields, within postal administrations or other bodies;
b to disseminate the conclusions drawn from the experience acquired in this area;
c to make known the measures which postal administrations are intending to take in this connection.

c Spain

Welfare activities of postal administrations. Adaptation of administrations to new social requirements of the staff

Reasons. — The development of industrial society has opened up a wide field of new needs and requirements which administrations have to meet.
For this reason it would be desirable to carry out a study which would make it possible to assess the various ways and means of satisfying these needs and requirements, as well as the policy of administrations in this matter.

23 Staff information and communication structures in postal administrations

Origin: Argentina and Spain

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a Argentina

Study on communication in postal administrations

Reasons. — The general idea underlying this subject is to present communication as a crucial tool in human relations and hence in the formation and maintenance of human work groups. It is a well-known fact that the greater part of an official's working day — especially at higher levels in the organization — is spent in talking, giving and receiving information, discussing plans with colleagues, and reading and writing reports and directives, so that communication skills have now become essential to the smooth functioning of administrations.
The purpose of this study is to help administrations to:
- implement a staff information policy;
- determine the aims and methods of applying such a policy;
- channel to various groups of recipients (inside and outside the undertaking) appropriate, timely and up-to-date information about the postal administration and any changes that may affect it or its staff;
- have at their disposal a programme which will ensure, at the very least, the proper use of methods (talks and discussions) and written materials (administrations' periodicals, circulars, bulletins, etc);
- become familiar with and evaluate two-way communication and its results (feedback methods).

b Spain

Information structures in the postal undertaking

Reasons. — Postal management must set up and keep open vertical and horizontal information channels in order to make the undertaking more transparent and to acquaint the staff with, and interest it in, general policy.

Proposal 014/Annex 2

Study subjects submitted by the Union member countries and the International Bureau and adopted by the CCPS for a reserve work programme

Field of study A: Management

1 Publicity for postal services

Origin: Czechoslovakia

Reasons. — The aim of the study could be to analyze the main trends and the methods used by postal administrations for advertising the various postal services provided to the public, eg:
— information about publicity in general;
— specific action/writing of postcodes on postal items, popularization of new services, etc,
— methods used/direct advertising by the PTT, publicity through small advertisements in the Press, TV, etc.
The results of this analysis might contain recommendations on the best approach and the most effective methods with regard to publicity.

2 New services provided to customers

Origin: United States of America, Morocco and Polish People's Rep

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a United States of America

Reasons. — It is a high priority of our postal service to increase business in new and existing products and services. This will take efforts in a number of areas. We will have to change to meet customer demands on a continual basis. We will have to identify and refine our knowledge of acceptable levels of service for all classes of mail. We must also increase our efforts to obtain and analyze information on markets and customers.

b Morocco

New postal services

c Polish People's Rep

Types, scope and forms of services rendered by the Post on behalf of certain institutions (insurance companies, savings banks, etc)

Field of study B: Postal organization

3 Determining the standard and form of services provided for the public: criteria and methods

Origin: Czechoslovakia

Reasons. – This a permanent study (310). However, in view of the fact that it is a subject the importance of which is becoming increasingly obvious and that the most recent data cover the period from 1965 to 1970 and 1975 respectively, it seems that the updating of this data, the forecasts made up to 1990 and the broadening of the study in respect of the new services would be very useful for postal administrations and would represent interesting information for most of them.

Other proposed subject coming within the framework of this study

Polish People's Rep

Methodology of fixing post office work quality indices

4 Delivery routes – Determination of parameters – Fixing the workloads of delivery staff

Origin: Portugal

Reasons. – The aim of the study is to improve utilization of delivery staff without jeopardizing the "quality of service".

5 Statistics of empty mailbags

Origin: International Bureau

Reasons. – Even the most vigilant postal administrations come up against difficulties and problems in connection with the recovery, return and counting of empty mailbags and the consequent losses.
It is true that texts of an international scope exist alongside the individual practice of each administration.
This set of arrangements is considered inadequate and no longer appropriate.
The aim of the study recommended is to supplement the information collected within the framework of study 303 carried out by the CCPS (brochure 100 of the Collection of Postal Studies) and also to examine the problems at issue, especially in developing countries, to identify current solutions or to make proposals that will help postal administrations to treat in a more orderly fashion what may be regarded as basic postal equipment.

Field of study C: Postal operations

6 Computerized management of mail transport

Origin: Hungarian People's Rep and USSR

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a Hungarian People's Rep

Computerized planning and operational management of mail conveyance in large towns

Reasons. — Study of this subject is justified by the fact that the organization and operational management of mail conveyance in large towns is a critical issue almost everywhere because of the traffic difficulties encountered and that is why provision should be made for the use of computers in this field.
As the tasks connected with mail conveyance differ, as regards aims, from those of transport in general, the computer systems developed for the organization of the latter cannot be used unchanged by postal administrations. For all these reasons, it would be desirable to start a study on this subject in the CCPS.

b USSR

Automated system for the expeditious management of the conveyance of mail and newspapers for the major postal networks

7 Compatibility between postage-stamp detection systems and code-reading systems in the automatic sorting of mail

Origin: Argentina

Reasons. — It is considered necessary to conduct a study aimed at establishing compatability between the various systems used for the detection of postage stamps (colour, phosphorescence, fluorescence) and the code-reading systems on automatic sorting machines, in order to avoid rejects due to interference with postage stamps which remain in the reading field of the machines in question.
This would make it easier to mechanize inward international mail sorting with the same operational throughput as for domestic service mail.
Such a study might make a major contribution to laying down the international standards to be observed by the manufacturers of the necessary equipment.

8 Optical reading in letter sorting

Origin: Portugal

Reasons. — The aim of the study is to:
i reduce the human element in sorting at major mail forwarding centres (optical reading of the postcode);
ii to reduce the human element in delivery sorting of mail intended for major centres (optical reading of delivery data with the implicit introduction of an internal delivery code for the major centres).

All items to be sorted should be defined according to the following criteria:
— typewritten addresses only;
— probably only items from selected companies.

The operational model should take account of the following conditions:
— optical reading capability in the sorting machine;
— operational flexibility with or without simultaneous optical reading, with coding;
— outward sorting, routeing made at origin and delivery at destination.

9 Methods, results and financial analysis of the use of polythene bags for bundling correspondence as it leaves the automatic sorting machines

Origin: Argentina

Reasons. — Most sorting machines of this kind have a sub-system for bundling in polythene bags obviating bundling with string and seals.

The advantages of this method go beyond the framework of automatic sorting, since it also makes final delivery of the mail easier. The standard of service is markedly improved because, by doing away with bundling, the risk of damage to items is avoided as they are protected by the envelope from water and dust during final handling.
It would therefore be particularly appropriate to adopt such a system in all sorting rooms. In view of the various possibilities offered by specialist manufacturers of this type of article, in particular:
- prefabricated, self-sealing wrapping;
- machine for sealing the plastic coming off a spool;
- sealing machine with double plastic feed (two spools), etc.

The study should be conducted in such a way that the findings could be used as a decision-making instrument with a view to the adoption of the appropriate system in each case.

10 Use of multi-purpose receptacles that can be handled on automatic lines and conveyed from one point to another with or without the aid of routeing devices

Origin: Argentina

Reasons. — The use of receptacles or trays for the internal conveyance of mail between almost all automatic sorting positions has become virtually universal. Because of intensive use, these receptacles, which are usually made of plastic, come to form an interchangeable product. Since they can also be used as containers for (sorted) correspondence between the various postal centres and inside offices, they must obviously be used in very large quantities. That is why there is a need to collect the greatest possible amount of data and conclusions about their use, design, components and accessories in order to have a good decision-making instrument when a choice has to be made.

11 Optimum methods of numbering private PO boxes for mechanized and automatic sorting

Origin: Kuwait

12 Postal training

Origin: Spain

Proposed subjects coming within the framework of this study

a Spain

Job analysis — the basis of on-the-job training methods

Reasons. — The above-mentioned study aims at establishing a scientific basis for analysis with a view to preparing training handbooks. It is felt that knowledge and definition of the conditions to be satisfied as regards ability, knowledge and skills in order to hold postal jobs make it possible to prepare staff instruction and training programmes suited to the tasks or to homogenous groups of tasks carried out in the postal services, to formulate concrete training plans and to apply the most efficient teaching methods.
By "postal training" is meant vocational training, ie training with a view to doing a job as well as possible. For this, it is necessary to know the job content, ie the tasks to be executed. These can be broken down into operations which have to be identified and ordered in a time sequence; in order to carry out these operations, certain means, aims and physical and mental conditions are necessary. An exact knowledge of all these components should form the basis of the manuals used for training postal officials.

b Spain

Commercial training of postal operational staff

Reasons. — The traditional Post had a high sense of service to the community allied with the mentality of the civil servant strengthened by security of tenure. To a point, this situation enabled staff to adopt a superior attitude towards the user. In general, it was not known whether the services met the needs of a sociologically changing public.

The commercial activity of the administration is not only designed to make our services known to users but also to find out what users expect of the Post so as to be able to meet their needs and desires.

However, as part of this new postal activity, a specialized official, a commercial promoter, is not enough. The entire postal corporation must adopt attitudes in line with the new mentality so that, from its first contact with the service, the public realizes that everybody in the postal world is prepared to meet its requirements.

For that purpose, the postal directorate must constantly use the information channels to its officials and use all the resources it has (awarding incentives, organizing commercial training courses, etc) to enable the latter to identify themselves with the new policy of the corporation.

Basically, it is a question of a change of attitude and, in this task, psychologists, sociologists and information specialists must cooperate with the management.

The study must find the answers to the following questions:

- how can postal operational officials be made aware of the importance of commercial action?
- how can their attitudes be made to correspond to such a policy?
- what operational aspects must be changed for there to be coherence between the commercial action and the operation of the services?
- what fields should be reformed first?
- in what sectors will the change be felt fastest?
- what indices will show the relationship between the measures taken to this effect and the profitability of our services?

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 015

Resolution

UPU technical assistance priorities and principles

Congress,

In view of
the reports on technical assistance in the UPU submitted by the Executive Council (Congress — Doc 18.1),

Stressing
the urgency for the developing countries to undertake or intensify their own efforts to improve the situation of their postal services which are often seriously affected by the world crisis,

Aware
of the need for the UPU to continue to provide these countries with additional aid and to intensify its technical assistance activities in priority fields on behalf of, first and foremost, the countries which have most need of it and which seem prepared to put it to good use,

Concerned
to ensure that this technical assistance is as effective as possible mainly through special measures decided on in agreement with the beneficiary countries,

Convinced
of the advisability of inserting UPU aid in the general framework of the Third United Nations Development Decade and in the special framework of national or regional plans or programmes,

Decides

i to draw up the groups of beneficiary countries as follows:
   - the least developed countries: first priority;
   - the disadvantaged countries in the UN sense but not classified in the category of least developed countries: second priority;
   - the other developing countries: third priority;

ii to give priority to action designed to:
   - rationalize management;
   - improve the quality of the service;
   - train and give specialized training to middle-grade and senior staff;
   - introduce postal financial services on a general basis;
   - promote public information activities,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to intensify UPU technical assistance activities as far as possible on the basis of the priorities thus defined as regards the beneficiary countries and the action to be taken;

ii to programme UPU technical assistance activities and incorporate them in coherent development programmes prepared and implemented by the beneficiary administrations;

iii to apply the following principles of action:
   - to encourage the beneficiary countries to combine and coordinate all internal and external efforts to develop their services;
   - to prepare a special programme for the least developed countries which other disadvantaged countries might benefit from in some cases;
   - to promote cooperation among developing countries by undertaking action to that effect and by supporting efforts on those lines by the countries;
   - to take measures to increase UPU presence in the field with a view to improving the effectiveness of the action taken and to support approaches by the IB and administrations to local authorities and Resident Representatives;
   - within this framework, to decentralize UPU technical assistance activities as far as possible so as to permit wider participation by beneficiary countries;
   - to systematize evaluation and follow-up action designed to ensure the proper implementation of the programmed activities and the consolidation of the results achieved;
   - to strengthen relations between technical assistance activities and CCPS studies, the results of which should be used more intensively;
   - to strengthen its relations with the Restricted Unions in technical assistance matters on the basis of resolution CE 6 adopted by the Executive Council at its 1983 session and of the principles and procedures applied by the UNDP;
   - to promote its relations with the UN Economic Commissions while making sure that the UPU's constitutional responsibilities with regard to postal development are observed,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau to pursue his efforts with a view to promoting technical assistance activities within the framework of the priorities and principles drawn up by Congress and on the basis of the directives given by the Executive Council, incorporating them wherever possible in the framework of the UNDP.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — See Congress — Doc 18.1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 016

Resolution

Financing UPU technical assistance activities

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on UPU technical assistance,

Recalling
the principle according to which the UNDP shall remain the main source of finance for the UPU technical assistance programme,

Concerned
by the consequences for the Post in the developing countries of the UNDP's persistent financial difficulties,

Noting
with satisfaction the efforts made by that body, despite its financial situation, in the implementation of technical assistance projects in the postal sector,

Observing
the inadequacy of the supplementary resources available to the UPU to cover needs not met under the UNDP, despite the efforts of some countries,

Decides

i to draw the UNDP's attention, in an even more insistent way, to the need to improve possibilities of financing activities conducted by the UPU on a national or intercountry basis on behalf of postal development;
ii to make an urgent appeal to countries with a view to obtaining a substantial increase in the additional resources needed for technical assistance;
iii to increase by 40 percent the budget credits available for technical assistance, to offset the inflation recorded since the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress,

Recommends

i all countries:
   a to participate on a multi-annual basis in maintaining the UPU Special Fund by voluntary contributions the amount of which should represent a significant percentage of their contribution to Union expenditure or of the budget of their postal administration;
   b to continue in principle to pay the salary of the consultants who they provide to the UPU during their missions;
ii the developed or rich countries in particular:
   a to make an extra effort to provide, on a bilateral or multibilateral basis, technical assistance in kind or funds meeting the priority needs mentioned by the UPU;
   b to make approaches to their respective governmental authorities with a view to increasing allocations for technical cooperation in order to provide funds to their administrations to assist the postal services of developing countries either directly or through the intermediary of the UPU;

iii the developing countries:
- a to intensify their public information activities with a view to making their national authorities and the public aware of the importance of the postal services and to press the national authorities to give sufficient priority to postal development in the apportionment of national resources and external aid;
- b to stand, where they can, certain expenditure related to the technical assistance provided by the UPU (consultants' or Fellows' travel or living expenses);
- c to host courses, study cycles or individual training courses organized by the UPU and to provide, in accordance with their means, the contributions in kind calculated to facilitate the implementation of the training activities concerned,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:

i to increase his approaches to the national authorities and to the UNDP to facilitate the acceptance of requests submitted by postal administrations;

ii to support the public information activities undertaken for that purpose by the administrations of the developing countries;

iii to pursue his efforts with a view to finding additional financial sources, particularly in the developed or rich countries, the World Bank and the subregional and regional financial institutions;

iv to take, with the agreement of the EC and on an economic basis, measures to provide an increased UPU presence in the field, by, in particular, making savings to this end in headquarters staff and using fresh financial sources which should remain within reasonable limits.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — See Congress — Doc 18.1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 017

Resolution

Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC)

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC),

Aware
of the value of the widest possible application of the concept of TCDC in the spirit of the United Nations Buenos Aires Conference (1978),

Noting
with satisfaction the progress already made in this sector,

Convinced
of the need for the developing countries to mobilize further their resources with a view to helping one another in the postal field,

Considering
the role assigned by the Buenos Aires Conference to the international organizations with regard to TCDC,

Calls on

- the administrations of the developing countries and the Restricted Unions to increase their efforts under TCDC and to overcome obstacles, particularly the psychological barriers, which might arise in this respect;
- the administrations of the developing countries benefiting from activities under TCDC to provide the contributions to supplement the aid which the donor countries or the UPU might grant to this end;
- the administrations of the beneficiary countries and the donor countries to establish direct links between one another for the implementation of TCDC projects and to inform the International Bureau about them;
- the administrations of the developed countries to support the efforts made in this field, either direct or through the intermediary of the UPU,

Instructs

the Executive Council
to take every initiative likely to promote the strengthening of TCDC,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
- to expand the action undertaken to aid the administrations concerned to promote cooperation among one another, if possible in cooperation with the Restricted Unions;
- to make a periodic evaluation of the progress made in this respect and report to the Executive Council on it.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 18.2.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 018

Resolution

UPU action on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs)

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on UPU action on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs),

Considering
United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/194 (17 December 1981) adopting the "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries",

Recalling
1974 Lausanne Congress resolution C 87 and 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 37,

Recognizing
the importance of the role of the postal services in the development of the LDCs and the grave shortcomings of the Post in most of these countries,

Bearing in mind
the need to strengthen the postal services in the LDCs,

Recommends

the least developed countries to mobilize all the human, financial and material resources available locally and to make the best possible use of the aid supplied to them in the postal sector,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
- to take appropriate measures to enable the Union to provide more substantial aid to the development of the postal services in the LDCs;
- to devote to the countries in this category as large a proportion as possible of UPU resources;
- to follow closely the development of the general situation of the Post in the LDCs and to submit a report on this subject to the next Congress,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
- to continue to pay more marked priority attention to the postal needs of the administrations of the LDCs, in view of resolution 015;
- to propose to the Executive Council a programme of activities based on the priority sectors and the specific needs of the countries concerned;
- to help the countries in this category to prepare and submit to round-table meetings postal projects which may arouse the interest of the donors and lenders of funds;
- to continue to approach the UNDP and the other financing bodies to obtain acceptance of requests for aid with a view to the implementation of postal projects on behalf of the LDCs.

Hamburg,

Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 18.3.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 019

Resolution

World Post Day

Congress,

In view of
the role played by information in the effort to convince governments and the public of the importance of the Post,

Taking into account
a resolution C 11 of the 1969 Tokyo Universal Postal Congress recommending that 9 October (the anniversary of the founding of the Union) each year be observed as UPU Day;
b the contribution which the postal administrations of member countries should make to the implementation of the Union's information activities by making their own information media available,

Considering
a that the title "UPU Day" might not have the desired impact on the authorities and the public, to whom the information campaign on behalf of the Post is directed;
b that a title for this Day containing the word "Post" would be more likely to increase awareness,

Decides

a to change the title "UPU Day" to "World Post Day";
b to observe 9 October each year as "World Post Day";
c to ask the member countries of the UPU to celebrate this Day and to take advantage of it and of International Letter-writing Week (the week in which 9 October falls) to familiarize the authorities and the public with the Union's aims and work, and as well as with the Post's vital role in the development of countries and with the various services available to the public,

Instructs

the Executive Council to choose the theme of World Post Day each year, on the proposal of the Director-General of the International Bureau,

Instructs

the International Bureau of the UPU:
a to communicate the theme chosen by the Executive Council to the postal administrations of member countries;
b to take the necessary action with a view to organizing this Day at world level, highlighting in particular the role of the UPU;
c to coordinate the activities to be conducted by postal administrations in celebrating the Day in question.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — In resolution C 11, the 1969 Tokyo Congress had decided to observe 9 October (the anniversary of the Union's founding) as "UPU Day"; that day and the "International letter-writing week" were to be used to publicize the Post and the aims pursued by the UPU.

However, it is considered advisable to replace the present name of the "Day".
This suggestion is based in particular on the following considerations:
- the present title takes account of the institution (UPU) rather than of the Post itself as the source of an activity which concerns and affects nearly everyone; from the psychological point of view, the impact of the title "World Post Day" on the public will undoubtedly be more personal and direct and may stimulate reflection about the Post and its activities;
- the above-mentioned consideration is confirmed by the fact that some of the slogans chosen for the Day in recent years referred explicitly to the Post and not to the UPU as an institution; for example: "The Post has no frontiers", "The Post, the world's biggest communications network";
- in other agencies of the United Nations system, the title adopted for commemorating their Day is on the above-mentioned lines; for example, FAO celebrates "World Food Day", ITU "World Telecommunications Day", etc.

GERMANY, FED REP OF, GREAT BRITAIN — 020

Resolution

Contacts with international organizations representing customers of the postal services

Congress,

Recognizing
- that the postal service cannot exist without the customer;
- that the principal purpose of any postal administration must therefore be to provide an efficient and economic service to its customers,

Acknowledging
the importance, for postal administrations, of maintaining direct contacts with organizations which represent the interests of the customers,

Considering
- that, while there are many possibilities for discussions between administrations and customers at national level, there is little opportunity for similar discussions internationally,
- that contacts at the international level should be of benefit both to postal administrations and to the organizations representing customers of the postal services,

Instructs

the Executive Council to study the legal and practical possibilities of initiating such contacts between international bodies representing customers of the postal services and the Universal Postal Union, and on the basis of the result of that study:
- to examine the best way of establishing such contacts,
- to decide which international organizations may be considered to be most representative of the interests of major customers of the postal service,
- make contact with those organizations in order to set up a forum in which discussions can be held of mutual benefit to both parties.

Hamburg,

Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — Postal administrations are currently coming under pressure from two separate, but related, directions:
- there is increasing competition from private companies, such as freight forwarders, offering transport and delivery services, especially for non-monopoly items such as goods and printed matter;
- customers of the postal service, especially large business firms, are eager for administrations to keep prices as low as possible, improve their existing services and, where appropriate, introduce new services.

These two trends are linked by the simple fact that, unless postal administrations are prepared to take note of the comments and suggestions made by their customers, then it becomes increasingly likely that the customers will take their business to private competitors, who are only too willing to offer them services which the Post cannot provide, or prices which the Post cannot match. Many categories of mail are not subject to the postal monopoly, and if these are diverted away from the Post in significant quantities, then this could present a threat to the continuing operational and financial viability of postal services.
Some countries have instituted formal arrangements whereby important customers can regularly hold discussions with senior postal managers, so that both sides are able to make their views better known to each other. However, very few opportunities exist for such a dialogue at an international level, and certainly not in relation to the UPU.
Some of the bodies which the Executive Council could consider contacting are:
FIEJ International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
FIPP International Federation of the Periodical Press
IPA International Publishers' Association
This is certainly not an exhaustive list and no doubt there are many other potential contacts.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland.

AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP), CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GERMANY, FED REP OF, MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REP, MOZAMBIQUE, POLISH PEOPLE'S REP, PORTUGAL, USSR

021/Rev 1

Resolution

Reproduction of documents in Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian

Congress,

In view of
article 107, paragraphs 1 and 6, of the General Regulations,

Taking into account
the genuine need for the reproduction of documents in Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian,

Decides

that the cost to be borne by the Union for the reproduction of documents in these languages shall not exceed the sum of 150 000 Swiss francs a year per language group.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — The sum prescribed in Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 106 being insufficient to meet the need for reproducing the most important documents of the Union in these languages, it ought to be suitably increased so that these language groups may function normally in that domain.

AUSTRIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND 022

Resolution

Study on international postal regulations

Congress,

Observing
the development of new services offered by an increasing number of postal administrations in addition to those provided for and regulated by the Acts of the Union,

Aware
that after a necessary experimental phase it becomes essential to harmonize the operational procedures of each new service,

Considering
that it is even more important for these new services than for the traditional postal services to be able to adapt very quickly to the changing needs of customers,

Considering
that this trend, a mark of the Post's vitality, must not be hindered by a rigid codification of the rules for operating the services,

Considering
the heavy task involved in updating the Acts of the Union, for which Congress alone is at present empowered, and the consequent long delays for the most minor amendment to them,

Considering also
that the difficulties hitherto encountered in efforts to remedy this situation may spring from the conceptual approach of the technical Acts of the Union as at present drafted,

Instructs

the Executive Council to study a different conceptual approach and presentation for the international regulations, particularly those which will have to be drawn up for the introduction of new services, with a view to:
- facilitating their flexible application by postal administrations,
- speeding up their amendment as the need arises, particularly when fundamental principles are not involved.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — There has arisen the problem of drawing up rules for the operation of the new services which, after an experimental period, are now beginning to spread. The Union's traditional method consists in codifying the rules in a basic text and set of detailed regulations which lay down, under the sole responsibility of Congress, as many details as possible on the operation of the service.
From then on, no subsequent amendment may be made without the decision of Congress. The Executive Council has no wish for any legislative authority enabling it to amend the Acts, even in the case of technical regulations, and only in exceptional circumstances will it consider taking provisional measures.
As a result, the detailed amendments required for gearing the service to the changing needs of its users cannot be introduced at the opportune moment.
This method of approach was used for the postal financial services which, at the time, were "new services". The consequent rigidity has led the Executive Council to propose that Congress review the entire set of regulations in question in an attempt to make them more flexible.
It may also be mentioned that the Rio de Janeiro Congress did not accept a proposal aimed at codifying, according to the traditional system, the operational rules for international high-speed mail, a step which would have halted the development of this service.

The new services now being developed must show a high degree of adaptability in order to make the best use of the new techniques and fight off the competition.
It therefore appears essential to seek a new conceptual approach and presentation for postal regulations, at least where the new services are concerned.

Supported by. — Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

GREECE 023

Resolution

Publication of one or more books dealing with the influence of the Post in Art

Congress,

In view of
the influence of the Post in world literature, poetry and the fine arts,

Considering
that this influence may be a factor in promoting the postal services in contemporary society as well as a means of making better known to the staff the image of the Post in the arts and that, consequently, it should be encouraged by postal administrations,

Instructs

the Executive Council, in conjunction with the International Bureau, to consider the possibility of having one or more books published on "this theme".

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — The Post has a very ancient history lost in the mists of time.
The gods of Greece had their messengers and man quickly devised means of communicating by the transmission of written messages. Even in Homer (Iliad) we find traces of the first correspondence. The Post's contribution as a means of spreading civilization and exchanging ideas may thus be considered as dating from that time.
The influence of the Post in social, economic and cultural life is no longer challenged by anyone.
Its influence in world literature, in poetry and in the fine arts is also very great but less well known.
In all the countries in the world, there are authors, poets, painters and even composers, some of whose works have been inspired by the Post.
The Post is found in the Bible (Job) and also in Greek mythology with Hermes (Mercury), Iris, etc.
Herodotus and Aristotle also speak of the Post in their books.
From antiquity to the present day, the Post has had a direct and indirect influence on the arts.
The works of Voltaire, Mme De Sévigné, Verlaine, Mickiewicz, etc may be cited.
In painting, we have the pictures of Fragonard, Van Gogh, Dürer, Gyzis, etc.
In music, the influence of the Post is found in Telemann's "Postillion", Haydn's "Mercury", "The Post" in the "Winter's Journey" by Schubert, etc.

It would therefore be interesting to collect in a book or in a series of books, a selection of works inspired by the Post:
"The Post in literature"
"The Post in poetry"
"The Post in painting"
"The Post in music"
might be examples of such publications.
In order to put this proposal into effect as regards the choice of representative works, we would be able to seek the cooperation of UNESCO and other specialized bodies in our countries.
Such a book would enable us to present on a broad scale to postal employees and also to the public the important but little-known role of the Post.
Such a book could be sold in our postal museums as well as in bookshops. And, quite apart from the prestige aspect, it would be a source of funds for Union member countries.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

ALGERIA, ANGOLA, BENIN, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REP, CONGO (PEOPLE'S REP), EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, GABON, GHANA, GUINEA, IVORY COAST (REP), KENYA, LIBERIA, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, NIGER, NIGERIA, SENEGAL, SUDAN, TANZANIA (UNITED REP), TOGO, UGANDA, UPPER VOLTA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE

024

Resolution

Exclusion of the Republic of South Africa from the UPU

Congress,

In view of
resolution C 2 of the 1974 Lausanne Congress concerning the exclusion of the Republic of South Africa from the 17th Congress of the UPU and from all other Congresses and meetings of the Universal Postal Union,

In view of
resolution C 6 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress concerning the expulsion of the Republic of South Africa from the UPU,

In view of
International Bureau circular 200 of 29 June 1981 announcing the accession of the Republic of South Africa to the UPU in application of article 11, paragraph 1, of the Constitution of the Union,

Considering
that the said country is still applying its obnoxious policy of apartheid contrary to the unanimous will of all free nations,

Reaffirms

its unqualified condemnation of the obnoxious policy practised by the racist, minority government of the Republic of South Africa,

Reaffirms

the validity of resolution C 6 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress,

Confirms

that the Republic of South Africa is excluded from the Union until a future Congress of the UPU decides otherwise,

Decides

that the Republic of South Africa cannot take advantage of its status as a member of the United Nations to obtain readmission to the Union as long as it continues to practise its policy of apartheid.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — The purpose of this proposal is to confirm that the Republic of South Africa was indeed excluded from the UPU by resolution C 6 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, which is still valid.
This country may be readmitted to the UPU only through a contrary decision of another Congress of the UPU, after the said Congress has determined and affirmed that the country in question has abandoned the policy of apartheid condemned by the UPU.
Consequently, article 11, paragraph 1, of the Union's Constitution cannot apply to the Republic of South Africa.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

025

Resolution

Election of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau

Congress,

Considering
the amendment made to article 108 of the General Regulations concerning the election of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General,

In view of the fact
that the responsibilities of Congress include the election of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General,

Considering
that it is appropriate, in the interests of the UPU, to have a wider range of candidates for the election of the Director-General,

Decides

to implement the provisions of the amended article 108 of the General Regulations immediately and to consider any request which may be submitted by the member countries pursuant to the above-mentioned article.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — The purpose of this resolution is to obtain the immediate implementation of the provision concerning the election of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

026

Resolution

Expulsion of Israel from the UPU

Congress,

Considering

i the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

ii the United Nations General Assembly resolution according to which Israel is not a peace-loving member;

iii the Preamble to the UPU Constitution;

iv Israel's total failure to observe the two principal conditions by virtue of which it was admitted to the United Nations, viz to accept and carry out the obligations laid down in the Charter;

v Israel's refusal to apply the Security Council resolutions concerning the Palestinian question and its various aspects, contrary to the provisions of article 25 of the United Nations Charter;

vi Israel's refusal to implement the General Assembly resolutions concerning the Palestinian question and its various aspects, contrary to the provisions of article 25 of the United Nations Charter;

vii Israel's failure to implement Security Council resolution 509/82 of 6 June 1982 asking it to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Lebanese territories, contrary to its international obligations and commitments;

viii the crime of extermination committed by Israel against Lebanese and Palestinian citizens in Lebanon, which has touched the human conscience and caused a wave of indignation and anger throughout the world, as well as its disregard of protests made by the peoples and international organizations and its failure to try to put an end to the massacre of human beings and to barbarian and inhuman acts;

ix its acts of oppression and racism against the Arab people in the occupied Arab territories;

x its constant tendency to occupy territories by armed force and its desire for expansionism at the expense of other countries and for colonization of territories belonging to Arab citizens;

xi the annexation of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the permanent capital of Israel, contrary to international law and to Security Council resolutions such as resolution 252/68 et seq as well as United Nations General Assembly resolutions 2253/67 and 2254/67 which declared all the acts committed by Israel as null and void and without effect on the situation of the holy city;

xii the annexation of the Golan, contrary to international law and to the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly which prohibited any change in the situation of the occupied territories and asked Israel to withdraw from them, such as Security Council resolution 242/67 and the resolutions which condemned the acts committed by Israel in the occupied regions;

xiii its rejection of the Arab peace initiative adopted by the Arab summit in Fez and which constituted a joint Arab initiative designed to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Aware

that it is scarcely possible to negotiate and conclude agreements with a government which practises racism and terrorism in the territories which it occupies and persists in violating international agreements,

Condemns

vigorously the policy of occupation and expansionism at the expense of others and the measures of oppression practised by Israel,

Opposes

the fact that a non-peace-loving State should remain a member of the UPU, and

Decides

to expel Israel from the UPU.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — Because of Israel's declared violation of international law, its constant defiance of United Nations resolutions concerning the Palestinian refugees, its aggressive policy towards the Arab nation, the massacres which it has committed with regard to the Arab peoples by the permanent use of armed force to break the will of the peoples, to seize the territories of others and annex them, we call for the adoption of the idea tending to the expulsion of Israel from the UPU. Since Israel has repeatedly proved that it was not a peace-loving State, as is mentioned in General Assembly resolution ES 9/1 of 4 May 1982, we cite below some facts which bring out Israel's aggression and racism:

i the annexation of Jerusalem and the proclamation of that city as the permanent capital of Israel, contrary to international law and to Security Council resolutions such as resolution 252/1968 et seq and United Nations General Assembly resolutions 2253/67 and 2254/67 which declared null and void and without effect on the situation of the holy city all the acts committed by Israel;

ii the annexation of the Golan, contrary to international law and to the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly which prohibited any change in the situation of the occupied territories and asked Israel to withdraw from them, including especially Security Council resolution 242/67 and the resolutions which condemned the acts committed by Israel in the occupied regions;

iii the General Assembly resolution quoted in the preambular paragraphs of the present resolution according to which Israel is not a peace-loving member because it neither accepts nor carries out the obligations laid down in the Charter, which is contrary to the two principal conditions for the admission as a member of the United Nations of any State under the provisions of article 4 of the Charter;

iv Israel's failure to observe the two principal conditions on which its admission to the United Nations rests as mentioned in Security Council resolution 69/1949 and General Assembly resolution 273/2 of 1949;

v Israel's refusal to apply the Security Council resolutions concerning the Palestinian question and the various aspects thereof, contrary to the provisions of article 25 of the Charter;

vi Israel's refusal to implement the General Assembly resolutions concerning the Palestinian question and the various aspects thereof, contrary to the provisions of article 25 of the Charter;

vii its defiance of the Security Council on the subject of Lebanon and the failure to implement resolution 509/82 of the said Council asking it to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Lebanese territories, contrary to its obligations and its commitments towards international law as well as to the provisions of articles 24 and 25 of the Charter;

viii the aggressive acts committed by Israel, which have caused the death of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian citizens in Lebanon, as well as the flagrant criminal acts which it has perpetrated in the occupied territories against the citizens and the holy places, contrary to the International Charter and to the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly calling for the safeguarding of the citizens in the occupied territories as well as the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;

ix Israel's constant tendency to make territorial gains at the expense of its neighbours of Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, which testifies to its defiance of international law and the United Nations resolutions which constitute an invitation not to use force in settling regional disputes nor to seize the territories of others;

x the seizure of territories belonging to the Arab citizens to establish colonies, thereby depriving thousands of families of their resources with a view to forcing the Arabs to leave their country;

xi resorting to barbarian acts of expansionism on the pretext of ensuring secure frontiers;

xii its rejection of the minimum admitted by the Arab side, such as the resolutions of the Arab summit in Fez, which constituted a joint Arab initiative designed to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In submitting this draft resolution to Congress, we would recall that Israel is a State created by virtue of the resolution 181 on partition of 29 November 1947. However, it has gone beyond the lines laid down in that resolution, which contained, among other things, clauses specifying the partition and providing for the rights of the Arab citizens and the safeguarding of the holy places as set out in chapters 1 and 2 of the first part of the resolution in question as well as in subparagraphs a and b of the second part.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

027

Amendment to proposal 015

Resolution

UPU technical assistance priorities and principles

Congress,

In view of
the reports on technical assistance in the UPU submitted by the Executive Council (Congress – Doc 18.1),

Stressing
the urgency for the developing countries to undertake or intensify their own efforts to improve the situation of their postal services which are often seriously affected by the world crisis,

Aware
of the need for the UPU to continue to provide these countries with additional aid and to intensify its technical assistance activities in priority fields on behalf of, first and foremost, the countries which have most need of it and which seem prepared to put it to good use,

Concerned
to ensure that this technical assistance is as effective as possible mainly through special measures decided on in agreement with the beneficiary countries,

Convinced
of the advisability of inserting UPU aid in the general framework of the Third United Nations Development Decade and in the special framework of national or regional plans or programmes,

Decides

i to draw up the groups of beneficiary countries as follows:
   - the least developed countries: first priority;
   - the disadvantaged countries in the UN sense but not classified in the category of least developed countries: second priority;
   - the other developing countries: third priority;

ii to give priority to action designed to:
   - rationalize management;
   - improve the quality of the service;
   - train and give specialized training to middle-grade and senior staff;
   - introduce postal financial services on a general basis;
   - promote public information activities,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to intensify UPU technical assistance activities as far as possible on the basis of the priorities thus defined as regards the beneficiary countries and the action to be taken;

ii to programme UPU technical assistance activities and incorporate them in coherent development programmes prepared and implemented by the beneficiary administrations;

iii to apply the following principles of action:
- to encourage the beneficiary countries to combine and coordinate all internal and external efforts to develop their services;
- to prepare a special programme for the least developed countries which other disadvantaged countries might benefit from in some cases;
- to promote cooperation among developing countries by undertaking action to that effect and by supporting efforts on those lines by the countries;
- /.../
- within this framework, to decentralize UPU technical assistance activities as far as possible so as to permit wider participation by beneficiary countries;
- to systematize evaluation and follow-up action designed to ensure the proper implementation of the programmed activities and the consolidation of the results achieved;
- to strengthen relations between technical assistance activities and CCPS studies, the results of which should be used more intensively;
- to strengthen its relations with the Restricted Unions in technical assistance matters on the basis of resolution CE 6 adopted by the Executive Council at its 1983 session and of the principles and procedures applied by the UNDP;
- to promote its relations with the UN Economic Commissions while making sure that the UPU's constitutional responsibilities with regard to postal development are observed,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau to pursue his efforts with a view to promoting technical assistance activities within the framework of the priorities and principles drawn up by Congress and on the basis of the directives given by the Executive Council, incorporating them wherever possible in the framework of the UNDP.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – The presence of the UPU in the field, as referred to in the draft resolution, would require, as indicated in Congress – Doc 18.1, the recruitment of regional consultants. This would necessarily have financial consequences for the Union and would be against the spirit of Executive Council resolution CE 6/1983. That resolution invited the International Bureau to strengthen UPU collaboration with the Restricted Unions and to make more use of them in respect of the technical assistance programme in order to avoid duplication in this field.
Aware that the activity of the Restricted Unions is such as to save the UPU, in its budget, the costs resulting from the presence of the latter in the field, in the geographical regions covered by the Restricted Unions, we propose the deletion of the subparagraph after the fourth dash of paragraph iii of the part headed "instructs the Executive Council" in proposal 015.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

028

Amendment to proposal 016

Resolution

Financing UPU technical assistance activities

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on UPU technical assistance,

Recalling
the principle according to which the UNDP shall remain the main source of finance for the UPU technical assistance programme,

Concerned
by the consequences for the Post in the developing countries of the UNDP's persistent financial difficulties,

Noting
with satisfaction the efforts made by that body, despite its financial situation, in the implementation of technical assistance projects in the postal sector,

Observing
the inadequacy of the supplementary resources available to the UPU to cover needs not met under the UNDP, despite the efforts of some countries,

Decides

i to draw the UNDP's attention, in an even more insistent way, to the need to improve possibilities of financing activities conducted by the UPU on a national or intercountry basis on behalf of postal development;
ii to make an urgent appeal to countries with a view to obtaining a substantial increase in the additional resources needed for technical assistance;
iii to increase by 40 percent the budget credits available for technical assistance, to offset the inflation recorded since the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress,

Recommends

i all countries:
  a to participate on a multi-annual basis in maintaining the UPU Special Fund by voluntary contributions the amount of which should represent a significant percentage of their contribution to Union expenditure or of the budget of their postal administration;
  b to continue in principle to pay the salary of the consultants who they provide to the UPU during their missions;
ii the developed or rich countries in particular:
  a to make an extra effort to provide, on a bilateral or multibilateral basis, technical assistance in kind or funds meeting the priority needs mentioned by the UPU;
  b to make approaches to their respective governmental authorities with a view to increasing allocations for technical cooperation in order to provide funds to their administrations to assist the postal services of developing countries either directly or through the intermediary of the UPU;

iii the developing countries:

a to intensify their public information activities with a view to making their national authorities and the public aware of the importance of the postal services and to press the national authorities to give sufficient priority to postal development in the apportionment of national resources and external aid;

b to stand, where they can, certain expenditure related to the technical assistance provided by the UPU (consultants' of Fellows' travel or living expenses);

c to host courses, study cycles or individual training courses organized by the UPU and to provide, in accordance with their means, the contributions in kind calculated to facilitate the implementation of the training activities concerned,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:

i to increase his approaches to the national authorities and to the UNDP to facilitate the acceptance of requests submitted by postal administrations;

ii to support the public information activities undertaken for that purpose by the administrations of the developing countries;

iii to pursue his efforts with a view to finding additional financial sources, particularly in the developed or rich countries, the World Bank and the subregional and regional financial institutions;

iv to take, with the agreement of the EC and on an economic basis, measures enabling benefit to be derived from the existence of the Restricted Postal Unions.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — The presence of the UPU in the field, as referred to in the draft resolution, would require, as indicated in Congress — Doc 18.1, the recruitment of regional consultants. This would necessarily have financial consequences for the Union and would be against the spirit of Executive Council resolution CE 6/1983. That resolution invited the International Bureau to strengthen UPU collaboration with the Restricted Unions and to make more use of them in respect of the technical assistance programme in order to avoid duplication in this field.
Aware that the activity of the Restricted Unions is such as to save the UPU, in its budget, the costs resulting from the presence of the latter in the field, in the geographical regions covered by the Restricted Unions, we propose that the last part of subparagraph iv of proposal 016 be amended to remove the reference to the presence of the UPU in the field.

SUDAN

029

Resolution

Election of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau

Congress,

Considering
the amendment made to article 108 of the General Regulations concerning the election of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General,

In view of the fact
that the responsibilities of Congress include the election of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General,

Considering
that it is appropriate, in the interests of the UPU, to have a wider range of candidates for the election of the Director-General,

Decides

to implement the provisions of the amended article 108 of the General Regulations immediately and to consider any request which may be submitted by the member countries pursuant to the above-mentioned article.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — This resolution is in fact an amendment to proposal 025; its purpose is to obtain the immediate implementation of the provision concerning the election of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General. This seems justified as it would give Congress a wider choice; in this sense, a number of countries could request that the current Director-General, if he agrees, be admitted as a candidate on the same basis as the other candidates.

Supported by. — Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo (People's Rep), Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast (Rep), Mali, Togo.

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CUBA, GUATEMALA, PERU, SPAIN, URUGUAY

030

Amendment to proposal 015

Resolution

UPU technical assistance priorities and principles

Congress,

In view of
the reports on technical assistance in the UPU submitted by the Executive Council (Congress — Doc 18.1),

Stressing
the urgency for the developing countries to undertake or intensify their own efforts to improve the situation of their postal services which are often seriously affected by the world crisis,

Aware
of the need for the UPU to continue to provide these countries with additional aid and to intensify its technical assistance activities in priority fields on behalf of, first and foremost, the countries which have most need of it and which seem prepared to put it to good use,

Concerned
to ensure that this technical assistance is as effective as possible mainly through special measures decided on in agreement with the beneficiary countries,

Convinced
of the advisability of inserting UPU aid in the general framework of the Third United Nations Development Decade and in the special framework of national or regional plans or programmes,

Decides

i to draw up the groups of beneficiary countries as follows:
   - the least developed countries: first priority;
   - the disadvantaged countries in the UN sense but not classified in the category of least developed countries: second priority;
   - the other developing countries: third priority;

ii to give priority to action designed to:
   - rationalize management;
   - improve the quality of the service;
   - train and give specialized training to middle-grade and senior staff;
   - introduce postal financial services on a general basis;
   - promote public information activities,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to intensify UPU technical assistance activities as far as possible on the basis of the priorities thus defined as regards the beneficiary countries and the action to be taken;

ii to programme UPU technical assistance activities and incorporate them in coherent development programmes prepared and implemented by the beneficiary administrations;

iii to apply the following principles of action:
   - to encourage the beneficiary countries to combine and coordinate all internal and external efforts to develop their services;
   - to prepare a special programme for the least developed countries which other disadvantaged countries might benefit from in some cases;
   - to promote cooperation among developing countries by undertaking action to that effect and by supporting efforts on those lines by the countries;
   - to take measures to increase UPU presence in the field with a view to improving the effectiveness of the action taken and to support approaches by the IB and administrations to local authorities and Resident Representatives, with the cooperation, as appropriate, of the Restricted Postal Unions;
   - within this framework, to decentralize UPU technical assistance activities as far as possible so as to permit wider participation by beneficiary countries;
   - to systematize evaluation and follow-up action designed to ensure the proper implementation of the programmed activities and the consolidation of the results achieved;
   - to strengthen relations between technical assistance activities and CCPS studies, the results of which should be used more intensively;
   - to strengthen its relations with the Restricted Unions in technical assistance matters on the basis of resolution CE 6 adopted by the Executive Council at its 1983 session and of the principles and procedures applied by the UNDP;

— to promote its relations with the UN Economic Commissions while making sure that the UPU's constitutional responsibilities with regard to postal development are observed,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau to pursue his efforts with a view to promoting technical assistance activities within the framework of the priorities and principles drawn up by Congress and on the basis of the directives given by the Executive Council, incorporating them wherever possible in the framework of the UNDP.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — See Congress — Doc 18.1.

FRANCE

031

Amendment to proposal 022

Resolution

Study on international postal regulations

Congress,

Observing
the development of new services offered by an increasing number of postal administrations in addition to those provided for and regulated by the Acts of the Union,

Aware
that after a necessary experimental phase it becomes essential to harmonize the operational procedures of each new service,

Considering
that it is even more important for these new services than for the traditional postal services to be able to adapt very quickly to the changing needs of customers,

Considering
that this trend, a mark of the Post's vitality, must not be hindered by a rigid codification of the rules for operating the services,

Considering
the heavy task involved in updating the Acts of the Union, for which Congress alone is at present empowered, and the consequent long delays for the most minor amendment to them,

Considering also
that the difficulties hitherto encountered in efforts to remedy this situation may spring from the conceptual approach of the technical Acts of the Union as at present drafted,

Instructs

the Executive Council to study a different conceptual approach and presentation for the international regulations, particularly those which will have to be drawn up for the introduction of new services, with a view to:

- facilitating their flexible application by postal administrations,
- speeding up their amendment as the need arises, particularly when fundamental principles are not involved,
- no longer having systematic recourse to Congress for such amendment.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — There has arisen the problem of drawing up rules for the operation of the new services which, after an experimental period, are now beginning to spread. The Union's traditional method consists in codifying the rules in a basic text and set of detailed regulations which lay down, under the sole responsibility of Congress, as many details as possible on the operation of the service.
From then on, no subsequent amendment may be made without the decision of Congress. At present the Executive Council has no wish for any legislative authority enabling it to amend the Acts, even in the case of technical regulations, and only in exceptional circumstances will it consider taking provisional measures.
As a result, the detailed amendments required for gearing the service to the changing needs of its users cannot be introduced at the opportune moment.
This method of approach was used for the postal financial services which, at the time, were "new services". The consequent rigidity has led the Executive Council to propose that Congress review the entire set of regulations in question in an attempt to make them more flexible.
It may also be mentioned that the Rio de Janeiro Congress did not accept a proposal aimed at codifying, according to the traditional system, the operational rules for international high-speed mail, a step which would have halted the development of this service.
The new services now being developed must show a high degree of adaptability in order to make the best use of the new techniques and fight off the competition.
It therefore appears essential to seek a new conceptual approach and presentation for postal regulations where the new services are concerned.
As regards the present Acts, which are concerned with the traditional services, it would serve a useful purpose to seek at the same time means of freeing Congress from the need to finalize or amend the technical details of the regulations.

COMMITTEE 3 — 032

Resolution

Choice of contribution class

Congress,

In view of
the amendment made to article 125, paragraph 1, of the General Regulations,

Considering
that it would be expedient to allow the member countries concerned which are currently placed in the one-unit class to opt for the 1/2 unit class within the framework of the financial system resulting from the Hamburg Congress,

Decides

to authorize those of the above countries which feel the need to do so to choose this class provided that they notify their choice to the International Bureau by 31 December 1984.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

CONGRESS 033

Resolution

Immediate application of the provisions adopted by Congress relating to the Executive Council (EC) and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS)

Congress,

In view of
the fact that the task of the Executive Council (EC) and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS) is to ensure, each in its own sphere, the continuity of the work of the UPU between Congresses,

Considering
that the length of the term of office of those two bodies corresponds to the interval between one Congress and the next,

Noting
that a period of time elapses between the closure of a Congress and the entry into force of the Acts concluded at that Congress,

Taking account
of the fact that a new composition and new duties are adopted at each Congress for the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies,

Considering
that the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies should function without any delay and should meet before the closure of Congress,

Decides

to bring the provisions relating to the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies into force immediately.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

I

Constitution of the Universal Postal Union

Note. — The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1964 Vienna Constitution, as amended by the 1969 Tokyo and 1974 Lausanne Additional Protocols. The texts are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

CONSTITUTION, PREAMBLE

GERMAN DEM REP

1000.1

Constitution, Preamble

Amend the preamble as follows:

With a view to developing communications between peoples by the efficient operation of the postal services, and to contributing to the attainment of the noble aims of safeguarding peace and of international collaboration in the cultural, social and economic fields,

the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the contracting countries have, subject to ratification, adopted this Constitution.

Reasons. — In its Constituent Act, the United Nations set itself the objective of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war. That is why it considers its principal task to be the maintenance of world peace and international security.
As a specialized agency of the United Nations, the Universal Postal Union has the intention of serving this supreme objective of the World Organization.
By virtue of the Agreement concluded on 15 November 1947 (Article IV) with the UN, the Universal Postal Union undertook to promote the objectives laid down in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter — including the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations between nations.
In view precisely of the present international situation characterized by, among other things, a growth in the danger of war, the Universal Postal Union, following the example of other specialized agencies (UNESCO, ILO, WHO and in particular, ITU)* and aware of its responsibility also to contribute to the maintenance of peace, should make a similar declaration in its Constitution.

* See the preamble to the Constitutions of the WHO and the ILO and that to the Conventions of UNESCO and the ITU.

CONSTITUTION

Article 3

Jurisdiction of the Union

The Union shall have within its jurisdiction:

a the territories of member countries;

b post offices set up by member countries in territories not included in the Union;

c territories which, without being members of the Union, are included in it because from the postal point of view they are dependent on member countries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 1003.1

Decision

Interpretation of article 3, b

Congress

Decides

that the term "post offices set up by member countries in territories not included in the Union" contained in article 3, b, of the Constitution shall henceforth designate post offices established by member countries in territories which are uncontrolled or jointly possessed, or internationalized by the international community.

Reasons. — The Executive Council was instructed by decision C 86 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress to study the possible abolition of article 3, b, of the Constitution. This study has shown that the provision in question could be of some use, no longer in the historical context which it previously had, but in connection with post offices established in uncontrolled, jointly possessed or internationalized territories.

CUBA — 1003.2/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

The Union shall have within its jurisdiction:

a the territories of member countries;

b post offices set up by member countries in territories which are uncontrolled, or jointly possessed, or internationalized by the international community;

c (deleted).

Reasons. — Our administration stresses the need to revise and adapt the provisions of article 3 to the present day, since the provisions set out in subparagraphs b and c of this article favour colonialism.
The interpretative note proposed by the Executive Council for insertion in the Annotated Acts in respect of this article (see proposal 1003.1) mentions the need to limit the present provision to "territories internationalized"; however, in its intentions, the Executive Council has not taken into account the prejudicial nature of these provisions which serve as an instrument for the exercise of colonialism and neo-colonialism.
The historical context on which this provision is based has not yet totally disappeared; it is a mockery for peoples still subject to colonial dependence.
Both legally and politically, these provisions should be revised. Sight should not be lost of the fact that the main function of Congress is to revise and amend the Acts of the Union in order to improve them.
The present proposal is designed to remove the negative features of the existing provisions and to take account of the new reality as regards the territories which have been internationalized.

BANGLADESH

1003.3

Subparagraph b. Delete.

Reasons. — The aim of this proposal is to make article 3 of the Constitution of the Union more realistic. In view of the non-existence of post offices set up by member countries in territories not included in the Union, subparagraph b of the article has no raison d'être.

Article 7

Monetary standard

The franc adopted as the monetary unit in the Acts of the Union shall be the gold franc of 100 centimes weighing 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CYPRUS, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, FED REP OF, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MALTA, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SAN MARINO, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, VATICAN, YUGOSLAVIA

1007.1/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

The monetary unit used as the monetary standard in the Acts of the Union shall be the accounting unit of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Reasons. – The IMF decision on the demonetization of gold officially went into effect on 1 April 1978 and since then the member countries of this United Nations specialized agency may no longer make any reference to gold in fixing the value of their currency.
At present the IMF has 146 members (see list below). This fact appears to be able to dispel uncertainty both about the development of the international monetary system and about the situation brought about at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress. The Union should now take the necessary step to regulate this matter once and for all in order to find a solution to what is predominantly a practical problem.
It may be pointed out that since the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress the majority of postal administrations of member countries have used the SDR.
In addition to general reasons, adoption of the proposed wording would mean that article 7 of the Constitution will not have to be amended in the future because of the widespread and frequent fluctuations in currencies.
Related proposal: 3008.1.

Memorandum for the Drafting Committee. – If the proposal for amendment is adopted, the following articles will also have to be adapted as a consequence:

Convention: articles 11, 19, 24, 31, 46, 50, 51, 61, 62, 65 and 77, and its Final Protocol, articles III, XIV and XVII.
Convention, Detailed Regulations: articles 101, 116, 133, 168, 178, 184, 185, 215 and 217.
Convention, Forms: C 1, C 20, C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, AV 5 and AV 11.
Postal Parcels Agreement: articles 9, 10, 11, 14, 23, 39, 42, 46, 47, 49, 52 and 54 and its Final Protocol, articles I and IV.
Parcels, Detailed Regulations: articles 108, 123, 146 and 148.
Parcels, Forms: CP 1, CP 2, CP 11, CP 13, CP 15, CP 16, CP 17, CP 18, CP 20, CP 21, CP 22, CP 25.
Postal Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement: articles 4, 6, 28, 41, 42.
Postal Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques, Detailed Regulations: articles 107, 146, 149.
Postal Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques, Forms: MP 15.
Giro Agreement: articles 3, 12, 38, 49.
Cash-on-Delivery Agreement: articles 2, 7, 17.
Cash-on-Delivery, Forms: R 5.
Collection of Bills Agreement: article 16.

List of member countries of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (position on 31 March 1984)

Afghanistan
Algeria
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Rep
Chad
Chile
China (People's Rep)
Colombia
Comoros
Congo (People's Rep)
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Democratic Kampuchea
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Fed Rep of
Ghana
Great Britain
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras (Rep)
Hungarian People's Rep
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast (Rep)
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea (Rep)
Kuwait
Lao People's Dem Rep
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Jamahiriya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama (Rep)
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Syrian Arab Rep
Tanzania (United Rep)
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United States of America
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen Arab Rep
Yemen (People's Dem Rep)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

BANGLADESH

1007.2

Amend as follows:

The SDR adopted as the monetary unit in the Acts of the Union shall be the IMF accounting unit evaluated on the basis of a basket of the most representative currencies for international commercial transactions.

Reasons. — The basic aim behind choosing the gold franc as the monetary unit of the Union was to provide a stable common denominator for the different currencies of the member administrations of the Union. After the demonetization of gold, this basic aim lost its meaning. The SDR, which has proved to be the most stable universal common denominator of the various monetary standards that could be envisaged, has successfully replaced the gold standard. Amendment of this article as proposed will make it more useful and less unrealistic. Related proposals: 3008.2 and 3062.3.

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP), CUBA, DEM PEOPLE'S REP OF KOREA, GERMAN DEM REP, MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REP

1007.3

Amendment to proposal 1007.1/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

The monetary unit used as the monetary standard in the Acts of the Union shall be the gold franc and the accounting unit of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which shall be applied, by common agreement, among Union member countries.

Reasons. — The countries which are not members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) cannot apply the IMF accounting unit. For the sake of a universal regulation, this proposal is aimed at the use, on equal terms, of the gold franc and the IMF accounting unit as the monetary standard of the Union. Recognizing the existing situation concerning monetary units, the sister organization of the UPU, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), decided at its 1982 Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference to use the above-mentioned monetary units on equal terms (article 30 of the International Telecommunication Convention) so as to take account of the principle of universality.

Article 11

Accession or admission to the Union. Procedure

1 Any member of the United Nations may accede to the Union.

...

MADAGASCAR 1011.1

Amend the title and paragraph 1 as follows:

Accession, admission or readmission to the Union. Procedure

1 Any member of the United Nations may accede to the Union. However, any member of the UPU expelled from the Union by Congress shall lose its status as a member and shall not be readmitted to the Union unless its readmission is approved by two-thirds of the members.

Reasons. — To prevent a member country expelled from the Union from rejoining it, even if it is a member of the UN, without fulfilling conditions other than those laid down for the initial admission.
Related proposal: 1012.1.

NIGERIA 1011.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Any member of the United Nations may accede to the Union. This possibility shall not apply to any member country expelled from the Union by Congress. This regulation shall take immediate effect.

Reasons. — This amendment is necessary in order to prevent countries expelled from the Union from re-applying for admission.

CUBA 1011.3

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 Any member of the United Nations may accede to the Union, provided that it has not been expelled from it; in the latter event, the admission procedure set out in the following paragraphs should be followed.

Reasons. — In view of the situation created by the declaration of accession submitted by the Government of South Africa in 1981, a declaration based on the provisions of the present paragraph 1, which runs counter to the decision to expel the said country adopted by the Rio de Janeiro Congress, it is obviously necessary to supplement the regulations of this article in order to avoid any contradiction between these provisions and a Congress decision on expelling a Member State, a measure which is applied only in cases of extreme necessity. We consider that the proposed addition resolves in a simple and efficient manner the matter of South Africa's re-entry into the Union, by subjecting it to the admission procedure which is the only truly democratic machinery permissible for revoking a Congress decision and which consists of consulting all Member States.

Article 12

Withdrawal from the Union. Procedure

1 Each member country may withdraw from the Union by notice of denunciation of the Constitution given through diplomatic channels to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by that Government to the Governments of member countries.

2 Withdrawal from the Union shall become effective one year after the day on which the notice of denunciation provided for in paragraph 1 is received by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

MADAGASCAR 1012.1

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Any expulsion from the Union shall take effect immediately.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 1011.1 amending article 11.

Article 13

Organs of the Union

1 The organs of the Union shall be Congress, Administrative Conferences, the Executive Council, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, Special Committees and the International Bureau.

2 The permanent organs of the Union shall be the Executive Council, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and the International Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1013.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The Union's bodies shall be Congress, /.../ the Executive Council, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies /.../ and the International Bureau.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 1016.1 and 1019.1 to delete articles 16 and 19 of the Constitution.

Article 16

Administrative Conferences

Conferences entrusted with the examination of questions of an administrative nature may be convened at the request or with the consent of at least two-thirds of the postal administrations of member countries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1016.1

Delete.

Reasons. — The Executive Council was instructed in Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 18 to study the advisability of maintaining or deleting article 16 of the Constitution.
The Executive Council specially examined this question within the context of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress. The aim was to ascertain whether it was desirable and possible to reduce the workload of Congress by introducing Administrative Conferences for the consideration of technical questions that were usually submitted to Congress. The Executive Council felt that this practice, which was employed at the International Telecommunication Union, was not desirable for the UPU for various technical, legal and practical reasons. Moreover, it was feared that two kinds of parallel conferences would become established at world level and that this would result in a multiplication of meetings and more frequent mobilization of senior officials of postal administrations with all the financial consequences that this would entail.
The Executive Council therefore considered it expedient to suggest the deletion of the present article.
Related proposals: 1013.1, 1501.1 and 1506.1.

Article 19

Special Committees

Special Committees may be entrusted by a Congress or by an Administrative Conference with the study of one or more specific questions.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1019.1

Delete.

Reasons. — The Executive Council was instructed by Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 18 to study the advisability of retaining or deleting article 19 of the Constitution.
The Executive Council examined this question within the context of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress. It wondered in particular whether this article could serve as a basis for reintroducing the Preparatory Committees which had been set up for the 1929 London and 1934 Cairo Congresses for the prior consideration of proposals intended for Congress. However, in view of the general opposition expressed — an opposition based on the inconclusive results obtained by the previous Special Committees and the time spent on this work by the members of those Committees — the Executive Council felt that there were no grounds for adopting such a solution. Furthermore, as the Special Committees had lost their raison d'être since the creation of the EC and the CCPS, the Executive Council considered it expedient to suggest the deletion of article 19.
Related proposals: 1013.1, 1501.1 and 1506.1.

Article 20

International Bureau

A central office operating at the seat of the Union under the title of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, directed by a Director-General and placed under the general supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, shall serve as an organ of liaison, information and consultation for postal administrations.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1020.1

Amend this article as follows:

A central office, operating at the seat of the Union under the title of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, directed by a Director-General and placed under the control of the Executive Council, shall serve as an organ of liaison, information and consultation for postal administrations.

Reasons. — Consequence of the abolition of the Supervisory Authority and transfer to the Executive Council of the greater part of its functions (result of the study undertaken by the EC on the basis of resolution C 88 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress).

Article 21

Expenditure of the Union. Contributions of member countries

1 Each Congress shall fix the maximum amount which:

a the expenditure of the Union may reach annually;

b the expenditure relating to the organization of the next Congress may reach.

2 The maximum amount for expenditure referred to in paragraph 1 may be exceeded if circumstances so require, provided that the relevant provisions of the General Regulations are observed.

3 The expenses of the Union, including where applicable the expenditure envisaged in paragraph 2, shall be borne in common by member countries. For this purpose, each member country shall choose the contribution class in which it intends to be included. The contribution classes shall be laid down in the General Regulations.

4 In the case of accession or admission to the Union under article 11, the Government of the Swiss Confederation shall fix, by agreement with the Government of the country concerned, the contribution class into which the latter is to be placed for the purpose of apportioning the expenses of the Union.

ARGENTINA 1021.1/Rev 1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 In the case of accession or admission to the Union under article 11, /.../ the country concerned shall choose the contribution class in which it will participate in covering the expenses of the Union.

Reasons. -- The present paragraph 4 stipulates that the Government of the Swiss Confederation shall fix, by agreement with the Government of the country concerned, the contribution class into which the latter is to be placed. However, in actual fact, upon its accession or admission, each country freely chooses the class in which it wishes to be placed. This is a practice which is mentioned in note 6 of this article in volume 1 of the Annotated Acts. Related proposal: 1525.2.

Article 22

Acts of the Union

1 The Constitution shall be the basic Act of the Union. It shall contain the organic rules of the Union.

2 The General Regulations shall embody those provisions which ensure the application of the Constitution and the working of the Union. They shall be binding on all member countries.

3 The Universal Postal Convention and its Detailed Regulations shall embody the rules applicable throughout the international postal service and the provisions concerning the letter-post services. These Acts shall be binding on all member countries.

4 The Agreements of the Union, and their Detailed Regulations, shall regulate the services other than those of the letter post between those member countries which are parties to them. They shall be binding on those countries only.

5 The Detailed Regulations, which shall contain the rules of application necessary for the implementation of the Convention and of the Agreements, shall be drawn up by the postal administrations of the member countries concerned.

6 The Final Protocols annexed to the Acts of the Union referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 shall contain the reservations to those Acts.

ARGENTINA 1022.1

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The Detailed Regulations, which contain the rules of application necessary for the implementation of the Convention and of the Agreements, shall be drawn up by the Executive Council on the basis of proposals submitted by the postal administrations of the member countries concerned.

Reasons. — The UPU has given consideration, on various occasions and without satisfactory results, to the organization and functioning of Congress, mainly following criticism expressed after each Congress.
Latterly, the Executive Council has also dealt with this question and although the study carried out achieved certain results, they were far from meeting expectations and it can be said that Congress will again be called on to deal with an excessively large number of proposals — many of them of minor importance — which, because of their quantity, will create conditions which are hardly propitious for well-considered legislative work, which is what the Union's supreme body should be doing.
This enormous workload also means that Congress has to meet for a period of time which may today be considered excessive (about 45 days), with the attendant disadvantages both from the point of view of the costs to be met by the Union and the member countries and of the time which senior officials of postal administrations have to spend away from their countries, unable to deal with the problems of the services for which they are responsible.
With the aim of finding an answer to this situation, the postal administration of Argentina proposes that the Executive Council be given the task of drawing up the Detailed Regulations for the various services, leaving it to Congress to approve amendments to the Constitution, the General Regulations, the Convention and the Agreements — in other words, the Union's most important legal instruments.
The Executive Council would revise the Detailed Regulations in the six months following the closure of Congress, on the basis of proposals submitted when Congress takes place and still valid after adoption by that body of the new texts of the Convention and the Agreements.
We think that the composition of the Executive Council, based as it is on equitable geographical distribution, and the number of its members, will enable it to deal adequately and fairly with the Detailed Regulations which should, after all, be the logical consequence of the Convention and the Agreements previously approved by Congress.
Lastly, adoption of the present proposal would make it possible to put into practice a wish expressed at the very inception of the Union — that the work of Congress should not be unnecessarily burdened by consideration of purely technical and secondary questions (Annotated Acts, footnote 7 to article 22 of the Constitution).
Related proposals: 1502.1, 1519.91, 2085.1, 5058.1, 6051.1, 7056.1, 8019.1, 9024.1, 11 019.1. These supplement the series of amendments which would have to be made to the Acts of the Union in the event of Congress adopting the present proposal of principle.

CHILE, URUGUAY

1022.2

Amendment to proposal 1022.1

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The Detailed Regulations, which contain the rules of application necessary for the implementation of the Convention and of the Agreements, shall be drawn up:

a by the Executive Council on the basis of proposals submitted to Congress;

b by the postal administrations of the member countries concerned when they involve amendments to the Convention and the Agreements during the period between two Congresses.

Reasons. — By this constitutional provision (article 22, paragraph 5), Argentina's proposal (1022.1) makes no provision for the adjustment or adaptation of the Detailed Regulations in the event of amendments made to the Constitution or to the Agreements during the period between two Congresses.
With the proposed wording, the EC alone will be able to lay down the Detailed Regulations in all cases. However, this is not the purport of Argentina's proposal (see the related proposals referred to: 1502.1, 1529.91 and 2085.1).
The present amendment respects the spirit and fundamentals of Argentina's proposal while making provision for the situation commented on.

Article 23

Application of the Acts of the Union to territories for whose international relations a member country is responsible

1 Any country may declare at any time that its acceptance of the Acts of the Union includes all the territories for whose international relations it is responsible, or certain of them only.

2 The declaration provided for in paragraph 1 must be addressed to the Government:
a of the country where Congress is held, if made at the time of signature of the Act or Acts in question;
b of the Swiss Confederation in all other cases.

3 Any member country may at any time address to the Government of the Swiss Confederation a notification of its intention to denounce the application of these Acts of the Union in respect of which it has made the declaration provided for in paragraph 1. Such notification shall take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

4 The declarations and notifications provided for in paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be communicated to member countries by the Government of the country which has received them.

5 Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall not apply to territories having the status of a member of the Union and for whose international relations a member country is responsible.

CUBA 1023.1

Delete.

Reasons. — The same as those given in support of proposal 1003.2 by Cuba on article 3 of the Constitution. An historical note on this provision in the Annotated Acts points out that the article in question was incorporated in the 1934 Cairo UPU Convention "in order to introduce a UPU procedure similar to that commonly used in other international treaties concerning non-self-governing territories". This note in itself explains the objectively colonialist nature of the provision which was created for that purpose.

Article 31

Amendment of the Convention, the General Regulations and the Agreements

1 The Convention, the General Regulations and the Agreements shall define the conditions to be fulfilled for the approval of proposals which concern them.

2 The Acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall enter into force simultaneously and shall have the same duration. As from the day fixed by Congress for the entry into force of these Acts, the corresponding Acts of the preceding Congress shall be abrogated.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 1031.1 R

Amend the title and paragraph 1 as follows:

Article 31

Amendment of the General Regulations, the Convention and the Agreements

1 The General Regulations, the Convention and the Agreements shall define the conditions to be fulfilled for the approval of proposals which concern them.

Reasons. – According to article 22 of the Constitution, the Acts of the Union are listed in the following order: Constitution, General Regulations, Universal Postal Convention and the Agreements of the Union. With a view to bringing it into line with article 22, the above drafting amendment should be made to this provision.

II

General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union

— Annex: Rules of Procedure of Congresses

Note. — The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Article 101

Organization and convening of Congresses, Extraordinary Congresses, Administrative Conferences and Special Committees

...

9 The meeting place of an Administrative Conference shall be fixed after consultation with the International Bureau, by the postal administrations which have initiated the Conference. The notices of convocation shall be sent out by the postal administration of the country in which the conference is to be held.

10 Special Committees shall be convened by the International Bureau after consultation, where appropriate, with the postal administration of the member country in which these Special Committees are to meet.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1501.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

The organization and convening of Congresses and Extraordinary Congresses /.../

9 (Deleted.)

10 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 1016.1 and 1019.1 to delete articles 16 and 19 of the Constitution.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

1 The Executive Council shall consist of a Chairman and thirty-nine members who shall exercise their functions during the period between two successive Congresses.

2 The chairmanship shall devolve by right on the host country of Congress. If that country waives this right, it shall become a de jure member and, as a result, the geographical group to which it belongs shall have at its disposal an additional seat, to which the restrictive provisions of paragraph 3 shall not apply. In that case, the Executive Council shall elect to the chairmanship one of the member countries belonging to the geographical group of the host country.

3 The thirty-nine members of the Executive Council shall be elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. At least a half of the membership shall be renewed at each Congress: no member may be chosen by three successive Congresses.

4 The representative of each of the members of the Executive Council shall be appointed by the postal administration of his country. This representative shall be a qualified official of the postal administration.

5 The office of member of the Executive Council shall be unpaid. The operational expenses of this Council shall be borne by the Union.

6 The Executive Council shall coordinate and supervise all the activities of the Union with the following functions:

a to maintain the closest contact with the postal administrations of member countries with a view to improving the international postal service;

b to promote, coordinate and supervise all forms of postal technical assistance within the framework of international technical cooperation;

c to study administrative, legislative and legal problems concerning the international postal service and communicate the results of such studies to postal administrations;

d to designate the country where the next Congress is to be held in the case provided for in article 101, paragraph 4.

e to submit subjects for study to the Consultative Council for Postal Studies for examination in accordance with article 104, paragraph 9, f;

f to examine the annual report prepared by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and, if necessary, the proposals submitted by the Council;

g to make any useful contacts with the United Nations, its Councils and its Committees, and with the specialized agencies and other international bodies, for the purpose of making studies and preparing reports to be submitted for approval to the postal administrations of member countries; to send, as occasion arises, representatives of the Union to take part on its behalf in the meetings of these international bodies; to designate in due course the intergovernmental international organizations which should be invited to be represented at a Congress and to instruct the Director-General of the International Bureau to send the necessary invitations;

h to formulate, as necessary, proposals to be submitted for the approval either of postal administrations of member countries under article 31, paragraph 1, of the Constitution and article 121 of these Regulations, or of Congress when these proposals concern studies entrusted by Congress to the Executive Council or when they arise out of the Executive Council's own activities as defined in this article;

i to examine, at the request of the postal administration of a member country, any proposal which that administration forwards to the International Bureau under article 120, to prepare observations on it and to instruct the International Bureau to annex these observations to the proposal before submitting it for approval to the postal administrations of member countries;

j in accordance with the provisions in force:

- i to ensure control of the activities of the International Bureau;
- ii to consider and approve the annual budget of the Union;
- iii to appoint or promote officials to the grade of Assistant Director-General (D 2);
- iv to approve the annual report on the work of the Union prepared by the International Bureau and where appropriate to furnish observations on it;
- v to authorize, if circumstances so require, the ceiling of expenditure to be exceeded in accordance with article 124, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5.

7 In appointing officials to grade D 2, the Executive Council shall consider the professional qualifications of the candidates recommended by the postal administrations of the member countries of which the candidates are

nationals, ensuring that the posts of Assistant Director-General are as far as possible filled by candidates from different regions and from regions other than those from which the Director-General and Deputy Director-General originate, bearing in mind the paramount consideration of the efficiency of the International Bureau, while giving due weight to the Bureau's internal promotion arrangements.

8 At its first meeting, which shall be convened by the Chairman of Congress, the Executive Council shall elect four Vice-Chairmen from among its members and draw up its Rules of Procedure.

9 On convocation by its Chairman, the Executive Council shall meet in principle once a year, at Union headquarters.

...

ARGENTINA 1502.1

Amend as follows:

1 to 5 (No change.)

6 The Executive Council shall develop, coordinate and supervise all the activities of the Union with the following functions:

a to draw up the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements approved by Congress;
b (present a);
c (present b);
d (present c);
e (present d);
f (present e);
g (present f);
h (present g);
i (present h);
j (present i);
jbis (present j);

7 (Present paragraph 8.)

8 (Present paragraph 9.)

8bis The proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations, which are submitted by postal administrations on the occasion of Congress and which are not incompatible with the Convention and the Agreements approved by the latter, shall serve as the basis for the work referred to in paragraph 6, a. They shall be dealt with at the meeting of the Executive Council held within six months of the one which took place during Congress.

9 (Present paragraph 7.)

10 to 14 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1.

ARGENTINA 1502.2/Rev 1

Insert the following new paragraphs 3bis, 3ter and 3quater:

3bis If a seat on the Executive Council becomes vacant between Congresses, it shall be filled by the Union member in the same geographical group which, in the election of the members of the Executive Council, obtained most votes after the elected members.

3ter Geographical groups submitting a number of applicants equal to the number of seats allocated to them may include a list of countries which would fill, in the order given by the respective geographical groups, the seats which became vacant.

3quater A seat on the Executive Council shall be regarded as having become vacant:
a when a member of the Union renounces membership of the Executive Council;
b when a member of the Executive Council has not been represented at two successive annual meetings.

Reasons. — Qualitatively and quantitatively, the work of the Executive Council as agent of the supreme body of the Union is considered by UPU member countries to be of the greatest importance.
Therefore, it is considered proper to avoid, wherever possible, members being absent from Council meetings. At the same time, the proposal fills a gap should a vacancy occur on the Executive Council.

ARGENTINA 1502.3

Amend as follows:

1 The Executive Council shall consist of /.../ forty members who shall exercise their functions during the period between two successive Congresses.

2 The host country of Congress shall be a de jure member of the Executive Council and shall have the office of Chairman. If that country waives the chairmanship, the Executive Council shall elect one of the member countries belonging to the geographical group of the host country to fill that office. The geographical group to which the Chairman belongs shall have at its disposal an additional seat, to which the restrictive provisions of paragraph 3 shall not apply.

3 The remaining thirty-nine members of the Executive Council shall be elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. At least half of the membership shall be renewed at each Congress; no member may be chosen by three successive Congresses.

4 to 14 (No change.)

Reasons. — In practice, the Executive Council operates with forty members, since the host country of Congress, which acts as Chairman, also has a seat at meetings of that body and takes part in the discussions with the right to vote.
Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Council lays down that each Council member has a single vote and that in the event of a tie the proposal shall be considered as rejected. It follows therefrom that, while the Chairman has not been given the casting vote, his country has nonetheless been taken into account for taking part in the vote as a member. If that were not the case, the country acting as Chairman of the Council would not take part in the other decisions of that body.
In the Annotated Acts, this actual state of affairs is recognized since, on the one hand, the host countries of the 1974 Lausanne and the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congresses are included as Executive Council members in note 5 to article 102 of the General Regulations and, on the other hand, note 10 to that same article expressly refers to forty member countries.
In the light of these considerations and of the fact that a country should not lose its status as an Executive Council member through acting as Chairman, it is proposed that the relevant part of the article should be amended in order to put the above-mentioned situation in order.

THAILAND 1502.4

Paragraph 6, j. Add the following vbis:

vbis to authorize, if it is so requested, the selection of a lower contribution class, in accordance with the conditions set out in article 125, paragraph 4bis.

Reasons. — Consequence of Thailand's proposal 1525.3, designed to introduce a new paragraph 4bis into article 125.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1502.5

Paragraph 6, g. Amend as follows and add new subparagraphs jbis to jquater:

g to make any useful contacts with the United Nations, its Councils and its Committees, and with the specialized agencies and other international bodies, for the purpose of making studies and preparing reports to be submitted for approval to the postal administrations of member countries; to send, as occasion arises, representatives of the Union to take part on its behalf in the meetings of these international bodies; to designate in due course the intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations which should be invited to be represented at a Congress and to instruct the Director-General of the International Bureau to send the necessary invitations;

jbis to determine, at the last session preceding Congress, the number of Committees required to carry out the work of Congress and to specify their functions;

jter to appoint, at the above-mentioned session, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of Congress and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees, taking account as far as possible of the equitable geographical distribution of the member countries, as well as the members of the Restricted Committees of Congress;

jquater to decide whether the minutes of the meetings of a Committee of Congress should be replaced by reports;

Reasons. — To transfer to the EC certain powers hitherto vested in the plenary meetings of Congress in order to clarify certain situations and responsibilities before the opening of Congress thereby ensuring the best possible preparation of the Congress. These various transfers call for the following comments.
on g: The proposed amendment aims at transferring to the EC the power of inviting to Congress non-governmental organizations which hitherto had to wait until Congress started to find out whether they were invited to attend and on what terms. Its adoption would require amendment of article 5, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses (see proposal 1705.1).
on jbis: The transfer to the EC of the power to appoint the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees requires that the number of Committees and their functions be known in advance. It thus seems logical to transfer to the EC the power in such matters now vested in Congress under article 9 of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses. The adoption of this proposal would entail deletion of article 9 (see proposal 1709.1).
on jter: The transfer to the EC of the power to appoint the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and members of the Restricted Committees is designed to give the appointed administrations time to prepare for their duties. The aim is to ratify the existing practice by other means. If this new provision is accepted, article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses should be deleted (see proposal 1707.1).
on jquater: The purpose of this new provision is to transfer to the EC the power of Congress to decide whether to produce minutes or reports within the Committees. This would make it easier for the International Bureau to set up the Congress Secretariat (see proposal 1724.1).
See Congress — Doc 6.
Related proposals: 1705.1, 1707.1, 1709.1, 1724.1, 1706.1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1502.6

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The Executive Council shall have the following functions:

a to coordinate and supervise all the activities of the Union between Congresses;

b to promote, coordinate and supervise all forms of postal technical assistance within the framework of international technical cooperation;

c to consider and approve the annual budget and accounts of the Union;

d to authorize, if circumstances so require, the ceiling of expenditure to be exceeded in accordance with article 124, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5;

e to lay down the Financial Regulations of the UPU;

f to lay down the rules governing the Reserve Fund;

g to ensure control of the activities of the International Bureau;

h to lay down the Staff Regulations and the conditions of service of the elected officials;

i to appoint or promote officials to the grade of Assistant Director-General (D 2);

j to lay down the Regulations of the Social Fund;

k to approve the annual report on the work of the Union prepared by the International Bureau and where appropriate to furnish observations on it;

l to decide on the contacts to be established with postal administrations in order to carry out its functions;

m to decide on the contacts to be established with the organizations which are not de jure observes, to consider and approve the reports by the International Bureau on UPU relations with the other international bodies and to take the decisions which it considers appropriate on the conduct of such relations and the action to be taken on them; to designate in due course the intergovernmental international organizations which should be invited to be represented at a Congress and to instruct the Director-General to send the necessary invitations;

n to study, at the request of Congress, the CCPS or postal administrations, administrative, legislative and legal problems concerning the Union or the international postal service and communicate the results of such studies to the body concerned or to postal administrations, as the case may be. It shall be for the Executive Council to decide whether it is expedient or not to undertake the studies requested by postal administrations between Congresses;

o to formulate /.../ proposals which may be submitted for the approval either of Congress or of postal administrations in accordance with article 121 /.../;

p to examine, at the request of the postal administration of a member country, any proposal which that administration forwards to the International Bureau under article 120, to prepare observations on it and to instruct the International Bureau to annex these observations to the proposal before submitting it for approval to the postal administrations of member countries;

q to recommend, if exceptional circumstances so require, and where appropriate after consultation of all the postal administrations, the provisional adoption of a new procedure or transitional measures which will then have to be submitted for the approval of Congress in the most appropriate final form;

r to examine the annual report prepared by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and, if necessary, the proposals submitted by the Council;

s to submit subjects for study to the Consultative Council for Postal Studies for examination in accordance with article 104, paragraph 9, f;

t to designate the country where the next Congress is to be held in the case provided for in article 101, paragraph 4.

Reasons. — Within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and working methods of the Executive Council and the delimitation of powers between the EC and the CCPS (resolution C 44), the Executive Council was instructed to study the responsibilities of the EC with a view to clarifying them or filling in present gaps. After a meticulous and detailed study, the EC opted for certain amendments, which can be arranged in three categories:

i Those which are in practice a matter of drafting since they merely serve to clarify the present text or to bring it into line with the practice developed in the field in question. This applies to most of the amendments proposed.

ii Those which are designed to include under article 102, paragraph 6, of the General Regulations the powers given to the EC by a Congress resolution (Financial Regulations, Reserve Fund, Staff Regulations, Social Fund).

iii The proposal which is designed to attribute a transitional legislative authority to the EC to resolve urgent problems which may crop up between Congresses and on which Congress will be asked to take a decision at a later date (subparagraph q).

These responsibilities of the EC are grouped together and arranged according to their importance and purpose. See Congress – Doc 7.

FRANCE, GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND — 1502.7

Amendment to proposal 1502.3

Amend as follows:

1 The Executive Council shall consist of forty members who shall exercise their functions during the period between two successive Congresses.

2 The host country of Congress shall be a de jure member of the Executive Council and shall have the office of Chairman. If that country waives the chairmanship, the Executive Council shall elect one of the member countries belonging to the geographical group of the host country to fill that office. The seat allocated de jure to the host country shall not be affected by the provisions of paragraph 3.

3 The thirty-nine other members of the Executive Council shall be elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. At least half of the membership shall be renewed at each Congress; no member may be chosen by three successive Congresses.

4 to 14 (No change.)

Reasons. – Proposal 1502.3 by Argentina makes some useful amendments. However, the last sentence in paragraph 2 is somewhat ambiguous since it is the host country, not the geographical group to which it belongs, which benefits from the de jure seat exempt from the provisions of paragraph 3.
To avoid all ambiguity on this subject, it would be preferable to make this point clear.

EGYPT — 1502.8

Amendment to proposal 1502.2/Rev 1

Amend paragraph 3quater, b, as follows:

b when a member of the Executive Council has not been represented at two successive annual meetings without having given reasons or having given reasons which the Council has not accepted.

Reasons. – Proposal 1502.2/Rev 1 by Argentina is designed to avoid members being absent from Executive Council meetings. However, since such absences are sometimes justified, it is considered appropriate to state explicitly that reasons must be given for the absence of a member of the Executive Council from two successive annual meetings in such a way that the Executive Council is left with the possibility of accepting or rejecting those reasons.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

1502.9

Amendment to proposal 1502.5

Paragraph 6, jter. Amend as follows:

jter to recommend to Congress, at the above-mentioned session, the member countries prepared to assume the vice-chairmanships of Congress and the chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of the Committees, taking account as far as possible of the equitable geographical distribution of the member countries, and to sit on the restricted Committee of Congress;

Reasons. — The designation of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Congress and the Committees by the member countries at Congress is in keeping with the exercise of the rights of the member countries and constitutes a solemn act. Consequently, we feel that the authority to designate the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Congress and the Committees should remain among the responsibilities of Congress, the supreme organ of the Union.
Considering the amount of preparation that the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees must do, it would be appropriate to entrust the EC with the task of designating the candidates for Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees beforehand and to recommend them to Congress for formal approval.

CHILE, URUGUAY

1502.10

Amendment to proposal 1502.1

Amend as follows:

1 to 5 (No change.)

6 The Executive Council shall develop, coordinate and supervise all the activities of the Union with the following functions:

a to draw up the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements approved by Congress;
b (present a);
c (present b);
d (present c);
e (present d);
f (present e);
g (present f);
h (present g);
i (present h);
j (present i);
jbis (present j).

7 (Present paragraph 8.)

8 (Present paragraph 9.)

8bis The proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations, which are submitted /.../ on the occasion of Congress and which are not incompatible with the Convention and the Agreements approved by the latter, shall serve as the basis for the work referred to in paragraph 6, a. They shall be dealt with at the meeting of the Executive Council following the one which took place during Congress.

9 (Present paragraph 7.)

10 to 14 (No change.)

Reasons. – The phrase "by postal administrations" is deleted in as much as retaining it would constitute an undesirable limitation on the right of the EC or the CCPS itself to submit proposals to Congress.
The period of six months mentioned in paragraph 8bis is also deleted from the original proposal, since it implies a requirement which does not conform with the General Regulations given that, in this matter, total freedom should be allowed for fixing the date of the meeting in question.

CUBA

1502.11/Rev 1

Amendment to proposal 1502.3

Amend as follows:

1 The Executive Council shall consist of forty members who shall exercise their functions during the period between two successive Congresses.

2 The host country of Congress shall be a de jure member of the Executive Council and shall have the office of Chairman. If that country waives the chairmanship, the Executive Council shall elect one of the member countries belonging to the geographical group of the host country to fill that office. The seat allocated de jure to the host country shall not be affected by the provisions of paragraph 3.

3 The thirty-nine other members of the Executive Council shall be elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. At least half of the membership shall be renewed at each Congress /.../.

3bis No country may be a member of the Executive Council for more than two successive periods except the host country of Congress, which may be a member for a third period after Congress.

Reasons. – With the new paragraph 3bis, the aim is to make perfectly clear the meaning and the intention of the original proposal and the already adopted amendment, the purpose being to recognize the right of the host country of Congress to sit on the Executive Council for an additional period, in other words for a third term after Congress.

Article 104

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies

1 The Consultative Council for Postal Studies shall consist of thirty-five members who shall exercise their functions during the period between two successive Congresses.

2 The members of the Consultative Council shall be elected by Congress, in principle on the basis of as wide a geographical distribution as possible.

3 The representative of each of the members of the Consultative Council shall be appointed by the postal administration of his country. This representative shall be a qualified official of the postal administration.

...

ARGENTINA 1504.1

Insert the following new paragraphs 2bis and 2ter:

2bis If a seat on the Consultative Council becomes vacant between Congresses, it shall be filled by the Union member in the same geographical group which, in the election of the members of the said Council, obtained most votes after the elected members.

2ter A seat on the Consultative Council shall be regarded as having become vacant:
a when a member of the Union renounces membership of the said Council;
b when a member of the Consultative Council has not been represented at two successive annual meetings.

Reasons. – The considerations on which the proposed amendment is based are similar to the ones set out in proposal 1502.2 concerning possible vacancies in the Executive Council.

Article 106

Rules of Procedure of Congresses, Administrative Conferences and Special Committees

...

3 Each Administrative Conference and each Special Committee shall draw up its rules of procedure. Until such rules are adopted, the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses annexed to these General Regulations shall be applicable in so far as they are relevant to the debates.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1506.1

Amend the title and text as follows:

Rules of Procedure of Congresses /.../

3 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 1016.1 and 1019.1 to delete articles 16 and 19 of the Constitution.

Article 107

Languages used for the publication of documents, for debates and for official correspondence

1 For the documents of the Union, the French, English, Arabic and Spanish languages shall be used. The Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian languages shall also be used provided that only the most important basic documents are produced in these languages. Other languages may also be used on condition that the costs to be borne by the Union under paragraph 6 are not thereby increased.

2 The member country or countries which have requested a language other than the official language constitute a language group. The member countries which have not made any express request shall be regarded as having asked for the official language.

3 Documents shall be published by the International Bureau in the official language and in the languages of the duly constituted language groups, either directly or through the intermediary of the regional offices of those groups in conformity with the procedures agreed with the International Bureau. Publication in the different languages shall be effected in accordance with a common standard.

4 Documents published directly by the International Bureau shall be distributed simultaneously in the different languages requested.

...

9 For the discussions at meetings of the Union's bodies, the French, English, Spanish and Russian languages shall be admissible, by means of a system of interpretation – with or without electronic equipment – the choice being left to the judgment of the organizers of the meeting after consultation with the Director-General of the International Bureau and the member countries concerned.

10 Other languages shall likewise be admissible for the discussions and meetings mentioned in paragraph 9.

...

12 The costs of the interpretation services shall be shared among the member countries using the same language in proportion to their contributions to the expenses of the Union. However, the costs of installing and maintaining the technical equipment shall be borne by the Union.

...

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 1507.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Documents published directly by the International Bureau shall be distributed, in principle, simultaneously in the different languages requested.

Reasons. – The documents referred to in this paragraph must be distributed simultaneously wherever possible. However, in exceptional cases, it would be in the interest of member countries to obtain some Union documents as soon as possible. That is why it would be better to give the International Bureau some leeway with regard to the distribution of documents.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 1507.2

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 For the discussions at meetings of the Union's bodies, the French, English, Chinese, Spanish and Russian languages shall be admissible, by means of a system of interpretation ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — The UN and its specialized agencies recognize Chinese as a language of discussion in their bodies. In fact, Chinese is already used as a language of discussion at meetings of our Union. It is therefore a matter of bringing the provisions of the Acts of the Union into line with present practice. Moreover, the proposed amendment will have no financial repercussions for the Union.

ARGENTINA 1507.3

Paragraph 12. Amend as follows:

12 The costs of the interpretation services in the languages mentioned in paragraph 9 and the costs of installing and maintaining the technical equipment shall be borne by the Union.

Reasons. — The participation of member countries in meetings of the Executive Council and of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies makes a change in the present practice desirable.
In fact, such participation is in the interest of the Union and not of the member administrations of the Councils. Consequently, it is inadmissible that the interpretation costs should be borne by the participating countries.
The participating countries already have to pay the travel and living expenses of the officials attending the meetings, with the exception of the titular representative of the Executive Council, whose travel expenses are borne by the Union.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 1507.4 R

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 For the documents of the Union, the French, English, Arabic, /.../ Spanish, /.../ Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian languages shall be used; however, only the most important basic documents shall be produced in these latter four languages. Other languages may also be used on condition that the costs to be borne by the Union under paragraph 6 are not thereby increased.

Reasons. — By avoiding the repetition in this paragraph of the words "shall also be used", the whole of the wording becomes more concise.

EGYPT

1507.5

Amendment to proposal 1507.3

Paragraph 12. Amend as follows:

12 The costs of the interpretation services in the languages mentioned in paragraphs 9 and 10 and the costs of installing and maintaining the technical equipment shall be borne by the Union.

Reasons. — Proposal 1507.3 by Argentina wants the Union to bear the costs of the interpretation services in the languages mentioned in paragraph 9 only; no reference is made to the other languages covered in paragraph 10. However, the languages at present used for interpretation are in the Union's interest, as they facilitate its work. Consequently, the Union should bear all the costs of interpretation in the EC and the CCPS, as regards the languages authorized in paragraphs 9 and 10 of article 107 of the General Regulations.

EGYPT

1507.6

Amendment to proposal 1507.2

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 For the discussions at meetings of the Union's bodies, the French, English, Chinese, Spanish, /.../ Russian and Arabic languages shall be admissible, by means of a system of interpretation ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — The UN and its specialized agencies recognize Arabic as a language of discussion in their bodies. In fact, Arabic is already used as a language of discussion at meetings of UPU bodies on behalf of over twenty member countries. It is therefore a matter of bringing the provisions of the Acts of the Union into line with present practice. Moreover, the proposed amendment will have no financial repercussions for the Union.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

1507.7

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 For the discussions at meetings of the Union's bodies, the French, English, Spanish, Russian and Arabic languages shall be admissible, by means of a system of interpretation — with or without electronic equipment — the choice being left to the judgment of the organizers of the meeting after consultation with the Director-General of the International Bureau and the member countries concerned.

Reasons. — Arabic is currently one of the languages used for debates at meetings of UPU bodies in conformity with article 107, paragraph 10, of the General Regulations. Thus, the proposal to include it in paragraph 9 merely confirms the customary practice, following the example of the other languages mentioned in the paragraph in question.

BRAZIL

1507.8

Amendment to proposal 1507.2

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 For the discussions at meetings of the Union's bodies, the French, English, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian languages shall be admissible, by means of a system of interpretation ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – In the UPU, like Chinese, Portuguese is also used as a language of discussion at meetings of the various bodies. It is therefore a matter of bringing the Acts of the Union into line with present practice. Moreover, the proposed amendment will have no financial repercussions for the Union.

Article 108

Election of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau

1 The Director-General and the Deputy Director-General of the International Bueau shall be elected by Congress for the period between two successive Congresses, the minimum duration of their term of office being five years. Their term of office shall be renewable once only. Unless Congress decides otherwise, the date on which they take up their duties shall be fixed at 1 January of the year following that in which Congress is held.

2 The election of the Director-General and that of the Deputy Director-General shall take place by secret ballot, the first election being for the post of Director-General. Applications must be submitted by the Governments of member countries, through the intermediary of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. To that end, the Swiss Government shall send a memorandum to the Governments of member countries at least seven months before the opening of Congress, inviting them to send in their applications, if any, within a period of three months. The candidates must be nationals of the member countries which put them forward. In its memorandum, the Government of the Swiss Confederation shall also state whether the Director-General and Deputy Director-General in office have declared their interest in a renewal of their initial term of office. About two months before the opening of Congress the latter Government shall forward the applications received to the International Bureau so that the election documents can be prepared.

3 If the post of Director-General falls vacant, the Deputy Director-General shall take over the functions of Director-General until the expiry of the latter's term of office; he shall be eligible for election to that post and shall automatically be accepted as a candidate, provided that his initial term of office as Deputy Director-General has not already been renewed once by the preceding Congress and that he declares his interest in being considered as a candidate for the post of Director-General.

4 If the posts of Director-General and Deputy Director-General fall vacant at the same time, the Executive Council shall elect, on the basis of the applications received following notification of the vacancies, a Deputy Director-General for the period extending up to the next Congress. With regard to the submission of applications, paragraph 2 shall apply by analogy.

5 If the post of Deputy Director-General falls vacant, the Executive Council shall, on the proposal of the Director-General, instruct one of the Assistant Directors-General at the International Bureau to take over the functions of Deputy Director-General until the following Congress.

GREECE

1508.1

Amend as follows:

1 The Director-General and the Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau shall be elected by Congress for the period between two successive Congresses /.../. Their term of office shall not be renewable /.../. Unless Congress decides otherwise, the date on which they take up their duties shall be fixed at 1 January of the year following that of the Congress that elected them, and the end of their term of office shall be fixed at 31 December of the year in which the following Congress is held.

2 The election of the Director-General and that of the Deputy Director-General shall take place by secret ballot, the first election being for the post of Director-General. Applications must be submitted by the Governments of member countries, through the intermediary of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. To that end, the Swiss Government shall send a memorandum to the Governments of member countries at least seven months before the opening of Congress, inviting them to send in their applications, if any, within a period of three months. The candidates must be nationals of the member countries which put them forward. /.../ About two months before the opening of Congress the Swiss Government shall forward the applications received to the International Bureau so that the election documents can be prepared.

3 If the post of Director-General falls vacant, the Deputy Director-General shall take over the functions of Director-General until the expiry of the latter's term of office; he shall not be eligible for election to that post /.../.

4 (No change.)

5 (No change.)

Reasons. — The right of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General to renewal of their term of office restricts the possibility of a quicker succession of different people in these posts and determines in advance the policy line that will be applied for a whole decade. The fact that the Director-General and Deputy Director-General are entitled to seek renewal of their term of office is prejudicial to the exercise of an independent policy and to the objective handling of the affairs entrusted to them, since if they are interested — as they usually are — in securing their re-election for a further five-year term, their judgments and decisions will be aimed at creating a favourable climate for their re-election to the post they are occupying.
On the other hand, limitation to a single term of office will increase the possibility of more frequent changes in the incumbents of the posts of Director-General and Deputy Director-General, thus bringing changes in the policies exercised by them and giving a larger number of member countries the opportunity to take part in policy-making.
The enormous benefits accruing to the Union from a more frequent change in the policies applied — objective and independent judgment and a disinterested style of management — can easily be imagined.
Furthermore, one of the reasons why Congress changed the status of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General as permanent officials into that of elected officials was the desire to see different people succeeding one another in these posts. If the term of office of the elected officials is renewed, they are retained in their posts for as long a time as the Director-General and Deputy Director-General used to be when they were permanent officials.
By fixing the beginning of the term of office at 1 January of the year following that of the Congress that elected them and the end of the term of office at 31 December of the year in which the following Congress is held, a potential situation will be avoided in which, because of the postponement of a Congress — a thing which has happened in the past — the five-year term of office of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General expires before Congress has met and has elected their successors. An existing gap in the regulations will thus be filled.
As the minimum period of service carrying entitlement to retirement pension under the Regulations of the UPU Provident Scheme is five years, the two elected officials will not be deprived of that entitlement even if their term of office is not renewable since its duration coincides with the normal interval between one Congress and the next, ie five years.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP)

1508.2/Rev 2

Amend paragraph 1 as follows and add the following paragraph 1bis:

1 The Director-General and the Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau shall be elected by Congress from among the nationals of two member countries of the Union belonging to two different geographical regions, for the period between two successive Congresses, the minimum duration of their term of office being five years. Their term of office shall be renewable once only. Unless Congress decides otherwise, the date on which they take up their duties shall be fixed at 1 January of the year following that in which Congress is held.

1bis The condition relating to the geographical region to which candidates in paragraph 1 of this article belong shall not be applicable if there are no candidates for these two posts belonging to two different geographical regions.

Reasons. — The principle of geographical distribution is well established in the Acts of the Union. It is stipulated for the elections of the members of the Executive Council. Furthermore, with regard to the International Bureau's policy for recruitment and promotion to the grade of Assistant Director-General, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress ratified the principle of equitable geographical distribution for the Directorate posts, in article 102 of the General Regulations.
Therefore, if the General Regulations have established the principle of geographical distribution by regions for the Assistant Directors-General it should, with stronger reason, apply it to the posts of Director-General and Deputy Director-General, in view of the importance of these two posts. Accordingly, we propose the appropriate amendment of article 108 with a view to coordinating its provisions and bringing them into line with those of article 102 of the same General Regulations and with the principle of geographical distribution adopted for the elections of Executive Council members.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

1508.3

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis In exceptional cases, Congress may, at the request of at least ten countries, decide to extend, for a third and final term of office, the functions of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General or one of these two.

Reasons. — This proposal is designed mainly to increase the choices of Congress as regards the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau. Its adoption would enable Congress to extend the services of one or the other of these directors in the interests of the UPU.
It is important to emphasize that this means of increasing Congress's scope of choices would be applied only in a restrictive manner; in effect, on the one hand, such an initiative would be used only in exceptional cases and, on the other hand, it would be up to Congress to act at the request of a number of countries.
It should be pointed out that this new provision would merely constitute a compromise between the current system of the UPU for electing the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General and the system which is applied by all the organizations of the United Nations (with the exception of the ITU) and which does not limit terms of office.

SUDAN

1508.4

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis In exceptional cases, Congress may, at the request of at least ten countries, elect, for a third and final term of office, the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General or one of these two.

Reasons. — This proposal is in fact an amendment to proposal 1508.3; it is also designed to increase the choices of Congress as regards the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau. Its adoption would enable Congress to extend the services of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General, or one of these two, in the interests of the Union.
It is important to emphasize that this means of increasing Congress's scope of choices would be applied only in very exceptional cases.
In legal terms, this new provision would constitute a compromise between the current system of the UPU for electing the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General and the system which is applied by all the organizations of the United Nations (with the exception of the ITU), which does not limit the number of terms of office.

Supported by. — Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo (People's Rep), Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast (Rep), Mali, Togo.

SUDAN

1508.5

Amendment to proposal 1508.3

Paragraph 1bis. Amend as follows:

1bis In exceptional cases, Congress may, at the request of at least ten countries, elect /.../ the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General /.../ for a third and final term.

Reasons. — As it is a matter, according to the reasons for proposal 1508.3, of "increasing the choices of Congress", it should be made clear that Congress is engaged not in an extension of functions but in an election.

PERU

1508.6

Amendment to proposal 1508.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The Director-General and the Deputy Director-General of the International Bureau shall be elected by Congress /.../ for the period between two successive Congresses, the minimum duration of their term of office being five years. They shall as far as possible be nationals of two member countries of the Union belonging to two different geographical regions. Their term of office shall be renewable once only. Unless Congress decides otherwise, the date on which they take up their duties shall be fixed at 1 January of the year following that in which Congress is held.

Reasons. — Although we approve the reasons underlying proposal 1508.2, we are of the opinion that it should not be an unconditional requirement for the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General to belong to two different geographical groups, because some geographical groups comprise countries with such great economic, cultural and political differences that it would be troublesome to try to make this principle an absolute rule. This would incur the risk of excluding from the elections high-quality candidates because they were from the same geographical group, even though they came from countries which were fundamentally different. We therefore propose, by analogy with the provisions for the election of the Assistant Directors-General in article 102, paragraph 7, of the General Regulations, that the words "as far as possible", as used in article 102, paragraph 7, be inserted into article 108, paragraph 1. We would thus have the same principle for all the International Bureau directorate posts.

Article 109

Duties of the Director-General

...

2 The Director-General shall have the following duties:

a to prepare the draft annual budget of the Union at the lowest possible level consistent with the requirements of the Union and to submit it in due course and simultaneously to the Executive Council and the Supervisory Authority for consideration; to communicate the budget to the member countries of the Union after approval by the Executive Council;

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1509.1**

Paragraph 2, a. Amend as follows:

a to prepare the draft annual budget of the Union at the lowest possible level consistent with the requirements of the Union and to submit it in due course /.../ to the Executive Council /.../ for consideration; to communicate the budget to the member countries of the Union after approval by the Executive Council;

Reasons. — The submission of the budget to the Supervisory Authority was perfectly justified so long as Switzerland advanced the funds for the whole of the budget, but this is no longer so now that the UPU has adopted a new system of financing (result of the study undertaken by the EC on the basis of resolution C 88 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress).

Article 119

Procedure for submitting proposals to Congress

1 Subject to the exceptions provided for in paragraph 3, the following procedure shall govern the submission of proposals of all kinds to Congress by postal administrations of member countries:

a proposals which reach the International Bureau at least six months before the date fixed for Congress shall be accepted;

b no drafting proposal shall be accepted during the period of six months preceding the date fixed for Congress;

c proposals of substance which reach the International Bureau in the interval between six and four months before the date fixed for Congress shall not be accepted unless they are supported by at least two administrations;

d proposals of substance which reach the International Bureau during the period of four months preceding the date fixed for Congress shall not be accepted unless they are supported by at least eight administrations;

e declarations of support shall reach the International Bureau within the same period as the proposals to which they refer.

2 Drafting proposals shall be headed "Drafting proposal" by the administrations which submit them and shall be published by the International Bueau under a number followed by the letter R. Proposals which do not bear this indication but which, in the opinion of the International Bureau, deal only with drafting points shall be published with an appropriate annotation: the International Bureau shall draw up a list of these proposals for Congress.

3 The procedure prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply either to proposals concerning the Rules of Procedure of Congresses or to amendments to proposals already made.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1519.1**

Paragraph 1. Insert the following new subparagraph:

ebis Each proposal must, in principle, have only one aim and contain only the changes justified by that aim.

Reasons. — There are instances where one proposal contains a number of changes of substances, sometimes not even mutually dependent or related changes. This is both cumbersome and confusing, and can lead to a situation where, through neglet of the procedure in the Rules of Procedure of Congresses, article 16, paragraph 3, a potentially useful change is rejected because it forms part of a complex proposal, the major part of which proves to be unacceptable. Although it may lead to an increase in the number of actual proposals, the change now proposed would, it is thought, result in fewer complex proposals and allow business to be conducted more quickly.

Note by the International Bureau. — Proposal submitted within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP

1519.2

Amendment to proposal 1519.1

Add the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis Each proposal must, in principle, have only one aim and contain only the changes justified by that aim.

Reasons. – While approving of the incorporation into article 119 of the new provision proposed by the EC, Hungary considers that the creation of a new paragraph 1bis for that purpose would be more appropriate than the solution given in proposal 1519.1. As all the present subparagraphs (a to e) of paragraph 1 of article 119 concern the time limits for the submission of proposals, it is not considered appropriate to add a new subparagraph ebis which concerns the wording and content of proposals and which thus bears no relation to the preceding subparagraphs.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1519.3

Amend as follows:

1 Subject to the exceptions provided for in paragraphs 1bis and 3, the following procedure shall govern the submission of proposals of all kinds ... (remainder unchanged).

1bis Proposals concerning the Constitution or the General Regulations shall reach the International Bureau at least six months before the opening of Congress; those received after that date but before the opening of Congress shall be considered only if Congress so decides by a majority of two thirds of the countries represented at Congress and if the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 are complied with.

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Starting from the premise that proposals for amending the Constitution and the General Regulations deserve special attention, it is proposed no longer to admit in principle proposals which reach the International Bureau during the six months preceding the opening of Congress, it being understood, however, that Congress would be able to make exceptions under the conditions set out in this article. If proposal 1519.4 was accepted by Congress, even proposals concerning the Constitution and the General Regulations would no longer be receivable during the two months preceding the opening of Congress.
See Congress – Doc 6.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1519.4

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Subject to the exceptions provided for in paragraph 3, the following procedure shall govern the submission of proposals of all kinds to Congress by postal administrations of member countries:

a proposals which reach the International Bureau at least six months before the date fixed for Congress shall be accepted;

b no drafting proposal shall be accepted during the period of six months preceding the date fixed for Congress;

c proposals of substance which reach the International Bureau in the interval between six and four months before the date fixed for Congress shall not be accepted unless they are supported by at least two administrations;

d proposals of substance which reach the International Bureau in the interval between four and two months preceding the date fixed for Congress shall not be accepted unless they are supported by at least eight administrations. Proposals which arrive later shall be no longer receivable;

e declarations of support shall reach the International Bureau within the same period as the proposals to which they refer.

Reasons. — The purpose of this proposal is to enable member countries to make it easier for delegates to prepare for Congress by giving them an opportunity to study all proposals attentively before Congress opens.
See Congress — Doc 6.

ARGENTINA 1519.91

Create the following new article:

Article 119bis

Procedure for presenting and dealing with proposals submitted to the Executive Council.
Entry into force of the Detailed Regulations

1 The presentation to the Executive Council, on the occasion of Congress, of proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements shall be governed by the provisions of article 119.

2 Immediately after the end of Congress, the International Bureau shall retain for processing, in agreement with the Chairman of the Executive Council, those proposals which are not incompatible with the new texts of the Convention and Agreements approved by Congress. These proposals, as well as the others presented on the occasion of Congress, shall be submitted to the members of the Council for consideration as follows:

a those which relate to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention shall be distributed to all the members;

b those which relate to the Detailed Regulations of the Agreements shall be distributed to the members which are signatories to each Agreement.

3 The Detailed Regulations approved by the Executive Council shall enter into force on the same date as that fixed by Congress for the Convention and the Agreements and shall be distributed to postal administrations together with the latter.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 1022.1 and 1502.1.

CHILE, URUGUAY

1519.92

Amendment to proposal 1519.91

Create the following new article:

Article 119bis

Procedure for presenting and dealing with proposals submitted to the Executive Council.
Entry into force of the Detailed Regulations

1 The presentation to the Executive Council, on the occasion of Congress, of proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements shall be governed by the provisions of article 119.

2 Immediately after the end of Congress, the International Bureau shall retain for processing, in agreement with the Chairman of the Executive Council, those proposals which are not incompatible with the new texts of the Convention and Agreements approved by Congress. These proposals, as well as the others presented on the occasion of Congress shall be submitted to the members of the Council /.../.

2bis The decisions shall be adopted:
a by all the member countries when they refer to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention;
b by the member countries which are signatories to the Agreements when they refer to the latter.

3 (Delete.)

Reasons. – The aim of the amendment is to remove an objection while preserving the sense and fundamentals of Argentina's proposal (1519.91). In some cases (paragraph 2, b, of this proposal), certain EC members (representatives of countries which are not parties to the relevant Agreement) are excluded from the study and analysis of proposals intended for Congress.
This presupposes the intervention, in the study of these proposals, of a *sui generis* body and not the EC proper, which is a Union body, and in such a manner as would be established by the Constitution (proposal 1022.1 by Argentina).

Article 125

Contribution classes

1 Member countries shall contribute to defraying Union expenses according to the contribution class to which they belong. These classes are the following:
class of 50 units;
class of 25 units;
class of 20 units;
class of 15 units;
class of 10 units;
class of 5 units;
class of 3 units;
class of 1 unit.

2 Member countries shall be included in one of the above-mentioned contribution classes upon their admission or accession to the Union in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 21, paragraph 4, of the Constitution.

3 Member countries may subsequently change contribution class on condition that this change is communicated to the International Bureau before the opening of Congress. This notification, which shall be brought to the attention of Congress, shall take effect on the date of the entry into force of the financial provisions drawn up by Congress.

4 Member countries may not insist on being lowered more than one class at a time. Member countries which have not made known their wish to change contribution class by the opening of Congress shall remain in the class to which they belonged up to that time.

5 Notwithstanding paragraphs 3 and 4, changes to a higher class shall not be subject to any restriction.

USSR 1525.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Member countries shall contribute to defraying Union expenses according to the contribution class to which they belong. These classes are the following:
class of 50 units;
class of 25 units;
class of 20 units;
class of 15 units;
class of 10 units;
class of 5 units;
class of 3 units;
class of 1 unit;
class of 1/2 unit.

Reasons. — Create more favourable conditions for the least developed countries, according to the list compiled by the UN, to take part in the work of the Universal Postal Union.

ARGENTINA 1525.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Member countries shall choose one of the above-mentioned contribution classes upon their admission or accession to the Union in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 21, paragraph 4, of the Constitution.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 1021.1.

THAILAND 1525.3

Amend as follows:

1 Member countries shall contribute to defraying Union expenses according to the contribution class to which they belong. These classes are the following:
class of 50 units;
class of 25 units;
class of 20 units;
class of 15 units;
class of 10 units;
class of 5 units;
class of 3 units;
class of 1 unit;
class of 0.5 units for the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations and for other countries designated by the Executive Council.

1bis In addition to the contribution classes listed in paragraph 1, any member country may choose a class of contribution over 50 units.

2 (No change.)

3 Each member country shall inform the International Bureau within one hundred and eighty days following the closing of Congress, of the contribution class it has chosen from among the contribution classes listed in paragraph 1 of this article. This notification /.../ shall take effect on the date of the entry into force of the financial provisions drawn up by Congress. Members that do not communicate their decision within the period mentioned above will be required to contribute the same number of units as they did previously.

4 (No change.)

4bis Nevertheless, in exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters necessitating international aid programmes, the Executive Council may authorize a reduction in contribution class when so requested by a member country if the said member establishes that it can no longer maintain its contribution at the class originally chosen.

5 (No change.)

Reasons. –
i The number of contribution classes established at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress should be amended so as to enable the least developed countries or countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product to contribute to Union expenses according to their financial capability.
ii Thailand feels that the Executive Council should be authorized to approve a reduction in contribution units when so requested by member countries which, in the interval between two Congresses, must face exceptional financial difficulties.
iii Under the provisions of the present article 125, member countries must inform the International Bureau of the contribution class they have chosen before the opening of Congress. Paragraph 3 should be amended accordingly if the proposed amendment to paragraph 1 of this article is accepted so as to enable members, especially the least developed member countries, to choose the class of 0.5 units, failing which they would have to wait until the next Congress.
Related proposal: 1502.4 concerning article 102, paragraph 6, j, vbis.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

1525.4

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Member countries shall contribute to defraying Union expenses according to the contribution class to which they belong. These classes are the following:
class of 50 units;
class of 40 units;
class of 35 units;
class of 25 units;
class of 20 units;
class of 15 units;
class of 10 units;
class of 5 units;
class of 3 units;
class of 1 unit;
class of 0.5 units.

Reasons. – Owing to the large difference between the contribution classes of the postal administrations, in particular the higher classes, and with a view to enabling the developing countries to contribute to the expenses of the Union to the full extent of their ability without having to delay the payment of their contributions.

Article 126

Payment for supplies from the International Bureau

Supplies provided by the International Bureau to postal administrations against payment shall be paid for in the shortest possible time and at the latest within three months from the first day of the month following that in which the account is sent by the Bureau. After that period the sums due shall be chargeable with interest in favour of the Union, at the rate of 5 percent per annum reckoned from the date of expiry of that period.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1526.1

Amend this article as follows:

Supplies provided by the International Bureau to postal administrations against payment shall be paid for in the shortest possible time and at the latest within six months from the first day of the month following that in which the account is sent by the Bureau. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Having regard to the major difficulties which the majority of member countries have in paying the bills for the supplies delivered to them by the International Bureau, it has proved necessary to extend from three to six months the period for payment of such bills. A resolution has already been adopted on this subject by the EC in 1982 (resolution CE 3/1982), with the aim of lightening the administrative work of the member countries and of the International Bureau.
See Congress – Doc 8.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1526.91

Create the following new article:

Article 126bis

Suspension of the right to vote

A member country which is in arrears in the payment of its contribution to the expenditure of the Union shall have no vote in Congress, in the Executive Council and in the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two financial years. Congress, the EC or the CCPS may, nevertheless, permit such a member country to vote in the body concerned if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond its control.

Reasons. — At the end of its study concerning arrears of contributions, the EC decided to recommend Congress to suspend the right to vote of member countries which have arrears of contributions equal to or exceeding the amount of the sums due from it for the preceding two financial years. The proposed text is taken over "mutatis mutandis" from article 19 of the United Nations Charter; it corresponds to that of the majority of the other specialized agencies. While automatically depriving member countries with arrears of contributions of their right to vote, this decision leaves Congress, the EC and the CCPS the option of not applying this penalty.
See Congress — Doc 8.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1526.92

Create the following new article:

Article 126ter

Non-eligibility for membership of the Executive Council

No member country shall be eligible for a seat on the Executive Council if it is in arrears in payment of its contributions to the Union in an amount equal to or exceeding the contributions due from it for the preceding two financial years.

Reasons. — Deprivation of eligibility for membership of the restricted bodies is a penalty which is justified with regard to members which do not fulfil such an essential obligation as contributing to the expenses of the Union. It might even be said to be self-evident for a body such as the Executive Council which is called upon to vote the budget, approve the accounts of the Union and settle various administrative questions which should remain the privilege of countries which fulfil their essential obligations to the UPU. That is why the EC has decided to submit the present proposal to Congress.
See Congress — Doc 8.

GENERAL REGULATIONS, ANNEX

Rules of Procedure of Congresses

Article 2

Delegations

...

3 Attached officials shall be admitted to meetings, but they shall not normally have the right to vote. However, they may be authorized by the Head of their delegation to vote on behalf of their country at Committee meetings. Such authorizations shall be handed, in writing, to the Chairman of the committee concerned, before the beginning of the meeting.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1702.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Attached officials shall be admitted to meetings and shall have the right to participate in deliberations, but they shall not normally have the right to vote. However, they may be authorized by the Head of their delegation to vote on behalf of their country at Committee meetings. Such authorizations shall be handed, in writing, to the Chairman of the Committee concerned, before the beginning of the meeting.

Reasons. — The present article is not clear about the admissibility or otherwise of attached officials taking part in debates.
The aim of this proposal is to fill this gap by authorizing attached officials to participate in deliberations to take account of the composition of small delegations and the holding of simultaneous meetings. This practice corresponds, incidentally, with that of several UN specialized agencies.

Note by the International Bureau. — Proposal submitted within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.

Article 3

Delegates' credentials

1 Delegates' credentials shall be signed by the Head of State, the Head of Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the country concerned. They shall be drawn up in due and proper form. The credentials of delegates entitled to sign the Acts (plenipotentiaries) shall specify the scope of such signature (signature subject to ratification or approval, signature ad referendum, definitive signature). In the absence of such specific information, the signature shall be regarded as being subject to ratification or approval. Credentials authorizing the holder to sign the Acts shall implicitly include the right to vote. Delegates in possession of credentials which do not expressly authorize them to sign the Acts shall only be entitled to take part in the debates and to vote.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1703.1**

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 (The first three sentences unchanged.) In the absence of such specific information, the signature shall be regarded as being subject to ratification or approval. Credentials authorizing the holder to sign the Acts shall implicitly include the right to debate and vote /.../. Delegates to whom the relevant authorities have given full powers without specifying their scope shall be authorized to debate, vote and sign the Acts, unless the wording of the credentials is explicitly to the contrary.

Reasons. — Article 3 of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses requires that the authorization to sign should be expressly mentioned in the plenipotentiaries' credentials. However, despite the reminders which are issued in this respect before each Congress, this requirement is quite frequently not observed. That is why the last three Congresses have accepted, basing themselves on the general practice of international law, that the use of the term "full powers" may include the power to sign when this term is not accompanied by any wording which might imply that the power to sign was not included. To ratify this practice, the Executive Council has prepared the present draft proposal.
See Congress — Doc 6.

Article 5

Observers

...

2 Observers from international intergovernmental organizations designated by the Executive Council shall be admitted to meetings of Congress when questions of interest to these organizations are being discussed.

...

5 Requests from non-governmental organizations to take part in Congress shall be subject to an express decision of Congress in each case.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1705.1

Paragraphs 2 and 5. Amend as follows:

2 Observers from international intergovernmental organizations /.../ shall be admitted to meetings of Congress or of its Committees when questions of interest to these organizations are being discussed. In the same cases, observers from international non-governmental organizations shall be admitted to Committee meetings.

5 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 1502.5 relating, inter alia, to article 102, paragraph 6, g, of the General Regulations.
The purpose of this proposal is to extend to international non-governmental organizations the present practice under which observers from international intergovernmental organizations are designated by the EC, confining such participation, however, to Committee meetings so as to take account of traditional UPU practice.
See Congress — Doc 6.

Article 6

Doyen of Congress

...

2 At the opening of the first plenary meeting of each Congress, the Doyen shall act as Chairman until Congress has elected one. He shall also exercise the functions assigned to him under the present Rules.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1706.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The office of Doyen shall be entrusted to a personality of the postal world who has made a name for himself in the UPU context. The Doyen shall have a protocolar function and contribute, through his good offices, to international cooperation and mutual understanding within the framework of Congress.

Reasons. — Even if Congress ratifies the proposals on transferring to the EC the power to appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Congress and the Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen (see proposals 1502.5 and 1707.1), it is considered advisable to retain the office of Doyen who is required to perform certain protocolar functions and to contribute to mutual understanding within the framework of Congress.
See Congress — Doc 6.

GABON

1706.2

Amendment to proposal 1706.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The office of Doyen shall be entrusted to a personality of the postal world who has particularly distinguished himself in the context of the Union's activities. The Doyen shall have the customary honorific and protocolar functions and contribute through his role /.../ to mutual understanding and the smooth running of Congress.

Reasons. — The above wording adds clarity to the first proposal of the Working Party and takes into account the new functions which the Doyen will actually exercise within the framework of Congress.

Article 7

Chairmanships and Vice-Chairmanships of Congress and Committees

1 At its first plenary meeting, on the proposal of the Doyen, Congress shall appoint the member country and the four member countries which are to act as Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, respectively, of Congress. These posts shall be assigned taking as much account as possible of the geographical distribution of the member countries.

2 On the Doyen's proposal, Congress shall also designate the member countries which are to act as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees.

...

COMMITTEE 3

1707.1/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

1 At its first plenary meeting, Congress shall elect, on the proposal of the Doyen, the Chairman of Congress and then approve, on the proposal of the Executive Council, the appointment of the four member countries which are to act as /.../ Vice-Chairmen /.../ of Congress. These posts shall be assigned taking as much account as possible of the geographical distribution of the member countries.

2 /.../ Congress shall also approve, on the proposal of the Executive Council, the appointment of the member countries which are to act as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees.

3 to 6 (No change.)

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 1502.9 concerning, among other things, General Regulations, article 102, paragraph 6, jter.

Article 9

Committees

Congress shall determine the number of Committees required to carry out its work and shall specify their functions.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1709.1

Delete this article.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 1502.5 relating, inter alia, to article 102, paragraph 6, jbis, of the General Regulations.
See Congress -- Doc 6.

Article 15

Proposals

...

4 The following shall be regarded as amendments: any proposal involving a deletion from, or an addition to, part of the original proposal or the revision of a part of that proposal. No proposed change shall be regarded as an amendment if Congress or the Committee considers that it is incompatible with the original proposal.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1715.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The following shall be regarded as amendments: any proposal which, without altering the substance of the original proposal, involves a deletion from, or an addition to, part of the original proposal or the revision of a part of that proposal. No proposed change shall be regarded as an amendment if /.../ it is incompatible with the sense or intention of the original proposal. In case of doubt, Congress or the Committee shall decide the matter.

Reasons. — Occasionally, amendments to proposals are submitted which change only one or two words in the original proposal but which can completely alter, or even reverse, the intention of the original proposal. This is clearly unfair to the administration which has submitted the original proposal and it is, indeed, contrary to the spirit in which amendments are supposed to be submitted. If an administration does not like another proposal, it should either submit a counterproposal of its own or vigorously oppose the original proposal when it is discussed in Congress or Committee.

It should not, however, be authorized completely to reverse the aim of the original proposal by means of an amendment.
To leave the decision on the acceptability of an amendment until it is actually discussed in Congress or Committee is unsatisfactory, since once any amendment, whatever its virtues, is tabled, it is usually difficult to avoid discussion of it. Indeed, consideration of its acceptability will almost certainly lead to a discussion of its substance. It is more appropriate to make this a firm rule, in the same way as there are precise rules on the submission of proposals, time limits, and so on; but clearly Congress or the Committees will remain empowered to decide on the receivability of amendments in doubtful cases.
Similar proposals have been submitted to amend paragraphs 5 and 6 of article 16. See proposals 1716.2 and 1716.3.

Note by the International Bureau. — Proposal submitted within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.

Article 16

Consideration of proposals in Congress and in Committees

...

4 Any proposal withdrawn in Congress or in Committee by its originator may be re-submitted by the delegation of another member country.

5 If there is an amendment to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted upon first. However, any amendment to a proposal which is accepted by the delegation submitting the proposal shall be immediately included in the text thereof.

6 If there are several amendments to a proposal, that which departs most from the original text shall be put to the vote first; the remaining amendments shall then be voted on beginning with that which contains the next greatest departure from the original text, and so on until all the amendments have been considered. If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal so amended shall then itself be put to the vote. If no amendment is adopted, a vote shall be taken on the initial proposal.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1716.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Any proposal withdrawn in Congress or in Committee by its originator may be resubmitted by the delegation of another country. Similarly, if an amendment to a proposal is accepted by the author of the proposal, another delegation may resubmit the original, unamended proposal.

Reasons. — In some cases the author of a proposal may accept an amendment which other delegations may not favour. It should therefore be clearly laid down that the original proposal may be resubmitted, as is the case for withdrawn proposals.

Note by the International Bureau. — Proposal submitted within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1716.2

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 /.../ Any amendment to a proposal which is accepted by the delegation submitting the proposal shall be immediately included in the text thereof. If the author of the original proposal does not accept an amendment, the Chairman shall decide whether the amendment or the proposal shall be voted upon first, starting with whichever departs most from the sense or intention of the basic text and entails the most significant change in relation to the status quo.

Reasons. — An amendment is not necessarily more radical than the proposal it seeks to amend. In cases where the amendment is less radical than the proposal, it would be more sensible to take the original, more radical, proposal first by analogy with the principle already applied in paragraph 6 of article 16.

Note by the International Bureau. — Proposal submitted within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1716.3

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The procedure described in paragraph 5 shall also apply where more than one amendment to a proposal is submitted.

Reasons. — To introduce, for cases where there are several amendments to one and the same proposal, the same procedure as that adopted for paragraph 5.

Note by the International Bureau. — Proposal submitted within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.

Article 17

Debates

...

3 During a debate, the Chairman may with the agreement of the majority of the members present and voting, declare the list of speakers closed after reading it out. When the list is exhausted, he shall declare the debate closed although even after the closing of the list he may grant the right to reply to any of the speeches delivered.

4 The Chairman may also with the agreement of the majority of the members present and voting, limit the number of speeches by any one delegation on a proposal or a certain group of proposals; but the originator of the proposal shall be given the opportunity of introducing it and speaking subsequently if he asks to do so in order to make new points in reply to the speeches of other delegations, so that he may, if he wishes, be the last speaker.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1717.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 During a debate, the Chairman may, with the agreement of the majority of the members present and voting, declare the list of speakers closed, after reading it out. When the list is exhausted, he shall declare the debate closed, although even after the closure of the list he may grant the originator of the proposal the right to reply to any of the speeches delivered.

Reasons. — To clarify the present text and bring it in line with the provisions of article 17, paragraph 4. It is possible to interpret the present text as meaning that the right of reply could be granted to any delegation which has previously intervened in debate, which could result in the debate continuing interminably, completely nullifying the Chairman's powers of closure.

Note by the International Bureau. — Proposal submitted within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.

Article 18

Motions on points of order

1 It shall be permissible at any time to ask to speak on a point of order or for a personal reason. Such a request shall be discussed forthwith so that a decision may be taken without delay.

2 A delegation which submits a motion on a point of order may not touch on the substance of the problem under discussion.

3 The order of priority of motions on points of order is as follows:

a a call to order;

b suspension of the meeting;

c closure of the meeting;

d adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion;

e closure of the debate on the question under discussion;

f any other motion (eg a motion to change the order fixed by the Chairman for examining the proposals, questions of competence), the order of priority of which shall have been decided by the Chairman.

4 During the discussion of a question, a delegation may propose that the meeting be suspended or closed giving its reasons for so proposing. If this proposal is supported, two speakers shall be allowed to speak against the suspension or closure of the meeting and only on that subject, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.

5 A delegation may propose adjournment of the debate on any question for a specified period. In this case, only two speakers against the adjournment may speak, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.

6 A delegation may, at any time, propose that the debate on the question under discussion be closed. In that case, only two speakers against the motion may speak after which the motion shall be put to the vote.

7 The proposer may withdraw a motion on points of order before it has been put to the vote. Any motion, whether amended or not, which is so withdrawn may be re-introduced by another delegation.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1718.1/Rev 2

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Motions on points of order and procedural motions

1 During the discussion of any question and even, where appropriate, after the closure of the debate, a delegation may submit a motion on a point of order for the purpose of requesting:
- clarification on the conduct of the debates;
- the observance of the Rules of Procedure;
- a change in the order of discussion of proposals suggested by the Chairman.

The motion on a point of order shall have priority over all questions, including the procedural motions mentioned in paragraph 3.

2 The Chairman shall immediately give the desired clarifications or take the decision which he considers advisable on the subject of the motion on a point of order. In the event of an objection, the Chairman's decision shall be put to the vote forthwith.

3 In addition, during discussion of a question, a delegation may introduce the following procedural motions, which shall have priority, in the following order, over all other proposals except the motions on points of order referred to in paragraph 1:

a (deleted);
b suspension of the meeting;
c closure of the meeting;
d adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion;
e closure of the debate on the question under discussion;
f (deleted).

4 Motions for the suspension or closure of the meeting shall not be discussed, but shall be put to the vote immediately.

5 When a delegation proposes adjournment or closure of the debate on a question under discussion, only two speakers against the adjournment or the closure of the debate may speak, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.

6 (Deleted.)

7 The delegation which submits a motion on a point of order or a procedural motion may not, in its submission, deal with the substance of the question under discussion. The proposer of a procedural motion may withdraw it before it has been put to the vote. Any motion of this kind, whether amended or not, which is /.../ withdrawn may be re-introduced by another delegation.

Reasons. – This proposal arises first of all from the improper use which certain delegations make of motions on points of order to obtain a priority hearing on the substance of the problem under discussion; but there is also the imprecision of the present paragraph 1 of article 18 which opens the door to all interpretations and, consequently to all kinds of abuse. It was, incidentally, with the object of mitigating these deficiencies that certain delegations proposed examination of this problem on the occasion of the inquiry opened at the end of 1980 on the subject of the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.
The text proposed here is patterned on the practice of the UN and of several specialized agencies such as the WHO, UNESCO, FAO and WMO. In particular a distinction is made between motions on points of order and procedural motions. The former are simply to obtain clarification of the procedure being carried out. It is for the Chairman to reply to them or to comply with them, without other delegations being able to speak. However, procedural motions aim at changing the course of the debates. They must be voted on and are sometimes preceded by a brief discussion on the advisability of the procedure suggested. Such cases are enumerated limitatively and in order of priority.

With specific reference to procedural motions, a number of simplifications are made to the present practice, taken over from the above-mentioned organizations. Thus, motions for the suspension or closure of the meeting would no longer be discussed but put to the vote immediately. The Chairman will no longer have to ensure that such a proposal is supported by another delegation and allow two delegations to speak against the suggested procedure, as stated in the present paragraph 4 of article 18 of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses.
On the other hand, adjournment or closure of the debate would be subject to the same rules as at present. The present paragraphs 5 and 6 have been simply merged into one.

Note by the International Bureau. — Proposal submitted within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.

Article 19

Quorum. General provisions concerning voting

1 Half the member countries represented at Congress or on the Committee and having the right to vote shall constitute a quorum. Regarding the Agreements, the quorum shall be formed by the presence or representation at the meeting of at least half of the member countries represented which are parties to the Agreement concerned.

...

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP

1719.1

Amendment to proposal 1721.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Half the member countries represented in Congress or on the Committee and having the right to vote shall, in principle, constitute a quorum. However, in the case of votes concerning the amendment of the Constitution and of the General Regulations, two thirds of the member countries of the Union shall be present when the vote is taken. Regarding the Agreements, the quorum shall be formed by the presence or representation at the meeting of only half of the member countries represented which are parties to the Agreement concerned.

Reasons. — In view of the reasons for proposal 1721.1, Hungary supports the idea of making provision for a special quorum for amending the Constitution. However, it considers that the question should be governed in article 19 instead, for the following reasons:
- article 19, paragraph 1, deals in general with the quorum required in the various cases;
- the amendment proposed to article 21, paragraph 1, a, may arouse some doubts as to its usefulness, since it is impossible to obtain a majority of two thirds of member countries without two thirds of them being present.

Lastly, with a view to assembling in a single paragraph everything relating to the quorum, the one concerning the General Regulations (currently in article 21, paragraph 1, b) is also included in the new text proposed above.
Related proposal: 1721.2.

Article 20

Voting procedures

...

2 For the traditional system, the methods of voting shall be as follows:

a by show of hands. If there is doubt about the result of such a vote, the Chairman, if he so wishes or if a delegation so requests, may arrange for a roll-call vote on the same question;

b by roll-call, at the request of a delegation or if so decided by the Chairman. The roll shall be called according to the French alphabetical order of the countries represented, beginning with the country whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairman. The result of the vote together with a list of the countries grouped according to the way they voted, shall be included in the minutes of the meeting;

c by secret ballot, using ballot papers, if requested by two delegations. In this case, the Chairman of the meeting shall appoint three tellers and make the necessary arrangements for the holding of a secret ballot.

3 For the electronic system, the methods of voting shall be as follows:

a non-recorded vote: it replaces a vote by show of hands;

b recorded vote: it replaces a roll-call vote; however, the names of the countries shall not be called unless one delegation, supported by a majority of the delegations present and voting, so requests;

c secret ballot: it replaces the secret ballot by ballot papers.

4 Once the voting has begun, no delegation may interrupt it, except to raise a point of order relating to the way in which the vote is being taken.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 1720.1

Paragraph 2, a. Amend as follows:

a by show of hands: if there is doubt about the result of such a vote, the Chairman, if he so wishes or if a delegation so requests, may arrange for a roll-call vote on the same question to be taken immediately;

Reasons. — Once a vote has been taken, any request for a roll-call vote should be made immediately so as to ensure that the same delegations are present as were there for the original, disputed vote.

Note by the International Bureau. — Proposal submitted within the framework of the study on the organization, functioning and work methods of Congress.

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP) — 1720.2

Paragraph 2, a. Supplement as follows:

a by show of hands. If there is doubt about the result of such a vote, the Chairman, if he so wishes or if a delegation so requests, may immediately arrange for a roll-call vote on the same question. In this case, the Chairman of the meeting shall appoint three tellers and make the necessary arrangements for holding the ballot. After the vote, the Chairman shall announce the results noted by the Committee;

Reasons. — To eliminate any misunderstanding about the result of a roll-call vote, we propose that a procedure identical to that stipulated in subparagraph c of the same paragraph be applied.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

1720.3

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis If a vote by roll-call is requested by two or more delegations and a secret ballot by two or more other delegations, preference shall be given in this case to the secret ballot.

Reasons. — The current text of the article does not specify which of the two types of votes should be given preference when the delegations request a vote by roll-call and by secret ballot. The introduction of this new provision is designed to facilitate the work of the Chairman of the Committee.

Article 21

Conditions of approval of proposals

1 To be adopted, proposals involving amendments to the Acts must:

a in the case of the Constitution, be approved by at least two-thirds of the member countries of the Union;

b in the case of the General Regulations, be approved by a majority of the member countries represented in Congress; two-thirds of the member countries of the Union shall be present when the vote is taken;

c in the case of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting;

d in the case of the Agreements and their Detailed Regulations, be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreements.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1721.1

Paragraph 1, a. Amend as follows:

a in the case of the Constitution, be approved by at least two thirds of the member countries of the Union; two thirds of the latter shall be present when the vote is taken;

Reasons. — This proposal stems from the study assigned to the EC by Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 3. Article 19, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses lays down that the quorum is constituted by half the member countries represented in Congress or on the Committee and having the right to vote. This quorum applies to the opening of meetings, ie for opening discussion on matters on the agenda and for votes on amending all Acts except the General Regulations for which a special quorum is provided at article 21, paragraph 1, b, of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses.

The result is that, for amendments to the Constitution, the quorum provided for at article 19, is lower than the quorum required for decisions to be taken on the General Regulations and is also lower than the majority required for amending the Constitution itself, viz two thirds of the member countries of the Union (article 21, paragraph 1, a, of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses).

To correct this anomaly, at least provisionally, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress adopted resolution C 3 which laid down "that before every vote concerning an amendment to the Constitution, the Chairman shall satisfy himself that the number of delegations present is at least equal to the majority required for the amendment of this Act. If this is not the case, the vote shall be postponed to a later meeting of Congress."

Instructed to study this question, the EC submits the present proposal which adopts the principle of resolution C 3, giving it a similar form to the one used for the quorum required for votes on amending the General Regulations.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP 1721.2

Paragraph 1, b. Amend as follows:

b in the case of the General Regulations, be approved by a majority of the member countries represented in Congress; /.../

Reasons. — See those for proposal 1719.1 concerning the amendment to proposal 1721.1.

Article 24

Minutes

...

2 The minutes of Committee meetings may be replaced by reports to Congress if Congress so decides. As a general rule, working parties shall prepare a report for the body that set them up.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1724.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The minutes of Committee meetings may be replaced by reports to Congress if the Executive Council so decides. As a general rule, Working Parties shall prepare a report for the body that set them up.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 1502.5 relating, inter alia, to article 102, paragraph 6, jquater, of the General Regulations.
See Congress — Doc 6.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1725.91

Create the following new article:

Article 25bis

Assignment of studies to the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies

On the recommendation of its Bureau, Congress shall assign studies to the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, as follows, taking account of the respective composition and responsibilities of these two bodies:

a in principle, to the Executive Council, when they concern the structure, organization and general administration of the Union. The same shall apply to questions with major financial repercussions (charges, transit charges, basic airmail conveyance rates, parcel-post rates, etc) and which may involve amendment of the Acts;

b to the Consultative Council for Postal Studies when such studies deal with technical, operational, economic and technical cooperation problems.

Reasons. — Before the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, the question arose as to how studies should be apportioned between the EC and the CCPS to avoid the difficulties which had been encountered in the past. The idea put forward and approved by the last Congress was to assign such a task to the Bureau of Congress on the basis of certain criteria.
In view of the positive experience at the last Congress with this procedure (resolution C 4), the EC simply proposes to ratify it in the Rules of Procedure of Congresses by making it the above article 25bis, the wording of which is that of Congress resolution C 4 with appropriate changes.

III A

Convention (regulatory aspects)

— Proposals of a general nature

— Convention

— Final Protocol

— Detailed Regulations

— — Forms

Note. — The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

CONVENTION (REGULATORY ASPECTS), PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2000.1

Resolution

Scientific specimens of hazardous substances

Congress,

Considering
a that article 36 of the Convention currently prohibits the entry of all hazardous and dangerous substances (other than perishable biological materials and radioactive materials) into the international mail system;
b that under current regulations no distinction is made between large and small quantity shipments of such substances;
c that perishable biological substances (including etiologic agents) and radioactive materials are currently admissible into the international mails under the provisions of article 21 of the Convention, without adverse impact on public health and safety,

Recognizing
that recent improvements in packaging and shipping techniques have established a basis for the safe transmission of specimens of hazardous substances,

Taking into account
the anticipated adoption of technical regulations by the International Civil Aviation Organization that will allow for the shipment of very small quantities of certain types of hazardous substances under carefully controlled conditions,

Given that
the legitimate scientific and business needs of research organizations, government agencies and commercial enterprises indicate the need to modify the Convention to allow for the entry of "small quantities" of hazardous materials into the international mails,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
- to study the feasibility of modifying the Convention to provide for a "small quantity" mailing exemption for certain hazardous materials;
- to formulate a series of mail preparation, packaging, labelling and transport requirements that could be used in conjunction with the mailing of such articles;
- to establish appropriate contact with representatives of the Internationa Civil Aviation Organization in order to obtain information about its plans to modify its hazardous materials regulations;
- to disseminate its findings to all member countries upon completion of its investigation; and
- to formulate proposals to amend the Acts of the Union, in accordance with the findings made in its study.

Reasons. – There is increasing evidence that "limited quantities" of certain hazardous materials (as defined under the International Air Transport Association classification structure) can be safely shipped between countries without creating risk for airline and postal personnel. However, under the current provisions of the Convention, there is no provision for admitting "non-dangerous" specimens of this nature into the mails.
There is also increasing evidence that the current restrictions are causing a significant hardship for scientific researchers, government and university laboratories and commercial manufacturers who have need to exchange small chemical and physical specimens in connection with their investigative and developmental work. The Executive Council should undertake a comprehensive study of the various procedures and policy issues involved in order to determine the feasibility of establishing new rules concerning such specimens.

GERMANY, FED REP OF — 2000.2

Formal opinion

Make-up of items in envelopes with panels

Congress,

In view of
the need to arrange the front of standardized items in envelopes with transparent panels bearing the sender's address in the panel, in order to meet the requirements of automation,

Expresses the formal opinion

that postal administrations should ensure that, on items of this type,
- the sender's address appears above the addressee's address, that it is clearly separated from it and that it fills at most the top fifth of the area of the panel, and
- the sender's address and the addressee's address are so arranged that each line starts at the same distance from the left-hand edge.

Reasons. – To avoid any hindrance to the manual and, above all, automatic treatment of items which might be caused by the sender's address being placed in the panel as a consequence of proposal 2020.3, the administration of the Federal Republic of Germany submits this formal opinion for the appreciation of Congress.

Supported by. – Belgium, Italy, Switzerland.

FRANCE

2000.3

Resolution

Amendment of the presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles

Congress,

Considering
the capital importance of the information contained in the List of Prohibited Articles, particularly in regard to postal parcels,

Considering
that a change in the presentation of this document would greatly facilitate the work of the operational staff responsible for informing users,

Instructs

the Executive Council to undertake a study on making consultation of the List of Prohibited Articles easier by amending its presentation.

Reasons. — Post office officials and the postal information centres set up by certain administrations have to consult the List of Prohibited Articles very often in order to answer the questions of users. For each request they therefore have to look under "Prohibited articles" and under "Articles admitted conditionally" to see whether the article concerned may be dispatched. In many cases, moreover, the rules are not the same for letter-post items as for postal parcels, with the result that several different headings and subheadings have to be consulted in order to find a way of dispatching the item.
The Executive Council, during its work on UPU publications, decided in favour of simplifying the document in question. But though simplification is desirable it is not enough, and it is indispensable to change its presentation. A study could therefore be undertaken to produce a methodical classification of all the categories of article subject to total or conditional restrictions by entering opposite them the total prohibition or conditions of acceptance in the letter-post or parcel-post services. It may appear superfluous to give the reasons (public safety, health, policy, etc) for the restrictions on acceptance.
Nothing, of course, would be changed in the section devoted to the presentation of the special provisions for customs or other purposes.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

2000.4

Resolution

International high-speed mail service

Congress,

Taking into account
- the constantly increasing number of postal administrations which provide the international high-speed mail service;
- the importance of the international high-speed mail service both nationally and internationally;
- the advantages of bringing this service into general use in view of the competition from private companies in the field of rapid conveyance of documents and items;
- the need to standardize this modern international service,

Instructs

the Executive Council to undertake the necessary studies and to prepare appropriate proposals for the next Congress with a view to including the international high-speed mail service in the Acts of the UPU.

Reasons. — Considering the increased number of postal administrations that are offering the service in question, its importance especially as regards competition from private companies and the need to provide for a standardized system for carrying out the said service internationally, it should be included in the Acts of the UPU.

GERMAN DEM REP

2000.5

Decision

International coding system as a supplement to national coding systems for sorting postal items

Congress,

In view of
1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress recommendation C 77 concerning the "UPU member country identification code for postal and other uses",

Having noted
the report presented by the CCPS on study 514 "Position of postcode number",

Considering
that the introduction, in a large number of countries, of coding systems and the probable development of coding systems in other countries entail bigger and bigger problems for manual, mechanized and automated sorting,

Noting
that administrations have concluded agreements on applying special country codes,

Bearing in mind
that many administrations came out in favour of concluding international agreements regulating the use of code marks on items in the international postal service,

Aware
of the fact that the use of international code marks is a prior condition for introducing international postal service items into automatic handling procedures,

Decides

to instruct the CCPS to conduct a study on the application of an international coding system as a supplement to national coding systems for sorting postal items.

Reasons. – In the 1982 report on CCPS study 514 "Position of postcode number", it was noted, among other things, that:
– 43 postal administrations have introduced a postcode and
– 17 postal administrations plan to introduce such a code.
An inquiry showed that 80 percent of the coding systems consisted of four-digit or five-digit numbers which are usually placed in front of the name of the place of destination. The existing postcode systems are similar to one another from the external and structural point of view. Consequently, identical codes have been allocated in many cases to places located in different countries. Furthermore, the introduction of the postcode has involved a reduction in the designation of the place of destination. As things stand, it is no longer possible to sort items on the basis only of the postcode and of the place of destination without having recourse to additional information contained in the address, which gives rise to sorting errors, misrouteing and an increase in forwarding times. In view of this fact, 16 postal administrations have agreed on country codes to improve the identification of international postal service items.
In addition, it was noted that 23 postal administrations used coding marks and other administrations planned to introduce them.
Fourteen postal administrations noted that coding marks on items from abroad interfered with automatic sorting in their countries. In view of that, 25 administrations considered that it would be useful to conclude international agreements regulating the use of coding marks.
In view of the facts set out above and the probable developments in this field, the postal administration of the German Democratic Republic considers that it is essential to carry out a study on the possibilities and conditions for using an international coding system as a supplement to national coding systems.

PAKISTAN 2000.6

Resolution

Inquiries and period of retention of documents

Congress,

In view of
– the vast worldwide development in the air network;
– the consequent rapid transmission of airmail items,

Recognizing
that the need to maintain an identical period for entertaining inquiries from users for both air and surface mail no longer exists,

Instructs

the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to carry out a study to determine whether the period for entertaining inquiries as well as the period of retention of documents relating to mails could be reduced and, if so, to submit a proposal to that effect to the next Congress.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — The need to maintain an identical period for entertaining inquiries from users for both air and surface mail no longer exists in view of the vast worldwide development of the air network. The process of dispatch and delivery of airmails has been considerably accelerated due to the above factor. The proposal is designed to make the appropriate revision of the time limits established long ago, in view of the phenomenal growth of air services and faster means of communication.

GREAT BRITAIN 2000.7

Resolution

Study of the introduction of an international recorded delivery service

Congress,

Taking note
of the high and increasing cost of providing secure handling in the international registered service and the increasing use of the international registered service for the transmission of low-value items,

Aware
of the varying handling arrangements for registered items provided by member countries and of the potential profitable market for a standardized low-cost service within or complementary to the present registered letter service,

Instructs

The Consultative Council for Postal Studies to undertake a study aimed at the introduction of a uniform type of treatment and handling of mail within, or complementary to, the present international registered service. This type of service, which would cater for items of a low intrinsic value, would offer proof of posting and delivery and limited compensation in the event of loss or damage. However, there would be no especially secure handling arrangements for these items and the level of liability could be less than in the present registered service.

Reasons. — There are problems of cost with the present international registered service as well as varying procedures from country to country. A CCPS study, in addition to briefly examining present practice, should build on and go beyond previous work by producing workable proposals for change. It should be useful to look at the division operated in the British Post Office in its domestic service between the high-security registered letter service and the lower-cost recorded delivery service (in which items travel with the ordinary mail). The establishment of the latter type of handling within the international postal system should produce substantial improvements.
It would be a response to the needs of the customer. It is well known that much of the traffic within the international registered service consists of low-value items (see CCPS study 429). Very often the customer is using this service because it appears to be the only way of getting proof of posting and delivery; what the sender does not need, but is nevertheless having to pay for, is the high-security handling arrangements afforded to registered items by many countries. This is frequently the case for various business and private documents of no financial value when the sender (who will probably hold a copy of the correspondence himself) merely wants to be able to ascertain, or prove, that it reached its destination.
The establishment of an international service with lower standards of security (of which the customer would be aware) would enable postal administrations to cut costs. CCPS study 429 on registered mail concluded that it was a costly service in relation to charges levied. Whilst the level of security provided to registered mail varies from country to country, on a worldwide scale there can be no doubt that enormous resources are being spent on providing unnecessary security to items of little or no financial value. In the current economic climate this unnecessary expense can no longer be justified.
The establishment of a lower-cost international recorded delivery service should therefore lead to benefits to customers and postal administrations alike. In addition to handling traffic presently in the high-cost registered service, it could attract ordinary traffic to a more profitable stream and, indeed, generate new traffic of its own. This should therefore be a fruitful area of study for the CCPS.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES — 2000.8

Resolution

Postal monopoly

Congress,

In view of
the results of the study arising from 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 78 which instructed the CCPS to study the situation regarding the postal monopoly in the countries of the Union and means of combating competition from private undertakings in the conveyance of documents,

Considering
that the postal service is based in particular on the efficiency and reliability of the services rendered, on the one hand, and on the financial capacities of postal administrations on the other,

Stressing
that the Post, as a universal service, is bound to offer all users, equally, the possibility of communicating on the same conditions, inter alia by paying the same postal rate regardless of whether they live in urban or rural areas,

Persuaded
that this public service mission would not be taken into account by a collection of private networks, the operation of which, based mainly on profitability, would give preference to heavy traffic flows,

Noting
the efforts and sizeable investmens made by Union member countries to maintain, improve and expand a postal infrastructure designed to serve all their citizens and, consequently, to promote economic, social and cultural development in their countries,

Aware
that it is not for the UPU to prepare protective legislation in this field since the postal monopoly does not have a definition common to all countries and is essentially a matter of national legal concern,

Considering, however
the serious consequences for the postal services and, ultimately, for national and international postal communications networks which would result from the elimination or weakening of the postal monopoly,

Appeals

to the governments of Union member countries:

a to maintain the postal monopoly in order to ensure that all of their citizens have equal access to a universal postal service;

b to define clearly the items which fall within the scope of the postal monopoly; and

c where appropriate, to instruct the customs and other national authorities to assist the postal authorities in enforcing the postal monopoly.

Reasons. — One of the conclusions reached regarding CCPS study 522 "Postal monopoly. Means of combating competition from private undertakings in the conveyance of documents, etc" was that, for various reasons, the UPU cannot effectively legislate to protect postal monopolies: firstly, because of the wide variety of legal, political and social structures; secondly, because the matter is essentially one of national concern.
Nevertheless, the Union agreed that it would be appropriate and, indeed, desirable for Congress to adopt a resolution drawing the attention of governments to the need to protect the postal monopoly.
The resolution does not seek to have all governments grant postal administrations a monopoly, or exclusive privilege, for all postal items. Rather, it recognizes that conditions vary from country to country and that, at the very least, the current legislative arrangements should be maintained.
The appeal directed at governments is based on the concerns expressed by various administrations during the study. Its aim is to draw their attention to the sometimes dramatic consequences of breaches of the monopoly on the part of "para-postal" organizations which cream off the most profitable traffic.
The resolution stresses the most important points emphasized by the administrations, viz the need for governments to intervene in order to define the postal monopoly clearly and to take steps to preserve it by associating in its defence, in particular, the authorities at the entry and exit points for international mail, especially the customs services.
It should be noted that the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), an intergovernmental organization, which was apprised of this question within the framework of the CCC-UPU Contact Committee, sent out a circular letter inviting customs administrations to lend assistance to postal administrations desiring it in order to ensure that postal legislation is enforced (letter No 83, T.2242 of 7 November 1983).

ARGENTINA

2000.9

Recommendation

Coordination between postal administrations and the relevant public authorities for the authorizing of third parties to operate international correspondence services

Congress,

Considering
that it has incorporated in the Convention a mechanism for consultation between administrations aimed at preventing the operation of private postal services which contravene the internal legislation of Union member countries,

Bearing in mind
that the registration or authorization of private carriers whose main or subsidiary activities include letter-post services with other countries — whether this or another designation is used — may in certain cases come within the scope of public authorities without the postal administration being involved, thus possibly rendering the above-mentioned provision completely ineffective,

Considering
that this can only be avoided by counting on the cooperation of national public authorities concerned with transport in the various member countries,

Recommends

postal administrations to establish contact with the authorities which, in their countries, are concerned with transport in order to:

i draw their attention to the provision, introduced by Congress into the Universal Postal Convention, for consultation between administrations before third parties are authorized to operate international letter-post services;

ii request them to ensure respect for the said provision by involving the postal administration in any formality aimed at the authorization of carriers whose main or subsidiary activities may include the operation of such services.

Reasons. — To establish channels for cooperation between postal administrations and the State public bodies empowered to grant transport authorization to private companies, in order to avoid infrigements of the provision in the Convention regarding the operation of private postal services. (See proposal 2006.91.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 2000.10

Resolution

Reconstitution of the CCC-UPU (Customs Co-operation Council-Universal Postal Union) Contact Committee

Congress,

In view of
the positive results of the work done by the CCC-UPU Contact Committee,

Considering
that efforts to speed up and simplify customs treatment of postal items should be continued,

Taking account
of the questions whose study in due course has already been suggested,

Considering
that the cooperation between the UPU and the CCC which has existed since 1965 is in the best interests of both organizations,

Authorizes

the Executive Council to reconstitute the CCC-UPU Contact Committee in order to continue the study of common problems.

Reasons. – Set up in 1965 as the result of a resolution by the 1964 Vienna Congress, the CCC-UPU Contact Committee was successively reconstituted after the 1969 Tokyo Congress, the 1974 Lausanne Congress and the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress. The result of its work since the latter Congress has been given concrete expression particularly:

a in proposals:
- 5501.1, 5506.1, 5518.1, 5519.91, 5520.1, 5905.91, 5905.92, relating to the Postal Parcels Agreement;
- 2000.11 concerning customs treatment of postal items (International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention));
- 2000.8 on customs authorities' cooperation in enforcing the postal monopoly;
- 2516.2 and 2901.1 concerning the raising of the limit of 300 gold francs above which letter-post items must be accompanied by a C 2/CP 3 customs declaration;

b by the distribution:
- of circular letter 3711(B 2)1519 of 26 June 1983 on the results of the consultation relating to the customs clearance systems used for postal parcels containing commercial consignments: speeding up of operations;
- of circular 228 of 7 November 1983 on increasing the value limit for admission of gift consignments free of import duties and taxes.

There has thus been close cooperation between the UPU and the CCC in seeking solutions to problems which are common to the two organizations in the field concerned, and this should be continued.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

2000.11

Formal opinion

Customs treatment of postal items: International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention)

Congress,

In view of
resolution C ... authorizing the Executive Council to reconstitute the CCC-UPU Contact Committee to deal with the continued study of common problems,

In view of
the results of the study undertaken by the Executive Council together with the CCC and summarized in the Comprehensive report on the work of the Executive Council 1979—1984 (Congress – Doc 1),

Whereas
both the CCC-UPU Contact Committee and the Executive Council considered it necessary, among other things, to make better known the existence of Annex F 4 to the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (known as the Kyoto Convention) which was conceived so as to be able to help, at national level, to resolve the problems encountered by the Post,

Whereas
Annex F 4 to the Kyoto Convention has been ratified by only 11 countries out of the 95 members of the Customs Co-operation Council,

In view of
the suggestion by the CCC-UPU Contact Committee,

Noting
that the CCC has always tried to facilitate postal traffic as witnessed in particular by the preparation of Annex F 4 to the Kyoto Convention,

Expresses

the formal opinion that postal administrations should approach the authorities of their country in charge of customs questions for those authorities to cooperate with their governments to speed up the ratification of Annex F 4 to the Kyoto Convention, application of the provisions of which would make it possible to facilitate the customs treatment of postal items.

Reasons. – Within the framework of consideration of matters relating to the customs treatment of postal items and coming within the field of activity of the CCC-UPU Contact Committee, the Executive Council approved the suggestion by that Committee that the International Bureau should prepare together with the CCC a questionnaire intended to collect information on the conditions of customs clearance of postal parcels in the member countries of the Union.
Examination of the results of this consultation show, among other things, that the application of the norms and recommendations contained in Annex F 4 to the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention) would help to resolve, at national level, the problems encountered by the Post, in speeding up the customs clearance of postal items, particularly parcels.
However, Annex F 4 itself has been ratified by only a very small number of the member countries of the customs organization. The Contact Committee therefore suggested that the UPU be asked to consider proposing that its next Congress should adopt a recommendation requesting countries to ratify Annex F 4 so that the norms and recommendations which it contains could be applied by a greater number of customs administrations. To accede to this request by the Contact Committee the Executive Council approved the formal opinion which is the subject of the present proposal.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 2000.12

Formal opinion

Shipping infectious substances by post

Congress,

Considering
that the measures worked out jointly with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA), as set out in article 119 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and in recommendation C 68 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, enable items containing infectious substances to be exchanged without risk between officially recognized qualified laboratories,

Considering
that the post is particularly suitable for the transmission of such substances (speed, extent of the postal network and low cost compared with that of other methods of transport),

Noting however
that the number of postal administrations which participate in the conveyance of infectious substances is very small,

In view of the fact that
the WHO has stated that the international exchange of diagnostic specimens is hampered for this reason,

Convinced
that for humanitarian reasons, it is the mission of the Post to participate in the conveyance of infectious substances, on the basis of the rules laid down in agreement with the WHO and IATA,

Expresses the formal opinion

that those postal administrations which do not yet participate in the exchange of infectious substances should examine the possibility of doing so and that they should reply favourably to any request to this effect made by the public health authorities of their country.

Reasons. – In July 1982, the WHO informed the International Bureau that the transmission of diagnostic specimens was being hindered by the fact that certain postal administrations did not take part in the exchange of infectious substances. An inquiry carried out by the International Bureau in October 1982 to find out the main reasons why these administrations did not provide this optional service showed that several considerations are involved (stricter posting conditions introduced by recommendation C 68 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress, national legislation, concern about the safety of postal staff, lack of demand, etc).
Informed of this situation at its 1983 session, the Executive Council decided to examine, with the WHO, the possibility of requesting the next Congress to launch an appeal to administrations to participate in this service. The WHO reacted very favourably to this initiative, making reference to the advantages of the post for the conveyance of diagnostic specimens. At the same time, the WHO stated that a special intensive inquiry carried out by a working group had not brought to light any cases of illness occurring from the transfer of such substances via the post.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

2000.13

Resolution

Advance application of the provisions concerning the external marking of items containing radioactive materials

Congress,

Having adopted
proposal 2521.1 concerning the external marking by the shipper of items containing radioactive materials,

In view of the fact
that the revised Regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials will include identical provisions,

Considering
that the revised IAEA Regulations may be published before its own Acts go into force, probably in October 1984,

Considering it essential
that the new provisions relating to the external marking of items containing radioactive materials be applied simultaneously by the two organizations,

Recommends

postal administrations which participate in the exchange of radioactive materials to take the necessary measures to ensure that the new provisions are applied with effect from the date of implementation of the revised IAEA Regulations,

Instructs

the International Bureau to inform administrations as soon as possible of the precise date on which the revised IAEA Regulations will take effect.

Reasons. — To ensure that the UPU regulations on the marking of items containing radioactive materials are applied as soon as the revised IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials become operative.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

2000.14

Recommendation

Choice of themes for postage stamps

Congress,

Having noted
the Executive Council discussions on the subject of the issue by certain administrations of postage stamps considered by other administrations to be offensive,

Referring
to article 9 of the Universal Postal Convention, according to which "postage stamps for denoting payment of postage shall be issued by postal administrations only",

Recalling
formal opinion C 14 of the 1957 Ottawa Congress and recommendations C 85 and C 93 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, concerning the choice of themes for postage stamps,

Considering
the solemn affirmation of the purpose of the Union and the aims which it pursues, set out in the Preamble to and article 1 of the Constitution and in article 1 of the Convention,

Aware
of the need for postal administrations to avoid any action likely to disturb the operation of the international postal service,

Considering
the United Nations resolutions concerning understanding among mankind and the establishment of a lasting peace in the world,

Recommends

that postal administrations, in choosing themes for their issues of postage stamps, should make every attempt to avoid topics or designs of an offensive nature in respect of a person or a country and to choose themes calculated to help in the dissemination of culture, the strengthening of bonds of friendship among the peoples and to the establishment and maintenance of peace in the world.

Hamburg,

Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — Under article 9 of the Convention, "postage stamps for denoting payment of postage shall be issued by postal administrations only". The issue of postage stamps thus stems from the sovereign right of member countries, acting through their postal administration, which, consequently, are perfectly free to choose the themes of the postage stamps which they issue.
The choice of certain themes, considered to be tendentious and sometimes offensive by certain administrations, has caused controversy and protest and Japan submitted a proposal (No 721) to the 1957 Ottawa Congress asking it to adopt a decision under which "postal administrations should exclude any design or component which could be used for purposes of political propaganda in relation to a current international dispute". Reworded by the Ottawa Congress because of the subjective nature of the assessment whereby the political or non-political character of a theme is determined, the text as amended was adopted by that Congress after being converted into a formal opinion.
The 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress took over the spirit of the considerations expressed in that formal opinion in its recommendations C 85 and C 93.

However, since the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, certain themes selected for various postage stamp issues have provoked protests from several administrations which have often called for items prepaid using the disputed postage stamps to be returned to sender or regarded as undeliverable. One result of this has been annoying disruptions in the operation of the postal service and a tarnishing of the message normally carried by the postage stamp. The Executive Council therefore considered it appropriate to ask Congress to make a further recommendation on this subject to the postal administrations of Union member countries.

ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, COLOMBIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, FED REP OF, GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, SINGAPORE, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY

2000.15

Resolution

International expedited mail service (EMS)

Congress,

Aware of

i the need to develop and promote with all rapidity, international expedited mail services operated by postal administrations,

ii increasing competition from a number of major national and multinational enterprises in the field of reliable high-speed document and small goods delivery services,

Recognizing

the need for maximum flexibility and innovation in carrying out this task,

Noting with satisfaction

i the desire of many countries operating such services to work within the CCPS context, and

ii the fact that the CCPS has already included this subject in its draft work programme for 1984–1989,

Instructs

the CCPS to address these concerns with utmost urgency by establishing an expanded and intensified work programme designed to achieve early results.

Reasons. – Increasingly, postal administrations are facing vigorous competition in the international market for the distribution of documents and small goods. Inadequate response to this threat is placing in jeopardy the existence of the premium services offered by postal administrations. International EMS (Datapost, Express Mail, Mumtazpost, Postadex, Priority Post, Speedpost etc) has so far been developed by individual postal administrations through informal coordinating conferences with less than optimal results. Many administrations offering EMS services believe that the CCPS can make a significant contribution towards developing common approaches to the international market. This role for the CCPS will supplement the current information-gathering activity of the International Bureau as instructed by the 1983 Executive Council. Cooperation of this kind, coupled with determined efforts on a national level, will be conducive to ensuring the survival and growth of this segment of the postal business.

SPAIN

2000.16

Amendment to proposal 2000.1

Amend the first two points of the operative part as follows:

Instructs

the Executive Council:

- to study the feasibility of /.../ providing for a "small quantity" mailing exemption for certain hazardous materials;
- where appropriate, to formulate the series of mail preparation, packaging, labelling and transport requirements that should be used /.../ for the mailing of such articles;

Reasons. — The purpose of this amendment to proposal 2000.1 of the United States of America is to delete, in the first point, the phrase "modifying the Convention" since the aim of the study is not at all to modify that Act but to explore the feasibility of dispatching dangerous substances in small quantities.
Indeed, the last point of the draft resolution contains the request to formulate proposals arising from the study's conclusions.
In the second point of the operative part it is considered advisable to employ a more flexible wording not calling explicity for the formulation of requirements though clearly, from one point of view, such requirements would be established only if considered necessary. The adding of the phrase "where appropriate" is an attempt to achieve this objective.
The other amendments to this second point are simply matters of drafting.

AUSTRALIA

2000.17

Resolution

Study on the international registered and insured services

Congress,

Noting
the high cost of providing the international registered and insured services; and
the inadequacy of the current registered items service to fully meet the changing needs of customers,

Aware of
the varying levels, among administrations, of security provided, especially within the registered items service;
the increasing use of the international registered service, merely to obtain proof of posting and delivery; and
the potential profitable market for restructured registered and insured services,

Instructs

the Executive Council or the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, as appropriate, to undertake a study of the international registered and insured services, giving particular attention to:

- developing a uniform method of handling for each category;
- relaxation of security for items of little or no intrinsic value;
- the amount of indemnity to be paid;
- the possibility of a more streamlined approach to inquiries and speedier settlement of claims; and
- the use of high-speed services in conjunction with a security service.

Reasons. — The restructuring of the registered and insured services has the potential to bring benefits to both customers and postal administrations. There are several reasons why this is so.
First, customers do not have available to them a low-cost service for items of low or no real value. Consequently, they are forced to use the registered items service, when all they require is proof of posting and delivery. In such cases, no special security arrangements need be made. In Australia, for example, there is such a service (the Certified Mail Service) and it works very well. Other administrations have similar services.
Second, the registered items service in itself is not operated in a uniform manner among postal administrations. Currently, items may either be bulk-listed or individually listed, depending on the requirements of particular administrations. This in itself could be viewed as being inequitable by some customers — there are two levels of secure handling within the service and it could be argued that bulk listing provides less security and, therefore, less value for money than individual listing.
Third, the procedures involved in dealing with inquiries are very costly and, in the majority of cases, cause the services to be unprofitable. A more streamlined approach to inquiries and the settlement of claims may be possible.
Fourth, there is no scope at present for customers to use high-speed services in conjunction with the security services. This possibility ought to be examined at the same time as the review of the security services.
The study could include a consultation of as many administrations as possible to determine the various methods of operation of the registered and insured services and the scope which may exist for a third tier (low-cost) service. Whilst the insured items service in itself does not appear to present any major problems (apart from similar drawbacks regarding inquiries), it should not be left out of the study, if only to ensure that any proposed revision is compatible with, or complementary to, this service.

Supported by. — India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Rep), Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand.

CUBA, CHILE, GUATEMALA, PERU, SPAIN, URUGUAY 2000.18

Resolution

International high-speed mail service

Congress,

Aware of
i the need to develop and promote with extreme rapidity the high-speed mail services operated by postal administrations;
ii the constantly increasing number of postal administrations providing this service both nationally and internationally;
iii the advantages of providing and strengthening this service to meet the competition from certain companies specialized in the transport and delivery of documents and small parcels;
iv the need for the greatest possible flexibility and inventiveness to carry out this task;
v the importance of defining the basic principles which should govern this service,

Observing with satisfaction
i the desire of many countries to discuss and take account of these questions within the framework of the UPU;
ii the fact that the EC has prepared a standard agreement contained in the "Guide for the use of countries wishing to participate in an EMS service"; and
iii the fact that the CCPS has already included this subject in its draft work programme for 1984–1989,

Taking into consideration
all the work already done on this subject,

Instructs

i *the CCPS:*
  a to undertake with the utmost urgency a study on the technical, economic and practical problems:
    – which would facilitate the operation of this service by the postal administrations of member countries;
    – which would outline the continued development of this service;
  b to submit to the 1987 session of the EC, if that is possible, the suggestions arising from the study;
  c to continue monitoring the development of the service and to inform the EC of its conclusions every year;
ii *the EC:*
  a to consider as rapidly as possible the results of the CCPS study, approving it if appropriate with a view to its application by those administrations which so desire;
  b where necessary, to recommend to postal administrations joint action aimed at counteracting the effects of the competition at the international level from private companies;
  c to formulate for the next Congress the necessary proposals for including in the Acts of the Union the basic principles of international high-speed mail.

Reasons. – This proposal is intended to take up some of the ideas expressed in proposals 2000.4 and 2000.15, while adding some principles and details regarded as essential for achievement of the objective in question. For example, the present proposal seeks to coordinate the work of the CCPS and the EC so that the decisions adopted by the latter will be based on the study entrusted to the former.
Furthermore, the authors of this draft resolution share the concern expressed by the authors of the above-mentioned proposals regarding the importance of the worldwide development of EMS and are also anxious that the UPU incorporate into its activities and legislation, in one way or another, the basic principles of this service so as to facilitate its future development and that it make every effort to render such provisions sufficiently flexible to enable the EMS to be a more effective rival to the private companies now providing this service.

Supported by. – Argentina, Brazil, Mexico.

ALGERIA, BRAZIL, GREAT BRITAIN, MOROCCO, SPAIN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2000.19

Amendment to proposals 2000.4, 2000.15, 2000.18

Resolution

International high-speed mail service

Congress,

Aware of

i the need to develop and promote with extreme rapidity the high-speed mail services operated by postal administrations,

ii the constantly increasing number of postal administrations providing this service both nationally and internationally,

iii the advantages of providing and strengthening this service to meet the competition from certain companies specialized in the transport and delivery of documents and small parcels,

iv the need for the greatest possible flexibility and inventiveness to carry out this task,

v the importance of defining the basic principles which should govern this service,

Observing with satisfaction

i the desire of many countries to discuss and take account of these questions within the framework of the UPU,

ii the fact that the EC has prepared a standard agreement contained in the "Guide for the use of countries wishing to participate in an EMS service", and

iii the fact that the CCPS has already included this subject in its draft work programme for 1984–1989,

Taking into consideration

all the work already done on this subject during various EMS conferences and particularly at the Washington Conference in September 1983,

Instructs the CCPS:

a to undertake with the utmost urgency the actions necessary for the technical, economic and practical development of this service with a view to its prompt implementation by the greatest possible number of postal administrations;

b to stress the progress achieved in this area in the report which it submits to each session of the EC, so that the latter may closely monitor the development of the EMS service;

c where necessary, to recommend to postal administrations joint action aimed at introducing or developing the service in order to counteract the effects of the competition at the international level from private companies;

d possibly to formulate for the next Congress proposals for including in the Acts of the Union the basic principles of international high-speed mail.

Reasons. – The same as for proposals 2000.4, 2000.15 and 2000.18.
This resolution was prepared by a Working Party (Algeria, Brazil, Great Britain, Morocco, Spain, United States of America) set up by Committee 4 of the 1984 Hamburg Congress (Letter Post – Regulatory aspects) in order to harmonize the points of view expressed in proposals 2000.4, 2000.15 and 2000.18, the originators of which all aimed at the need to quickly take the necessary measures to promote the international high-speed mail service and, by so doing, to enable the postal administrations to compete more effectively with the private companies now providing this service. Considering the procedures used within the Union and the experience acquired in this area, it seemed preferable to ask one body, the CCPS, to take the required action, while leaving the EC free to express its opinion on this matter.

AUSTRALIA, GREAT BRITAIN

2000.20

Amendment to proposals 2000.7 and 2000.17

Resolution

Study on the international registered and insured services and the introduction of an international recorded delivery service

Congress,

Noting
the high cost of providing the international registered and insured services; and
the inadequacy of the current registered items service to fully meet the changing needs of customers,

Aware of
the varying levels, among administrations, of security provided, especially within the registered items service;
the increasing use of the international registered service, merely to obtain proof of posting and delivery for items of low value; and
the potential profitable market for restructured registered and insured services incorporating a service for low-value items,

Instructs

the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to undertake a study of the international registered and insured services, aimed at:

- developing a uniform method of handling for each category;
- relaxation of security for items of little or no intrinsic value, while recognizing the need for proof of posting and delivery;
- examination of the amount of indemnity to be paid;
- a more streamlined approach to inquiries and speedier settlement of claims;
- the use of high-speed services in conjunction with a security service; and
- the levels of indemnity to be paid.

Reasons. – This proposal is a merger of the proposals 2000.7 and 2000.17 from Great Britain and Australia respectively.
The restructuring of the registered and insured services has the potential to bring benefits to both customers and postal administrations. There are several reasons why this is so.
First, customers do not have available to them a low-cost service for items of low or no real value. Consequently, they are forced to use the registered items service, when all they require is proof of posting and delivery (see CCPS study 429). In such cases, no special security arrangements need be made so items can travel with ordinary mail. In Australia, for example, there is such a service (the Certified Mail Service) and it works very well. In Great Britain it is known as the Recorded Delivery Service, and other administrations have similar services. The establishment of an international service along these lines could offer lower prices to customers for some of their mail and lower costs to us, postal administrations. In addition to handling traffic presently in the high-cost registered service, it could attract ordinary traffic to a more profitable stream and, indeed, generate new traffic of its own.
Second, the registered items service in itself is not operated in a uniform manner among postal administrations. Currently, items may either be bulk-listed or individually listed, depending on the requirements of particular administrations. This in itself could be viewed as being inequitable by some customers – there are two levels of secure handling within the service and it could be argued that bulk listing provides less security and, therefore, less value for money than individual listing.
Third, the procedures involved in dealing with inquiries as well as the high security arrangements are very costly and, in the majority of cases, cause the services to be unprofitable. CCPS study 429 on registered mail concluded that it was a costly service in relation to charges levied. A more streamlined approach to inquiries and the settlement of claims may be possible.

Fourth, there is no scope at present for customers to use high-speed services in conjunction with the security services. This possibility ought to be examined at the same time as the review of the security services.
The study could include a consultation of as many administrations as possible to determine the various methods of operation of the registered and insured services and the scope which may exist for a third tier (low cost) service. Whilst the insured items service in itself does not appear to present any major problems (apart from similar drawbacks regarding inquiries), it should not be left out of the study, if only to ensure that any proposed revision is compatible with, or complementary to this service.

CANADA 2000.21

Formal opinion

Receptacles other than bags used for mail conveyance

Congress,

Considering
that a number of administrations judge it premature to adopt proposals (viz 2555.1 and consequential proposals) by the United States of America aimed at introducing the use of receptacles other than mailbags in the international exchange of mails on a basis other than by special bilateral agreements,

Recognizing
that the use of alternatives to mailbags holds great promise for the future, particularly for administrations planning or already embarked on mechanized or automated treatment of mail,

Aware
that a number of administrations currently utilize such receptacles in their internal service,

Urges

administrations to
- give favourable consideration to the introduction, on an experimental basis, of the exchange of international mails by means of receptacles other than mailbags, and
- report the results of these experiments to the CCPS within the context of its study of the matter.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

CONVENTION (REGULATORY ASPECTS)

Article 1

Freedom of transit

...

4 Freedom of transit for postal parcels to be forwarded by land and sea routes shall be limited to the territory of the countries taking part in this service.

...

PAKISTAN 2001.1

Paragraph 4. Supplement as follows:

4 Freedom of transit for postal parcels to be forwarded by land and sea routes shall be limited to the territory of the countries taking part in this service. These countries shall have the right to treat parcels in transit in accordance with their internal regulations.

Reasons. — At present, this provision appears as annotation 9 to this article. Our proposal is designed to incorporate it as a formal provision in the Convention; on account of the occasional misuse of the parcel-post service for the transmission of contraband goods.

Article 4

Temporary suspension and resumption of services

1 When, owing to exceptional circumstances, a postal administration is obliged to suspend temporarily its services wholly or in part, it shall announce the fact immediately, if need be by telegraph or telex, to the administration or administrations concerned. It shall do likewise when the suspended services are resumed.

2 The International Bureau must be notified of the suspension or resumption of services if a general announcement is considered necessary. If necessary, the International Bureau shall notify administrations by telegram or telex.

AUSTRIA 2004.1

Insert the following new paragraph 2bis:

2bis The administration of origin shall have the option of reimbursing, to the sender, the postage charges (article 19), special charges (article 24) and air surcharges (article 70) if, owing to the suspension of services, the benefit accruing from conveyance of the item in question was obtained only in part or not at all.

Reasons. — It often happens that, owing to a suspension of services necessitated by extraordinary circumstances in the country of destination, postal items must be returned to senders. Although the Postal Parcels Agreement includes, in article 34, a provision according to which the rates collected are credited to the administration of origin for refund to the sender, nothing of the sort appears in the Convention.
In the event of a suspension of services in the country of destination, the postal service is, in effect, unable to honour its commitments to the sender who, in many cases, has paid very high charges, expecting that the contract for conveyance thus concluded will be duly executed. The current procedure of merely returning the item to the sender with the postal administration's apologies and the indication that the sender is free to try again when the service concerned is resumed — and to again pay the charges required — is not, in our opinion, very equitable.
As a general rule, the provisions applicable to such a case within the domestic service are quite brief; the charges of the domestic service are, however, quite small compared with those of the international service.
To prevent users from losing confidence in the postal service, it would be appropriate to introduce, in the Convention, the legal basis giving the administration of origin the option of refunding the charges to the senders concerned in cases of this nature.

PAKISTAN 2004.2

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 When, owing to exceptional circumstances, a postal administration is obliged to suspend temporarily its services wholly or in part, it shall announce the fact immediately, if need be by telegraph or telex, to the administration or administrations concerned. It shall do likewise when the suspended services are resumed. Where practicable, the probable duration of suspension of service shall also be notified.

Reasons. — The administrations routeing their mail to other countries through the postal services of the country which suspends the postal service, particularly due to postal strikes, cannot take an immediate decision on re-routeing their mail unless the probable duration of suspension is made known to them. The dispatching administration waits hopefully for the early resumption of services, with the result that mail accumulates, causing storage problems. The addition of the proposed provision will help to eliminate such a situation.

ARGENTINA

2006.91

Create the following new article:

Article 6bis

Consultation between administrations

1 The postal administrations of countries which, in accordance with their legislation, authorize third parties to operate letter-post services shall, whenever part of the service involved is performed in another country, ask the administration of destination beforehand whether such services contravene its internal legislation on the postal monopoly.

2 When the service requested contravenes the legislation of a country of destination, authorization shall not be granted with respect to that country.

Reasons. — The fact that it has proved impossible for the UPU, as has been made clear by the studies carried out on the subject, to adopt world legislation on the question of postal monopoly has led the administration of Argentina to consider how the activities of the "parallel posts" can as far as possible be canalized so as to ensure that the rules of the international service are respected.
It thus came to the conclusion that the UPU could, without having to enact specific legislation on the question, adopt provisions which would create a more orderly situation by promoting cooperation between administrations. Such cooperation would ensure that the international activities of competitors did not contravene the postal legislation of the countries of destination, since this hampers the operation of the services and is detrimental to customers in general.
In this connection, it would seem logical that if an appeal is made for the cooperation of the customs authorities to avoid violations of the postal monopoly (proposal 2000.8 by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies), there is all the more reason for such cooperation to exist between the postal administrations, which are the most immediately concerned to see that postal services conform with the provisions governing their operation.
Accordingly, and convinced that the Acts of the Union should provide for this type of cooperation, it is proposed that this new article be created with a view to establishing a flexible and straightforward mechanism for consultation between postal administrations.

Article 9

Postage stamps

Postage stamps for denoting payment of postage shall be issued by postal administrations only.

BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP

2009.1

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The subjects and themes of postage stamps shall conform to the spirit of the preamble to the UPU Constitution and decisions taken by the Union's bodies.

Reasons. — This proposal is based on the preamble to the UPU Constitution, in which reference is made to tightening bonds and developing communications in order to attain the noble aims of international collaboration in the cultural, social and economic fields. At the same time, it is accepted, under international law, that the preamble to a treaty is not merely a declaration but may serve as a legal basis for interpreting the treaty, since it reveals the spirit thereof and the way in which it is to be understood. The preamble is legally binding on the contracting countries and is an integral part of the treaty.
The proposal also bears in mind 1957 Ottawa Congress formal opinion C 14 which asks the member administrations of the Union to recommend subjects likely to contribute to mutual understanding between peoples, to the dissemination of their culture and, generally speaking, to strengthening the bonds of international friendship. That formal opinion was confirmed by recommendation C 93 adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress on the issue of offensive postage stamps.
Moreover, it is necessary to abide by the high principles, noble sentiments and refreshed spirit referred to in the preamble to the Constitution as well as to the overriding objectives contained in the Ottawa and Rio de Janeiro Congress decisions which have become without importance for certain administrations such as the postal administration of Iran. The latter has issued a postage stamp showing its virulent hatred and which was of an agressive and offensive nature from the point of view of subject and theme.
Indeed, the act committed by the administration of Iran is a distressing attempt to use this means of fine art consisting of disseminating culture and contribution to friendship and strengthening bonds between people to serve other purposes tending to attack in a flagrant manner the president of a Sovereign State, thereby violating all international treaties and practices.
The attention of Congress is drawn to the fact that the above-mentioned action is not the first of its kind. The administration concerned has repeatedly committed such acts including the issue of a postage stamp bearing the term "Persian Gulf", thereby deliberately casting a slur on the Arabian Gulf and its countries. Nor has it ceased to offend and attack the Arab Republic of Egypt and other countries. Similarly, its derogatory acts have not been confined to Sovereign States but have also extended to the UN.
Meanwhile, Israel has issued postage stamps on the colonization of occupied Arab territories. It has used this noble postal means to declare its refusal to conform to United Nations resolutions and international law and to confirm its desire for occupation and expansionism at the expense of the occupied Arab territories. Therefore, in order to safeguard the high humanitarian principles which the postage stamps represents, it is essential that Congress should find to that end the necessary solutions which we advocate by the amendment made to article 9 of the Universal Postal Convention.

Article 10

Forms

1 The texts, colours and dimensions of forms shall be prescribed in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements.

2 Forms for the use of administrations in their relations with one another shall be drawn up in French with or without interlinear translation, unless the administrations concerned arrange otherwise by direct agreement.

...

SWEDEN, BELGIUM — 2010.1

Supplement paragraph 2 as follows:

The forms and any copies thereof shall be filled out in such a way that the text is perfectly legible. The original form shall be sent to the corresponding administration or to the party most concerned.

Reasons. — The administration of origin frequently uses poor-quality carbon paper when preparing documents accompanying mails, etc, and the corresponding administration is sometimes obliged to ask for further details because of illegible particulars. The new paragraph specifies that the copy to be sent to the corresponding administrations shall, as far as possible, be the original. (If several administrations of destination are involved, some of them will, of course, have to receive copies.)

Supported by. — France.

Article 11

Postal identity cards

...

4 A card shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue. Nevertheless, it shall cease to be valid:

a when the appearance of the holder is altered to such an extent that it no longer corresponds to the photograph or to the description;

b when it is damaged in such a way that it is no longer possible to check a particular entry concerning the holder;

c when it shows signs of forgery.

PAKISTAN

2011.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 A card shall be valid for a period of 10 years from the date of issue. Nevertheless, it shall cease to be valid:
... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — The extension of the period from 5 to 10 years will spare both the holder of the identity card and the administration which issues it inconvenience. The national identity cards issued in several countries are for the holder's lifetime and no risk is involved in extending the period as the identity card ceases to be valid when the appearance of the holder is altered to such an extent that it no longer corresponds to the photograph or to the description, as laid down in paragraph 4, a, of this article.

Article 20

Standardized items

1 In connection with the provisions of article 19, paragraph 1, rectangular items shall be considered standardized if their length is not less than their width multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$ (approximate value 1.4) and if they satisfy, according to their presentation, the following conditions:

a for items in envelopes:

i items in ordinary envelopes:
minimum dimensions: 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm;
maximum dimensions: 120 x 235 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm;
maximum weight: 20 g;
maximum thickness: 5 mm;
in addition, the address shall be written on the envelope on the plain side which is not provided with a closing flap and in a rectangular area situated at least:
40 mm from the top edge of the envelope (tolerance 2 mm);
15 mm from the right-hand edge;
15 mm from the bottom edge;
and not more than 140 mm from the right-hand edge;

ii items in envelopes with transparent panels:
dimensions, weight and thickness of items in ordinary envelopes; in addition to the general conditions of admission set out in article 123 of the Detailed Regulations, such items shall satisfy the following conditions:
the transparent panel shall be at least:
40 mm from the top edge of the envelope (tolerance 2 mm);
15 mm from the right-hand edge;
15 mm from the left-hand edge;
15 mm from the bottom edge;
the panel may not be bordered by a coloured band or frame;

iii all items in envelopes:
the sender's address, when it appears on the front, shall be placed in the top left-hand corner; this position shall also be assigned to service indications or labels, if any, which may be located beneath the sender's address; the items shall be closed by completely sticking down the sealing flap of the envelope;

...

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

2020.1

Paragraph 1, a, ii. Amend as follows:

ii items in envelopes with transparent panels:
dimensions, weight and thickness of items in ordinary envelopes;
in addition to the general conditions of admission set out in article 123 of the Detailed Regulations, such items shall satisfy the following conditions:
the transparent panel for the address of the addressee shall be at least:
40 mm from the top edge of the envelope (tolerance 2 mm);
15 mm from the right-hand edge;
15 mm from the left-hand edge;
15 mm from the bottom edge;
the panel may not be bordered by a coloured band or frame;

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2523.1.

NEW ZEALAND

2020.2

Paragraph 1, a, iii. Amend as follows:

iii all items in envelopes:
the sender's address, when it appears on the front, shall be placed in the top left-hand corner except as provided for in article 123, paragraph 1, e, of the Detailed Regulations; this position shall also be assigned to service indications or labels, if any, which may be located beneath the sender's address; the items shall be closed by completely sticking down the sealing flap of the envelope;

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2523.2 which provides for the address of the sender to also appear in the panel of envelopes with transparent panels.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

2020.3

Paragraph 1, a. Amend as follows:

i (present subparagraph iii);
ii (present subparagraph i);
iii (present subparagraph ii amended as follows):
items in envelopes with transparent panels:
dimensions, weight and thickness of items in ordinary envelopes; in addition to the general conditions of admission set out in article 123 of the Detailed Regulations, such items shall satisfy the following conditions:

the transparent panel shall be at least:
40 mm from the top edge of the envelope (tolerance 2 mm);
15 mm from the right-hand edge;
15 mm from the left-hand edge;
15 mm from the bottom edge;
the panel may not be bordered by a coloured band or frame;
the sender's address may show through the panel under the top edge, provided that the administration of origin allows this and that this address is clearly separated from the addressee's address and that it does not result in any inconvenience in handling the items;

Reasons. — Items in envelopes with transparent panels are at present accepted as standardized items only if the sender's address, when it appears on the front, is placed in the top left-hand corner.
However, the main purpose of placing items in envelopes with transparent panels is so that the sender does not have to write the addressee's address on the envelope or print the sender's address thereon. The present provision of article 20, paragraph 1, a, iii, however, obliges the sender of standard-sized envelopes with transparent panels, if he wishes to benefit from the charges applicable to standardized items, to give the sender's address either on the back or in the top left-hand corner of the front.
Placing the sender's address in the top left-hand corner of the front of the envelope is certainly to be preferred, from the operational point of view, to placing it in the panel, because, when an item has to be returned, it is usually easier to make out the sender's address (which is then the new addressee's address) on the front of the envelope than in the panel.
However, a clearly visible sender's address in the panel is to be preferred to a sender's address on the back of the item, because, in the latter case, the item has to be turned over each time to find the return address.
Placing the sender's address in the panel has, from the point of view of office organization and document production, such considerable advantages that it is recommended in some countries for sheets of writing paper to be sent in envelopes with transparent panels. Printing the sender's address in the area reserved for the address on a sheet of writing paper or a form so that it appears in the panel when envelopes with transparent panels are used, has the advantage that envelopes not bearing the sender's address can be used. This cuts printing costs and may mean, particularly for businesses, authorities, etc, with branches or offices in many different places, considerable rationalization in purchasing and storing envelopes, because the same envelopes can be used by all offices which may be "senders". In the case of items which have the sender's address in the panel only, there is more space left in the top left-hand corner for service instructions or labels concerning particular types of dispatch (eg, by airmail, express).
To avoid any hindrance to manual and, above all, automatic treatment of items, a formal opinion concerning the provision to be supplemented on the lines set out above (see proposal 2000.2) is submitted to Congress for adoption.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland.

Article 21

Perishable biological substances. Radioactive materials

1 Perishable biological substances and radioactive materials made up and packed in accordance with the respective provisions of the Detailed Regulations shall be subject to the tariff for letters and to registration. Their admission shall be restricted to those member countries whose postal administrations have declared their willingness to admit such items, whether reciprocally or in one direction only. Such substances shall be forwarded by the quickest route, normally by air, subject to payment of the corresponding air surcharges.

...

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2021.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Perishable biological substances and radioactive materials made up and packed in accordance with the respective provisions of the Detailed Regulations shall be subject to the tariff for letters and to registration, or they may be dispatched using new services created between participating countries under the authority of article 6. Their admission shall be restricted to those member countries whose postal administrations have declared their willingness to admit such items, whether reciprocally or in one direction only. Such substances shall be forwarded by the quickest route, normally by air, subject to payment of the corresponding air surcharges.

Reasons. – Since transmission time is important when shipping perishable biological substances and radioactive materials, the most expeditious international service should be available for these items.

Article 22

Items wrongly admitted

1 Apart from the exceptions provided for in the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, items not fulfilling the conditions laid down in articles 19 and 21 and the Detailed Regulations shall not be admitted. Such items which have been wrongly admitted shall be returned to the administration of origin. Nevertheless, the administration of destination shall be authorized to deliver them to the addressees. In that event it shall collect on them, as necessary, the charges prescribed for the category of the letter post to which they belong by reason of their method of closure, contents, weight or size. Items of which the weight exceeds the maximum limits laid down in article 19, paragraph 1, may be charged according to their actual weight.

...

ITALY 2022.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Apart from the exceptions provided for in the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, items not fulfilling the conditions laid down in articles 19 and 21 and the Detailed Regulations shall not be admitted. Such items which have been wrongly admitted shall be returned to the administration of origin. Nevertheless, the administration of destination shall be authorized to deliver them to the addressees. In that event it shall collect on them, as necessary, the charges prescribed for the category of the letter post to which they belong by reason of their method of closure, contents, weight or size. If in addition the weight of the items exceeds the maximum limits laid down in article 19, paragraph 1, the administration of destination may charge for them according to their actual weight by applying a supplementary charge equal to the international charge for an item of the weight corresponding to the excess noted.

Reasons. – The last sentence of paragraph 1 of article 22, while stating that items exceeding the maximum weight limits laid down in article 19, paragraph 1, may be charged according to their actual weight, fails to specify how the charge should be made.
The proposed amendment would seem to rectify this omission.

Article 28

Methods of denoting prepayment

1 Prepayment shall be denoted by means of any of the following methods:

a postage stamps, valid in the country or origin, printed or affixed;

b impressions of officially approved franking machines operating under the direct supervision of the postal administration;

c impressions made by a printing press or other printing or stamping process when such system is authorized by the regulations of the administration of origin;

d inscription "Abonnement-poste" and prepayment according to one of the methods laid down in subparagraphs a to c for newspapers and periodicals sent under the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement.

2 Prepayment of printed papers for the same addressee at the same address which are inserted in a special bag shall be denoted by one of the methods referred to in paragraph 1 and the total amount shown on the address label on the bag.

CANADA 2028.1

Paragraph 1, d. Amend as follows:

d inscription "Abonnement-poste" or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination and prepayment according to one of the methods laid down in subparagraphs a to c for newspapers and periodicals sent under the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement.

Reasons. — At present, the provisions governing the use of languages other than French on service instructions and labels are confused and somewhat contradictory. There are a number of articles in the Convention and its Detailed Regulations which contain rules regarding the matter, in addition to article 10 — Forms, of the Convention. A number of variants can be identified, including the following:

a no mention that a translation is acceptable:
articles 28, para 1, d; 72; 113, para 1, h; 135, para 1; 137, para 6; 138, para 1; 139, para 1 and 143, para 1;

b the equivalent of French in another language:
article 125, para 2;

c the equivalent of French in any language:
article 126, para 7;

d the equivalent of French in a language known in the country of destination:
articles 122, para 2; 126, para 4 and 130, para 1;

e the equivalent of French in the language of the country of origin:
articles 68, para 3; 117, para 1; 131, paras 1 and 6; and 195.

We have been unable to fathom a rationale for these differences. It may well be that they were adopted by succeeding Congresses, without a full examination of all such provisions being made.

It would seem highly desirable, both from the point of view of postal customers and that of postal administrations, to achieve greater uniformity as regards these provisions. This is the purpose of the present proposal, and of the many related ones which have been put forward.

While a number of possible ways of achieving such standardization exist, it was deemed appropriate to specify that the language used, as an alternative to French, must be known in both the countries of origin and of destination. Since such service instructions and labels are important to postal operations in each of the administrations concerned, it follows that each needs to understand them readily, to avoid processing delays.

Administrations would indicate in the Compendium of Information for the Convention which language(s), in addition to French, their service can deal with. This Compendium presently contains a similar point regarding customs documentation (13.3).

The proposal is in no way meant to restrict the use of labels bearing French *and* another language. On the contrary, administrations should be encouraged to prepare such labels and to recommend their use to customers. This proposal is aimed primarily at easing to the degree possible the customer's task when he or she writes in such instructions and endorsements (for example "Printed paper" or "Airmail").

Related proposals: 4068.1; 4072.1; 2513.2; 2515.1; 3517.1; 2519.1; 2520.1; 2521.2; 2522.2; 2525.1; 2526.1; 2530.1; 2531.1; 2534.1; 3535.1; 3536.1; 2537.1; 3538.1; 3539.1; 3540.1; 3543.2; 2588.1; 2589.1; 4595.1; 4596.1.

AUSTRIA

2028.2

Insert in paragraph 1, after a, the following abis:

abis postal prepayment impressions dispensed by automatic vending machines installed by postal administrations;

Reasons. — Automatic vending machines dispensing postal prepayment impressions have been operating in a number of administrations for several years now. With the aid of a special device, the user can obtain not only a few generally used standard values but also, upon introduction of the corresponding amount, a prepayment impression of any value; these impressions, printed on labels, are stuck by the user on the items to be prepaid in order to denote correct prepayment to the value shown on the impression, which is then cancelled by the post office by means of a date-stamp.
In circular letter 6601.3(B 2)142 of 29 January 1982, the International Bureau stressed that the prepayment impressions concerned are not to be regarded as postage stamps; however, they are not included among the methods of denoting prepayment mentioned in article 28 of the Convention. (In the opinion of the International Bureau, they are "placed on the same footing as franking-machine prepayment impressions".)
However, as automatic vending machines dispensing prepayment impressions have proved their worth in practice and the postal services of the countries using them can hardly do without them any more, article 28 of the Convention should be supplemented accordingly.

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Luxembourg.

Article 31

International reply coupons

1 Postal administrations shall be permitted to sell international reply coupons issued by the International Bureau and to limit their sale in accordance with their internal legislation.

2 The value of the reply coupon shall be 1.50 francs and the selling price fixed by the administrations concerned may not be less than this value.

3 Reply coupons shall be exchangeable in any member country for one or more postage stamps representing the minimum postage prepayable on an unregistered letter sent abroad by surface mail. If the regulations of the administration of the country of exchange permit, reply coupons shall also be exchangeable for postal stationery. When a sufficient number of reply coupons are presented, administrations shall be required to supply the postage stamps necessary for the minimum postage prepayable on an unregistered letter for dispatch by air as a surcharged item.

4 The administration of a member country may, in addition, reserve the right to require the reply coupons and the items to be prepaid in exchange for those reply coupons to be presented at the same time.

CANADA 2031.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Reply coupons shall be exchangeable in any member country for one or more postage stamps representing the minimum postage prepayable on an unregistered letter sent abroad by surface mail. If the regulations of the administration of the country of exchange permit, reply coupons shall also be exchangeable for postal stationery. When a sufficient number of reply coupons are presented, administrations shall be required to supply the postage stamps necessary for the minimum postage prepayable on an unregistered letter at weight steps up to and including 20 grammes for dispatch by air as a surcharged or an unsurcharged item.

Reasons. — The present provisions regarding the exchange of international reply coupons for the postage stamps necessary to prepay air letters in effect specify that they are accepted only up to the first weight step set by the postal administration exchanging the international reply coupons. In some cases, first weight steps for air letters may be as low as 5 or 10 grammes.
Increasingly, postal customers are making use of air letters for both personal and business reasons. Many such letters weigh closer to 20 grammes than to 5 or 10 grammes. It is felt that article 31 should reflect this reality by prescribing that international reply coupons may be exchanged for prepayment of both surface and air letters up to 20 grammes.
Naturally, prepayment of air letters may require more international reply coupons than that of surface letters. Administrations would notify (as at present) in the List of Air Surcharges, the number of coupons required to prepay air letters at each weight step applicable up to and including 20 grammes (by groups of countries of destination if applicable).
Such a measure would achieve greater uniformity and would enhance the international reply coupon service. It would still permit administrations to receive the compensation they deem to be required in each case. Also, the provision should apply to unsurcharged letters as well. In Canada, for example, no surcharge is collected for air letters.

BELGIUM, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, FED REP OF, GREAT BRITAIN, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN 2031.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The value of the reply coupon shall be the same as the upper limit given in article 19, paragraph 1, for the charge for a letter of 20 grammes. The selling price fixed by the administrations concerned may not be less than this value.

Reasons. — To avoid having to amend article 31 in future to set the value of the reply coupon, it is proposed to take as a reference the upper limit prescribed for the charge for a letter of 20 grammes.
The value set by the Rio de Janeiro Congress was, in fact, the same as that upper limit.

Article 36

Prohibitions

...

3 Apart from the exceptions provided for in the Detailed Regulations, printed papers, literature for the blind and small packets:

a shall not bear any inscription or contain any document having the character of current and personal correspondence;

b shall not contain any postage stamp or form of prepayment, whether cancelled or not, or any paper representing a monetary value.

4 The insertion in letter-post items of the following articles shall be prohibited:

a articles which, by their nature may cause the dangers or damage mentioned in paragraph 1;

b narcotics and psychotropic substances;

c live animals, except:

i bees, leeches and silk-worms;

ii parasites and destroyers of noxious insects intended for the control of those insects and exchanged between officially recognized institutions;

however, the exceptions mentioned in i and ii shall not apply to insured letters;

d explosive, flammable or other dangerous substances; nevertheless, the perishable biological substances and radioactive substances mentioned in article 21 shall not come within this prohibition;

e obscene or immoral articles;

f articles of which the importation and circulation is prohibited in the country of destination.

5 Items containing articles mentioned in paragraph 4 which have been wrongly admitted to the post shall be dealt with according to the legislation of the country of the administration establishing their presence. Letters may not contain documents having the character of current and personal correspondence exchanged between persons other than the sender and the addressee or persons living with them. If the administration of the country of origin or destination discovers the presence of such documents, it shall deal with them according to its legislation.

...

7 When an item wrongly admitted to the post is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the administration of origin shall be notified without delay how it has been dealt with.

...

MADAGASCAR 2036.1

Amend the title as follows:

Prohibitions. Undeliverable items

(Text unchanged.)

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3035.1.

SWITZERLAND 2036.2

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Apart from the exceptions provided for in the Detailed Regulations, printed papers, literature for the blind and small packets:

a shall not bear any inscription or contain any document having the character of current and personal correspondence;

b shall not contain any postage stamp or form of prepayment, whether cancelled or not, or any paper representing a monetary value;

however, the administration of origin may, notwithstanding subparagraph a, admit documents having the character of current and personal correspondence.

Reasons. — This facility meets an obvious need of customers who find it difficult to understand why their items, particularly if they are gifts, cannot be accompanied by a personal message. The administration of posting should have the freedom to accept personal communications in small packets.
The administration of origin already decides (article 130, paragraph 3, of the Detailed Regulations) whether the contents of a small packet consist of personal communication or not, for example when the item contains business papers or tape recordings. Furthermore, it is this administration which takes the risk of a possible loss of revenue. The danger that small packets containing personal communications may compete with letters is highly improbable as, by their nature, small packets offer a method of sending small quantities of goods and not documents having the character of current and personal correspondence. In addition, the total transmission time of small packets from the country of origin to the country of destination is longer than that of letters, since small packets are always subject to customs clearance. The same applies to delivery, in which these items do not have the priority given to letters.
In most countries only postal administrations, by virtue of the monopoly, are entitled to convey personal communications. By allowing such communications to be sent with items containing goods, the customers are given a facility which no competitor of the Post can offer them. This commercial aspect of the problem should not be ignored. It is up to postal administrations to take the wishes of their customers into account or even to anticipate them if they want to keep their share of the market. Some administrations, such as Switzerland, already accept personal communications in small packets intended for countries with which they have concluded bilateral agreements. The experience has been conclusive. (See also proposal 2530.2 for amending article 130, paragraph 3, of the Convention.)

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2036.3

Insert the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis Each administration shall make every effort to ensure that the information concerning the prohibitions of its country, referred to in paragraph 4, f, and communicated to the International Bureau in accordance with the Detailed Regulations, is kept up to date and stated in a clear, specific and detailed manner.

Reasons. — This proposal is intended to require the member postal administrations to maximize their efforts to clarify the nature of the prohibitions established under their national laws and regulations and to provide prompt notice of changes or additions to those prohibitions. Additional clarity and detail would enable administrations of origin to provide senders with the information and assistance necessary to ensure compliance with the prohibitions in force in other countries. Providing senders with more up-to-date and specific information would help to reduce the number of prohibited mailings, thereby reducing the time and effort expended by postal administrations in documenting the return or seizure of postal items containing prohibited articles and in processing inquiries concerning such items.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2036.4

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 When an item wrongly admitted to the post is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the administration of origin shall be notified without delay how it has been dealt with. This notification shall specify the prohibitions and shall list the specific articles contained in the item which required its seizure.

Reasons. — The notification of the specific prohibitions and articles which gave rise to the seizure of an item would enable the administration of origin to give a full explanation to the sender regarding the reason for the seizure. This would help the administration of origin to enforce the prohibitions of the country of destination and would help the sender to avoid sending articles which violate the customs or other regulations of destination countries.

SWEDEN

2036.5

Paragraph 7. Supplement as follows:

7 When an item wrongly admitted to the post is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the administration of origin shall be notified without delay how it has been dealt with. The administration of origin shall also be advised if the contents or part thereof are seized by the competent authorities.

Reasons. — If the item is actually delivered to the addressee but without its contents or with reduced contents in application of the legislation of the country of destination, it is nevertheless very useful for the administration of origin to be informed of such intervention. In this way, it can if necessary inform users about the practical application of certain import regulations enforced by the country of destination which are not always clear from the "List of Prohibited Articles".

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland.

BELGIUM

2036.6

Amendment to proposal 2036.4

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 When an item wrongly admitted to the post is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the administration of origin shall be notified without delay how it has been dealt with. This notification shall clearly indicate the prohibition under which the item falls and the articles which gave rise to its seizure.

Reasons. — This amendment suggests a text which expresses the idea contained in proposal 2036.4 more clearly and more accurately.

Article 37

Customs control

The postal administrations of the countries of origin and destination shall be authorized to submit letter-post items to customs control, according to the legislation of those countries, and, if necessary, to open them officially.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 2037.1

Amend as follows:

The postal administrations of the countries of origin and destination shall be authorized to submit letter-post items to customs control, according to the legislation of those countries /.../.

Reasons. — In this article concerning customs control of letter-post items, there should be no question of authorizing or not authorizing the administrations to open such items officially. The present provision contradicts the domestic legislation of numerous countries and often creates confusion in customs control operations. We therefore propose that "and, if necessary, to open them officially" be deleted from the text.

Article 46

Insured letters. Insured value

1 In principle, the amount of the insured value shall be unlimited.

2 Nevertheless, every administration may limit the insured value, so far as it is concerned, to an amount which may not be less than 5000 francs, or to the amount adopted in its internal service if that amount is less than 5000 francs.

...

FINLAND 2046.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Nevertheless, every administration may limit the insured value, so far as it is concerned, to an amount which may not be less than 7000 francs, or to the amount adopted in its internal service if that amount is less than 7000 francs.

Reasons. — The need to raise the amount of the insured value arises from the general depreciation of national currencies and the effort to be made to increase insured letter traffic by adopting higher amounts. At the same time, users are less likely to use other competitive means of transport.

Supported by. — Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 50

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations. Registered items

...

2 Total theft of or total damage to the contents of registered items shall be equated with the loss thereof, provided that the packing was recognized as sufficient to guarantee the contents effectively against accidental risks of theft or damage and that the irregularities in question were established before delivery of the item was taken by the addressee, or by the sender in the case of return to origin.

...

4 If a registered letter is lost, the sender shall be entitled to an indemnity the amount of which shall be fixed at 60 francs per item. This amount may be raised to 300 francs for each special bag of printed papers such as are mentioned in article 19, paragraph 8, sent registered.

...

KOREA (REP) 2050.1

Add the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis When an indemnity is due for the loss, total theft or total damage of a registered item, the sender, or by application of paragraph 5, the addressee or a third person, shall also be entitled to repayment of the charges and fees paid.

Reasons. — In order to ensure the uniform development and interpretation of the rules governing liability, this proposal makes the new provision analogous to that of article 51, paragraph 6, of the Convention and of article 39, paragraph 6, of the Postal Parcels Agreement, thus guaranteeing reasonable compensation for the loss, total theft or total damage of registered items. The amount of indemnity referred to in this article, paragraph 4, can hardly make up for the various charges including air surcharge especially in the case of an item in a high weight step carried over a long distance.

GERMAN DEM REP 2050.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Total theft of or total damage to the contents of registered items shall be equated with the loss thereof, provided that the packing was recognized as sufficient to guarantee the contents effectively against accidental risks of theft or damage. /.../

Reasons. — It is proposed that the words "... and that the irregularities in question were established before delivery of the item was taken by the addressee, or by the sender in the case of return to origin." be deleted.
In many cases, total damage or total theft of the contents of a registered item can be established by the addressee only *after* delivery of the item has been taken and *after* the item has been opened. In addition, in the parcel-post service there is, for the same situation, no provision which is as restrictive as that at present existing for registered items.

GERMAN DEM REP

2050.3

After paragraph 4 add the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis If the sender claims an amount lower than the standard indemnity, he shall not receive more than the sum requested. In this case he shall receive, in addition, the transport costs up to the amount of the standard indemnity. In all cases, the registration charge shall remain with the administration of origin.

Reasons. — This procedure, the possibility of which is admitted by annotation 10 to article 50, is already being widely applied although there is no corresponding provision in the Convention. The inclusion of such a provision in article 50 would create an unambiguous legal situation.
In addition, the inclusion of the final sentence would fill a gap in the existing provisions.

GREAT BRITAIN, NORWAY

2050.4

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 If a registered letter is lost, the sender shall be entitled to an indemnity the amount of which shall be fixed at 100 francs per item. This amount may be raised to 500 francs for each special bag of printed papers such as are mentioned in article 19, paragraph 8, sent registered.

Reasons. — Although the indemnities payable for a registered letter and for a special bag were raised to 60 francs and 300 francs respectively at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, it is felt that a further, more substantial, increase is now warranted to bring these amounts into line with price levels in general which have risen considerably since 1979.

Supported by. — Austria, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 51

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations. Insured letters

...

5 The indemnity shall be calculated according to the current price, converted into gold francs, of articles of value of the same kind, at the place and time at which they were accepted for conveyance; failing a current price, the indemnity shall be calculated according to the ordinary value of articles whose value is assessed on the same bases.

6 When an indemnity is due for the loss, total theft or total damage of an insured letter, the sender, or, by application of paragraph 4, the addressee, shall also be entitled to repayment of the charges and fees paid, with the exception of the insurance charge which shall be retained in every case by the administration of origin.

...

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP

2051.1

Add the following paragraph 5bis:

5bis Notwithstanding paragraph 5, the administration of destination may, if it cannot obtain from the administration of origin the current price or the ordinary value of the articles that have been lost, establish the value of these articles itself according to the prices in force in its country.

Reasons. — The purpose of this proposal is to speed up the processing of inquiries, in particular, the making of decisions regarding the amount of the indemnity to be paid to the claimant.

PAKISTAN

2051.2

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 When an indemnity is due for the loss, total theft or total damage of an insured letter, the sender, or, by application of paragraph 4, the addressee, shall also be entitled to repayment of the charges and fees paid /.../.

Reasons. — The sender or the addressee should be entitled to repayment of all charges and fees paid in the case of loss, theft or total damage. This proposal is based on equity.

Article 52

Non-liability of postal administrations. Registered items

1 Postal administrations shall cease to be liable for registered items which they have delivered according either to the conditions laid down in their regulations for items of the same kind or to those set out in article 11, paragraph 3.

2 They shall not be liable:

i for the loss of registered items:
   - a in cases of force majeure. The administration in whose service the loss occurred shall decide, according to the laws of its country, whether the loss is due to circumstances amounting to a case of force majeure; these circumstances shall be communicated to the administration of the country of origin if the latter administration so requests. Nevertheless, the administration of the dispatching country shall still be liable if it has undertaken to cover risks of force majeure (article 50, paragraph 3);
   - b when they cannot account for items owing to the destruction of official records by force majeure, provided that proof of their liability has not been otherwise produced;
   - c when the sender has made no inquiry within the period prescribed in article 42, paragraph 1;

ii for registered items which, as notified by the administration of the country of destination, have been detained or seized under the legislation of that country;

iii for registered items confiscated or destroyed by the competent authority in the case of items whose contents fall within the prohibitions specified in article 36, paragraphs 2, 3, b, and 4;

iv for reigistered items which have suffered damage arising from the nature of the contents of the item.

3 Postal administrations shall accept no liability for customs declarations in whatever form these are made, nor for decisions taken by the Customs in accordance with article 36, paragraph 4, f, on examination of letter-post items submitted to customs control.

GERMAN DEM REP

2052.1

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 Postal administrations shall cease to be liable for registered items which they have delivered according either to the conditions laid down in their regulations for items of the same kind or to those set out in article 11, paragraph 3; liability shall, however, be maintained:

a when total theft or total damage is discovered either before delivery or at the time of delivery of the registered item or when, internal legislation permitting, the addressee, or the sender if it is returned to origin, makes reservations in taking delivery of a totally rifled or totally damaged item;

b when the addressee or, in the case of return to origin, the sender, although having given a proper discharge, notifies the delivery administration of the registered item without delay that he has found damage and furnishes proof that the total theft or total damage did not occur after delivery.

2 Postal administrations shall not be liable:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — The 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress decided, among other things, that the total theft of or total damage to the contents of a registered item was equivalent to the loss of the item and entailed the liability of administrations. Accordingly, this proposal seeks to apply to registered items the similar provisions regarding insured letters (article 53, paragraph 1, a and b, of the Convention) and parcels (article 40, paragraph 1, a and b, of the Postal Parcels Agreement) and the relevant procedures laid down in the corresponding Detailed Regulations.
This would fill a gap in current practice — the problem was addressed in the comments of the International Bureau published in the Report on the work of the Union for 1981 (section 5.3.2.2), in reply to a question — particularly since administrations have the same procedure for parcels up to 5 kg, ie with the same material liability of 60 gold francs as for registered items (article 39, paragraph 3, b, of the Postal Parcels Agreement).
To define the liability between administrations, it has become necessary in this case for the office noting the irregularity to prepare, in the same way as for the postal parcels service, a formal report in the form of the specimen CP 34/CP 14. (See proposals 2565.4 and 2565.91.)

CHILE

2052.2

Paragraph 2, i. Add the following subparagraph cbis.

cbis when the addressee or, in the case of return to origin, the sender, has made no inquiry during or immediately after taking delivery of totally rifled or damaged items;

Reasons. —
1 Consequence of proposal 3042.1.
2 A regulation should be envisaged to emphasize the fact that administrations will not be liable when users have made no inquiries in respect of totally rifled or damaged items within the prescribed period.
3 Harmonization with what is laid down, for similar cases, in article 40, paragraph 1, a, of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Article 54

Sender's liability

1 The sender of a letter-post item shall be liable, within the same limits as administrations themselves, for any damage caused to other postal items as a result of the dispatch of articles not acceptable for conveyance or by the non-observance of the condtions of acceptance, provided there has been no fault or negligence on the part of administrations or carriers.

2 The acceptance by the office of posting of such an item shall not relieve the sender of his liability.

3 An administration which finds damage that is due to the fault of the sender shall inform the administration of origin, whose responsibility it is to take action against the sender where appropriate.

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP) 2054.1

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Liability for any damage to other postal items and harm to personnel caused by an item containing perishable biological substances or radioactive materials as well as the resultant consequences shall rest exclusively with the duly authorized sender.

Reasons. — It must be expressly stated that the sender of an item containing perishable biological substances or radioactive materials shall bear exclusive liability for any damage caused by such an item as well as the resultant consequences. This proposal fills a gap with respect to the special liability borne by senders of dangerous items (see also proposal 5041.1).

Article 55

Determination of liability between postal administrations. Registered items

...

2 Until the contrary is proved, and subject to paragraph 3, an intermediate administration or administration of destination shall be relieved of all liability:

a when it has observed article 4 and the provisions for inspection of mails and establishment of irregularities;

b when it can prove that it was not informed of the inquiry until after the destruction of the official records relating to the item in question, the period of retention prescribed in article 107 of the Detailed Regulations having expired; this reservation shall not prejudice the rights of the applicant;

c when, in the case of individual entry of registered items, correct delivery of the lost item cannot be proved because the administration of origin did not observe article 157, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations concerning the detailed entry of reigstered items on the C 12 letter bill or on the C 13 special lists.

3 If, however, the loss occurs in course of conveyance without it being possible to establish in which country's territory or service it happened, the administrations concerned shall bear the loss equally.

...

BRAZIL 2055.1

Create the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis When the loss occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 82, paragraph 1, shall reimburse the administration of origin for the indemnity paid to the sender. It shall be for the former administration to recover this amount from the air carrier in question. Where the administration of origin settles the conveyance dues direct with the air carrier in virtue of article 82, paragraph 2, it shall itself seek reimbursement of the indemnity from the air carrier.

Reasons. — The arrangements proposed in paragraph 2bis are already laid down for parcels in article 42, paragraph 3, of the Postal Parcels Agreement; they may also be applied by analogy to letter-post registered items without inconvenience.

GERMANY, FED REP OF 2055.2

Insert the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis When the loss occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 82, paragraph 1, shall reimburse the administration of origin for the indemnity paid to the sender. It shall be for the former administration to recover this amount from the carrier in question. Where the administration of origin settles the conveyance dues direct with the air carrier in virtue of article 82, paragraph 2, it shall itself seek reimbursement of this indemnity from this carrier.

Reasons. — Article 56, paragraph 3 (Insured letters), of the Convention and article 42, paragraph 3 (Postal Parcels), contain provisions relating to the right of recourse against an air carrier whose services have been used. These is no such provision in article 55 concerning registered items.
As air carriers are also liable for the loss of registered items, article 55 should be supplemented by an equivalent provision.

Supported by. — Austria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Article 56

Determination of liability between postal administrations. Insured letters

...

3 When the loss, theft or damage occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 82, paragraph 1, shall reimburse the administration of origin for the indemnity paid to the sender, subject to article 1, paragraph 3, and paragraph 6 of this article. It shall be for the former administration to recover this amount from the air carrier in question. Where the administration of origin settles the conveyance dues direct with the air carrier in virtue of article 82, paragraph 2, it shall itself seek reimbursement of the indemnity from the air carrier.

...

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP) **2056.1**

Paragraph 3. Delete (transferred to article 56bis).

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2056.91.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP) **2056.91**

Create the following new article (transfer of article 56, paragraph 3):

Article 56bis

Determination of liability between postal administrations and air carriers. Insured letters

When the loss, theft or damage occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 82, paragraph 1, shall reimburse the administration of origin for the indemnity paid to the sender, subject to article 1, paragraph 3, and paragraph 6 of article 56. It shall be for the former administration to recover this amount from the air carrier in question. Where the administration of origin settles the conveyance dues direct with the air carrier in virtue of article 82, paragraph 2, it shall itself seek reimbursement of the indemnity from the air carrier.

Reasons. — Because of the importance of determining the liability between postal administrations and air carriers, a separate article should be devoted to this subject.

Article 57

Payment of indemnity

...

2 This payment shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of six months from the day following the day of inquiry.

3 When the administration responsible for the payment does not undertake to cover risks of force majeure and when, at the end of the period prescribed in paragraph 2, the question of whether the loss is due to such causes has not been decided, it may, exceptionally, postpone payment of the indemnity for another six months.

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed five months to pass:

- without finally settling the matter, or
- without informing the administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, that the loss appeared to be due to a case of force majeure, or that the item had been detained, confiscated or destroyed by the competent authority because of the nature of its contents or seized under the legislation of the country of destination.

NIGERIA 2057.1

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. Amend as follows:

2 This payment shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest within a period of nine months from the day following the day of inquiry.

3 When the administration responsible for the payment does not undertake to cover risks of force majeure and when, at the end of the period prescribed in paragraph 2, the question of whether the loss is due to such causes has not been decided, it may, exceptionally, postpone payment of the indemnity for /.../ six months.

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed /.../ eight months to pass:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — In developing countries, experience has shown that the present period of six months is too short for successful termination of international inquiries. Speedy inquiries in these administrations are inhibited by limited infrastructural and transport facilities. Consequently they fall liable to pay indemnities on unconcluded inquiries because of the time limit.

AUSTRALIA 2057.2

Paragraphs 2 and 4. Amend as follows:

2 This payment shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of six months from the day following the date shown on the inquiry form.

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed five months from the day following the date shown on the inquiry form to pass: ...
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — Annotation 1 to this article refers to the International Bureau opinion regarding the day of inquiry and the application of the five-month period. Because of the importance of the "day of inquiry" in handling inquiries and the correct application of the five-month period, it is considered necessary to include, in the article, the definition of the "day of inquiry".

Article 85

Conditions of approval of proposals concerning the Convention and its Detailed Regulations

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Convention and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting. At least half of the member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

2 To become effective, proposals introduced between Congresses relating to this Convention and its Detailed Regulations must obtain:

a unanimity of votes if they involve amendments to articles 1 to 17 (part I), 18 to 23, 24, paragraph 1, h, p, q, r and s, 27, 30, 36, paragraphs 2, 3 and 5, 43 to 48, 50 to 66 (part II), 85 and 86 (part IV) of the Convention, to any of the articles of its Final Protocol or to articles 102 to 104, 105, paragraph 1, 126, 150, 151, paragraphs 1 and 3, 170, 182 to 184 and 220 of its Detailed Regulations;

b two thirds of the votes if they involve amendments of substance to provisions other than those mentioned under a;

c a majority of the votes if they involve:

i drafting amendments to the provisions of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations other than those mentioned under a;

ii interpretation of the provisions of the Convention, its Final Protocol and its Detailed Regulations, except in case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.

ARGENTINA 2085.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows and add the following paragraph 1bis:

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Convention /.../ must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting. At least half of the member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

1bis Proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations shall be submitted to the Executive Council. To become effective, they must be approved by a majority of its members.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 1022.1 and 1502.1.
For the amendment of the Detailed Regulations covered by paragraph 1bis, stricter requirements than at present are imposed, as the matter would come under the jurisdiction of the Executive Council.

CONVENTION, FINAL PROTOCOL (REGULATORY ASPECTS)

Article I

Ownership of postal items

1 Article 5 shall not apply to Australia, the State of Bahrain, Barbados, the Republic of Botswana, Canada, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Fiji, the Republic of the Gambia, Ghana, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Overseas Territories for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, the Republic of Kenya, Kuwait, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, the Republic of Nauru, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Seychelles, the Republic of Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Yemen Arab Republic and the Republic of Zambia.

2 Nor shall that article apply to the Kingdom of Denmark, whose internal legislation does not allow withdrawal from the post or alteration of the address of correspondence, at the request of the sender, from the time when the addressee has been informed of the arrival of an item addressed to him.

ZIMBABWE

2301.1

Paragraph 1. Add in alphabetical order "Zimbabwe".

Reasons. — Article 5 of the Convention does not apply to Zimbabwe because internal legislation decrees that a postal article shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post from the time of its delivery to a post office and until it is delivered to the person to whom it is addressed or returned to the sender or otherwise disposed of under the provisions of the Act.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, VANUATU

2301.2

Paragraph 1. Add, in their order, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to the present text.

Reasons. — The postal administrations of the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are unable to comply with the provisions of article 5.

Article II

Exceptions to the exemption of literature for the blind from postal charges

1 Notwithstanding article 17, the postal administrations of the Overseas Territory of St Vincent for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible, the Philippines, Portugal and Turkey, which do not concede exemption from postal charges to literature for the blind in their internal service, may collect the postage and special charges mentioned in article 17 which may not, however, exceed those in their internal service.

2 Notwithstanding article 17, the administrations of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan and the United States of America may collect the special charges listed in article 24, paragraph 1, and the charge for cash-on-delivery which are applied to literature for the blind in their internal service.

BYELORUSSIA, INDIA, INDONESIA, LEBANON, UKRAINE, USSR, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

2302.1/Rev 3

Add the following paragraph 3:

3 Notwithstanding articles 17 and 19 of the Convention and article 129, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations, the postal administrations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Yemen Arab Republic shall admit sound recordings as literature for the blind only if these are sent by, or addressed to, an officially recognized institute for the blind.

Reasons. — The postal administrations of these countries cannot admit this category of items as literature for the blind.

Article V

Exception concerning the dimensions of items in envelopes

The administrations of Canada, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and the United States of America shall not be obliged to discourage the use of envelopes whose format exceeds the recommended dimensions when those envelopes are widely used in their countries.

DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN

2305.1

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and add the following paragraph 2:

1 The administrations of Canada, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and the United States of America shall not be obliged to discourage the use of envelopes whose format exceeds the recommended dimensions when those envelopes are widely used in their countries.

2 Notwithstanding article 20, paragraph 1, a, i, the administrations of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden shall have the option of considering as standardized items those items with maximum dimensions not exceeding 162 x 235 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm.

Reasons. — At the request of the ISO, the 1979–1984 CCPS considered whether the maximum dimensions of standardized items should be increased to include the ISO C 5 size (162 x 229 mm). After inquiring among members of Joint Group A 1/A 2/A 3, the CCPS concluded that there is probably not a majority in favour of such an obligatory increase since the C 5 size is not used very much in a large number of countries and, moreover, since the administrations hesitate to change the dimensions on which their mechanized operations for sorting letter-post items are based.
Nevertheless, there are a number of countries — including the countries which sponsored this proposal — in which the use of the C 5 size is very widespread. This stems from the fact that this size is widely recommended for modern office management systems, for example those based on the computer, and by standardization bodies. In these countries, the postal administrations cannot impose standardized sizes suited to the Post but must adapt to the needs of the clientele. The C 5 size is included in the standardized sizes recommended by the Post and it can be processed in the mechanized sorting facilities. It would be anomalous for these administrations to consider the C 5 size non-standardized in postal traffic from abroad which is of minor importance compared with the traffic of the domestic service.
Consequently, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden wish, through a reservation in the Final Protocol, to be freed from the obligation of imposing the maximum dimensions of standardized UPU sizes, thereby discouraging the use of the C 5 size.

Note. — Through the modernization of office management systems, the C 5 size is already widely used in other countries as well, or will be in the near future. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden have no objection, of course, to other countries requesting the same reservation.

INDIA

2305.2

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and create the following paragraph 2:

1 The administrations of Canada, Kenya, Tanzania (United Rep), Uganda and the United States of America shall not be obliged to discourage the use of envelopes whose format exceeds the recommended dimensions when those envelopes are widely used in their countries.

2 The administration of India shall not be obliged to discourage the use of envelopes whose format is larger or smaller than the recommended dimensions when those envelopes are widely used in its service.

Reasons. — On account of national regulations which permit the use of bigger or smaller envelope formats.

Article VI

Small packets

The obligation to participate in the exchange of small packets exceeding 500 g in weight shall not apply to the administrations of Australia, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Cuba and Papua New Guinea which find it impossible to operate such an exchange.

ARGENTINA, BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP), BYELORUSSIA, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP), CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DEM PEOPLE'S REP OF KOREA, GERMAN DEM REP, INDIA, INDONESIA, MEXICO, POLISH PEOPLE'S REP, ROMANIA, UKRAINE, USSR

2306.1/Rev 5

Make the existing text paragraph 1 and create the following paragraph 2:

1 The obligation to participate in the exchange of small packets exceeding 500 g in weight shall not apply to the administrations of Australia, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Cuba and Papua New Guinea which find it impossible to operate such an exchange.

2 With reference to article 36, paragraph 3, the following administrations do not admit in small packets documents having the character of current and personal correspondence exchanged between the sender and the addressee or persons residing with them: Argentine Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, People's Republic of China, Republic of Cuba, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, German Democratic Republic, India, Republic of Indonesia, Mexico, Polish People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Reasons. — The internal regulations of these countries do not allow them to provide the service concerned (following the adoption of proposal 2036.2).

Article IX

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address

Article 33 shall not apply to Australia, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the State of Bahrain, Barbados, the Republic of Botswana, the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Canada, the Republic of Ecuador, Fiji, the Republic of the Gambia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to those of the Overseas Territories for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, the Republic of Kenya, Kuwait, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, the Republic of Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Seychelles, the Republic of Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the Republic of Zambia, whose legislation does not permit withdrawal from the post or alteration of address of letter-post items at the sender's request.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2309.1

Article 33 shall not apply to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic whose legislation does not permit withdrawal from the post or alteration of address of letter-post items at the sender's request.

Reasons. — The changes made to its internal legislation no longer permit withdrawal from the post or alteration or correction of address of letter-post items at the sender's request.

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP), BYELORUSSIA, CUBA, MEXICO, POLISH PEOPLE'S REP, SUDAN, UKRAINE, USSR, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP)

2310.91/Rev 3

Create the following new article:

Article Xbis

Prohibitions

1 The postal administrations of Cuba and Mexico shall not be obliged to comply with the provisions laid down in the last sentence of article 36, paragraph 7, according to which "This notification shall clearly indicate the prohibition under which the item falls and the articles which gave rise to its seizure".

2 The delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Polish People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Sudan, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen reserve, for the postal administrations of their countries, the right to provide the information about the reasons for the seizure of a postal item only within the limits of the information provided by the customs authorities and in accordance with internal legislation.

Reasons. — Paragraph 1: same reasons as for proposal 2310.91. Paragraph 2: reservation of the same type submitted by the administrations listed.

Article XI

Articles subject to customs duty

1 With reference to article 36, the postal administrations of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of El Salvador do not accept insured letters containing articles subject to customs duty.

2 With reference to article 36, the postal administrations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central Africa, Chile, the Republic of Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of El Salvador, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Nepal, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Venezuela do not accept ordinary and registered letters containing articles subject to customs duty.

3 With reference to article 36, the postal administrations of the People's Republic of Benin, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Republic of Mali, the Republic of the Niger, the Sultanate of Oman, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Upper Volta and the Yemen Arab Republic do not accept ordinary letters containing articles subject to customs duty.

4 Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 to 3, the sending of serums, vaccines and urgently required medicaments which are difficult to procure shall be permitted in all cases.

NEPAL — 2311.1/Rev 1

Create the following paragraph 5:

5 With reference to article 36, the postal administration of Nepal does not accept registered or insured letters containing currency notes or coins except by special agreement to this effect.

Reasons. — National legislation prohibits the import and export of currency notes and coins through the post except where a special agreement exists to this effect.

Article XII

Extent of liability of postal administrations

1 The postal administrations of Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, India, Ivory Coast (Rep), Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Turkey and Upper Volta shall be authorized not to apply article 50, paragraph 2.

2 The postal administration of Brazil shall be authorized not to apply article 50 with respect to liability in cases of damage.

LEBANON, NEPAL — 2312.1/Rev 1

Paragraph 1. Add Lebanon and Nepal to the existing list of countries.

Reasons. — The legislation of these countries does not allow liability for total theft of and/or total damage to registered items.

INDONESIA, MEXICO

2312.91/Rev 1

Create the following new article:

Article XIIbis

Non-liability of postal administrations. Registered items

The postal administrations of Indonesia and Mexico shall not be required to observe article 52, paragraph 1, of the Convention, as regards the maintaining of its liability in case of total rifling or damage.

Reasons. — The internal legislation of these countries does not allow them to comply with the new provisions of the article in question (adoption of the first part (subparagraph a)) of proposal 2052.1 adopted during the sixth meeting of Committee 4.

Article XIII

Payment of indemnity

The postal administrations of Bangladesh and Mexico shall not be obliged to comply with article 57, paragraph 4, of the Convention, in so far as concerns finally settling the matter within a period of five months or informing the administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, when a postal item has been detained, confiscated or destroyed by the competent authorities because of the contents, or has been seized by virtue of its domestic legislation.

MADAGASCAR

2313.1

Make the existing text paragraph 1 and create the following paragraph 2:

1 The postal administrations of Bangladesh and Mexico shall not be obliged to comply with article 57, paragraph 4, of the Convention, in so far as concerns finally settling the matter within a period of five months or informing the administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, when a postal item has been detained, confiscated or destroyed by the competent authorities because of the contents, or has been seized by virtue of its domestic legislation.

2 The postal administration of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar shall not be obliged to comply with article 57, paragraph 4, of the Convention, in so far as concerns finally settling the matter within a period of five months. Nor does it agree to the rightful claimant's being indemnified, on its behalf, by another administration upon expiry of the above-mentioned period.

Reasons. — The postal administration of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is unable to comply with the above-mentioned provisions.

NEPAL

2313.2

Add Nepal to the existing text.

Reasons. — The postal administration of Nepal is unable to comply with the provisions of article 57, paragraph 4.

GABON

2313.3

Add the Gabonese Republic to the existing text, make it paragraph 1 and create the following paragraph 2:

1 The postal administrations of Bangladesh, the Gabonese Republic and Mexico shall not be obliged to comply with article 57, paragraph 4, of the Convention, in so far as concerns finally settling the matter within a period of five months or informing the administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, when a postal item has been detailed, confiscated or destroyed by the competent authorities because of the contents, or has been seized by virtue of its domestic legislation.

2 The postal administration of the Gabonese Republic shall not be obliged to comply with article 57, paragraph 4, of the Convention, in so far as concerns finally settling the matter within a period of five months. Nor does it agree to the rightful claimant's being indemnified, on its behalf, by another administration upon expiry of the above-mentioned period.

Reasons. — The postal administration of the Gabonese Republic is unable to comply with the above-mentioned provisions.

AUSTRALIA, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, INDIA, JAPAN, MALAYSIA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SINGAPORE, VANUATU

2326.91/Rev 3

Create the following new article:

Article XXVI

Characteristics of postage stamps

The postal administrations of Australia, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, India, Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore and the Republic of Vanuatu shall not be obliged to respect the provisions of article 187, paragraph 4, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention regarding the obligation to indicate the year of issue on commemorative or charity postage stamps.

Reasons. — For technical reasons, it is impossible for these administrations to respect the new provisions of article 187, paragraph 4, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (proposal 2587.1).

CANADA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2326.92

Create the following new article:

Article XXVII

Transmission of printed papers for a single addressee

Nothwithstanding article 161 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, the postal administrations of Canada and the United States of America shall be authorized not to accept registered special bags of printed papers for a single addressee and not to provide registered handling for such bags received from other countries.

Reasons. — The internal legislation of both countries does not allow them to accept registered M bags (proposal 2561.6).

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (REGULATORY ASPECTS), PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

CANADA 2500.1

Recommendation

Bundling of standardized items

Congress,

Aware
of the need to ensure smooth processing of standardized items by means of mechanized and automated equipment,

In view of
the provision of article 155, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention which governs the bundling by size (standardized items and other items) of ordinary items,

Having noted
that standardized items whose dimensions are close to the maximum size limits are often bundled with those whose dimensions are close to the minimum size limits,

Considering that
bundling in this fashion can often lead to folding or other deterioration of the edges of standardized items,

Concerned that
such deterioration may mean that they are no longer suitable for processing by mechanized and/or automated equipment or can cause such equipment to jam,

Recommends

to postal administrations that they make-up, to the degree possible, bundles of standardized items of similar size.

Reasons. — The variation in the permissible dimensions of standardized items can be very significant when it comes to bundling them together with elastic bands (or some other material). When standardized items of differing dimensions are mixed into the same bundle in an indiscriminate manner, this has been found to cause the edges of the larger items to fold or to otherwise become deteriorated. In many cases, such items are no longer machineable, thereby defeating the purpose of having prepared them according to specified standards. This also causes problems for the administration of destination.
This Recommendation is aimed at calling attention to these difficulties and at inviting administrations to exercise maximum care during the bundling process. By bundling together standardized items of similar size, to the degree possible, administrations of origin can greatly assist administrations of destination in the processing of such items.
It is recognized that this is not always possible, due to volume considerations or other operational factors. Nonetheless, extra care by all administrations concerned regarding this aspect would significantly reduce the problems being encountered.

SWEDEN 2500.2

Recommendation

Make-up of mails

Congress,

Aware of
the physiological importance of facilitating as much as possible the handling of bags used for conveying mails during manual loading or unloading operations,

Noting
that the way in which bags are closed often allows the contents to shift inside them,

Concerned
with ensuring the maximum protection of postal staff responsible for handling such bags against the risk of injury resulting from their instability,

Recommends

administrations to prescribe that bags shall be closed as near as possible to the contents in order to ensure maximum stability of the latter.

Reasons. — During manual loading or unloading operations in confined transport facilities such as certain aircraft, it is physiologically very important for bags to have as stable a shape as possible. When the bag is handled, its centre of gravity should not shift. Bags should therefore always be tied in such a way as to hold their contents in a stable position.

FRANCE 2500.3

Formal opinion

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

Congress

Invites

the postal administrations of member countries to remind their services that, under the provisions of article 165 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, irregularities established must be reported *immediately* by means of a verification note sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the office concerned, after the complete check of the mail.

Reasons. — In order to emphasize that the verification note must be prepared at the time when the irregularities are established, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress decided to specify, in the text of paragraph 6 of article 165, that these must be reported immediately.
However, it has been found that many offices of exchange continue to prepare verification notes long after the irregularities have been established.

Supported by. — Great Britain, Switzerland.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 2500.4

Formal opinion

Closed mails in transit suspected of containing narcotics or psychotropic substances

Congress,

Having noted
- that the illicit transmission of narcotics and psychotropic substances through the post is on the increase;
- that, in operations carried out on the requisition of the Customs, the presence of items containing narcotics and psychotropic substances has been detected in closed mails through the use of new techniques (dogs belonging to the Customs, X-rays, etc),

In view of
article 1 of the Constitution of the Union and article 1 of the Universal Postal Convention which enshrine freedom of transit for postal items forwarded in transit by closed mails or à découvert as one of the essential and fundamental principles of the Universal Postal Union,

In view of
article 36 of the Universal Postal Convention dealing with prohibitions,

Considering
- that postal administrations are aware of the importance to be placed on combating the traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances;
- that postal administrations must act within the framework of the provisions prescribed in the Acts of the Universal Postal Union and in their national legislation,

Invites

postal administrations:

i
- to cooperate in combating the traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances whenever they are legally required to do so by their national authorities responsible for this matter;
- to ensure respect for the fundamental principles of the international Post, in particular, the freedom of transit (article 1 of the Constitution and of the Convention);

ii to make all appropriate arrangements with the relevant authorities of their countries to ensure that bags of mail in transit suspected of enclosing items containing narcotics or psychotropic substances are not opened, but to advise:

a by the quickest means, at the request of their customs authorities the administration of destination so that the suspected bags can easily be identified on arrival;

b by verification note, the administration of origin of the mail.

Reasons. — In order to meet the wishes expressed by the CCC-UPU Contact Committee and subsequently by the Executive Council at its May 1983 session, the International Bureau undertook an inquiry among postal administrations of member countries of the Union with a view to updating the information previously gathered on the smuggling of narcotics and psychotropic substances by post so as to facilitate the detection of these illicit items (circular letter 0307(B 2)1502 of 17 June 1983).
On this subject, mention was also made of certain difficulties, particularly the attitude to be adopted by the intermediate country having regard to the freedom of transit when postal items forwarded in transit à découvert or in closed mails are suspected of containing narcotics or psychotropic substances.
From the Customs point of view, the Single Convention (1961) and the Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1971) can be used as the legal basis for action by the customs administration of the transit country but, where the Post is concerned, different interpretations are placed on article 36, paragraphs 4 to 8. Some postal administrations consider that by virtue of this article, international conventions and/or national legislation, the intermediate postal administration may intervene when it suspects that items in transit à découvert or in closed mails contain

narcotics or psychotropic substances. On the other hand, others stress that article 1 of the Constitution and article 1 of the Convention form obstacles to this course of action, especially in the case of transit in closed mails.

Consequently, the Executive Council instructed the International Bureau to carry out an in-depth study in cooperation with administrations with practical experience in this field.

The results of this inquiry showed that a great majority of administrations declared against opening the mails in the country of transit. However, to enable the Post to participate in the fight against drugs, they also proposed that the bags suspected of containing narcotics or psychotropic substances should be specially brought to the attention of the administration of destination and even, at the request of the customs authorities, that the postal administration of destination should also be informed by the quickest means so that the suspected bags may be easily identified on arrival.

At its tenth meeting, the CCC-UPU Contact Committee considered this matter and agreed with the proposals by the International Bureau regarding the procedure that should be followed nationally when it is suspected that closed mails in transit contain narcotics or psychotropic substances. However, the CCC stated that it would have preferred to be able first to carry out an inquiry among its member administrations in order to find out the present position.

The Executive Council also approved this point of view and adopted, for the attention of Congress, the present formal opinion, which takes into account the wishes of both the Customs and the postal authorities. The Executive Council requested the International Bureau to submit the text to the CCC for its views.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (REGULATORY ASPECTS)

Article 101

Preparation and settlement of accounts

1 Each administration shall draw up its accounts and refer them in duplicate to the others concerned. One accepted copy, if necessary amended or accompanied by a statement of discrepancies, shall be returned to the creditor administration. This account shall serve as a basis for the preparation, as necessary, of the final liquidation account between the two administrations.

2 In the total of each account made out in gold francs on C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, C 31, CP 16, CP 18, AV 5, AV 11 and AV 12 forms, centimes shall be ignored in the total or the balance.

3 In accordance with article 113, paragraph 5, of the General Regulations the International Bureau shall arrange the settlement of accounts of all kinds relating to the international postal service. To this end the administrations concerned shall consult with each other and with the Bureau and decide upon the method of settlement. Accounts of telecommunications services may also be included in these special liquidation accounts.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP — 2501.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the total of each account made out /.../ on C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, C 31, CP 16, CP 18, AV 5, AV 11 and AV 12 forms, decimals shall be ignored in the total or the balance.

Reasons. — The present provisions only concern accounts made out in gold francs, whereas administrations follow different practices when using SDR. The proposed solution makes provision for a uniform method irrespective of the monetary unit used.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) — 2501.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the total of each account made out in gold francs or in SDR on C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, C 31, CP 16, CP 18, AV 5, AV 11 and AV 12 forms, /.../ decimals shall be ignored in the total or the balance.

Reasons. — At present, the majority of administrations make out their accounts in SDR, but the Acts of the UPU contain no provisions as to whether decimals should be ignored for amounts expressed in SDR. In view of the present procedure of administrations and in order to simplify the preparation and verification of the above-mentioned accounts, we propose that this article specify that decimals should be ignored in the total or balance expressed in SDR.

GERMAN DEM REP

2501.3

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

2 In the total of each account made out in gold francs on C 20, C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, C 31, CP 16, CP 18, AV 5, AV 11 and AV 12 forms, centimes shall be ignored in the total or the balance. Discrepancies in the accounts entered on the forms listed above shall not be taken into consideration if they do not exceed 10 francs per account.

Reasons. — The list of forms is supplemented by the inclusion of the C 20 form.
In addition, it is laid down as a general rule that discrepancies which do not exceed 10 francs per account shall not be taken into consideration. Consequently, the pertinent provisions in article 217, paragraph 5, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and in article 146, paragraph 4 (last sentence), of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement could be deleted.

CHILE

2501.4

Paragraph 2. Amend and add the following paragraph 2bis:

2 In the total of each account made out in gold francs on C 20bis, C 21, /.../ C 23, C 24, C 31, CP 16, /.../ AV 5 /.../ and AV 12 forms, centimes shall be ignored in the total or the balance.

2bis The totals of the accounts expressed in SDR on the C 20bis, C 21, C 23, C 24, CP 16, AV 5 and AV 12 forms shall be rounded up or down to the nearest unit, depending on whether the number of centimes exceeds 50 or not.

Reasons. —
1 It is proposed that paragraph 2 be amended, for the C 21bis, CP 18 and AV 11 forms are summaries of what has been entered on the C 20bis, CP 16 and AV 5 forms, for which it is stipulated that centimes shall be ignored. Keeping the forms in this paragraph can lead to errors of interpretation.
2 The new paragraph 2bis is intended to obviate the confusion caused by the diversity of the rules in force, as in the absence of a rounding-off system for accounts in SDR, some administrations ignore centimes, some keep them and some practise rounding-off; this causes difficulties in keeping the accounting registers.

Article 102

Payment of debts expressed in SDRs. General provisions

1 Subject to article 12 of the Convention, the rules for payment set out below shall apply to all debts expressed in SDRs and arising out of a postal transaction, whether they result from general accounts or statements drawn up by the International Bureau or from liquidation accounts or statements not drawn up by the Bureau; they shall also relate to the settlement of discrepancies, of interest or, where applicable, of payments on account.

2 Any administration may discharge its liabilities by payments on account, from which its debts shall be deducted when these have been established.

3 Provided the periods for payment are observed, any administration may settle postal debts of the same or different kinds, expressed in SDRs by offsetting credits and debits in its relations with another administration. The offsetting may be extended by mutual agreement to debts arising from telecommunications services when both administrations operate postal and telecommunications services. Offsetting may not be effected with debts in respect of transactions contracted out to an organization or company under the control of a postal administration if that administration objects.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 2502.1

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis The inclusion of an airmail account in a general account containing different debts shall not result in delaying the payment of the air conveyance dues owed to the airline concerned.

Reasons. — Proposal arising from the study carried out by the Joint IATA-UPU WP on delays in the settlement of airmail accounts (see the reasons for proposal 4000.1).
Though the settlement of accounts by offsetting has undeniable advantages for administrations, it may also contribute to delaying the payments due to the airlines in respect of any air conveyance accounts that may be included in the liquidation account. By drawing the attention of administrations to this drawback the new provision supplements and gives some practical expression to 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress recommendation C 72, which invites administrations to pay their national airline without delay as soon as the inter-administration accounts are settled, possibly by offsetting.
At the same time, proposal 4000.1 recommends administrations wishing to settle airmail accounts by offsetting to make use of the AV 11 general account — airmail.

Article 103

Rules for payment

...

8 If, between the dispatch of the remittance (cheque, for example) and its receipt by the creditor administration, a variation occurs in the equivalent value of the selected currency calculated as described in paragraphs 3, 4 or 5, and if the difference resulting from such variation exceeds 5 percent of the amount due (as calculated following such variation), the total difference shall be shared equally between the two administrations.

9 Payment shall be made as quickly as possible and at the latest within six weeks from the date of receipt of the general or special liquidation accounts, accounts or statements drawn up by common consent, notifications, requests for payments on account, etc, indicating the amounts or balances to be settled; after that period the amounts due shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum reckoned from the day following the day of expiry of the said period. By payment is meant the dispatch of funds or of the instrument of payment (cheque, draft, etc) or the signing of the order for transfer or deposit by the organization responsible for the transfer in the debtor country.

10 When payment is made, the cheque, draft or document of transfer shall be accompanied by particulars of the title, period and amount in SDRs of each account included in the total sum remitted. If it is not possible for details to accompany the remittance, an explanatory letter shall be provided by airmail on the day that payment is made. The detailed explanation shall be in French or in a language understood in the administration to which payment is made.

KOREA (REP) 2503.1

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 If, between the dispatch of the remittance (cheque, for example) and its receipt by the creditor administration, a variation occurs in the equivalent value of the selected currency calculated as described in paragraphs 3, 4 or 5, and if the difference resulting from such variation exceeds 1 percent of the amount due (as calculated following such variation), the total difference shall be shared equally between the two administrations. A difference of less than 500 francs shall be disregarded.

Reasons. – Since the introduction of the SDR as a new means of payments, no significant fluctuation in exchange rate is likely to occur due to the intrinsic nature of the SDR system. It would be quite a rare case for the difference to exceed 1 percent. If the total amount of the money involved is great, a difference of less than 5 percent would become a very considerable amount.

CANADA 2503.2

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 When payment is made, the cheque, draft or document of transfer shall be accompanied by particulars of the title, period, amount in SDRs, SDR rate used and applicable date of such rate of each account included in the total sum remitted. If it is not possible for details to accompany the remittance, an explanatory letter shall be provided by airmail on the day that payment is made. The detailed explanation shall be in French or in a language understood in the administration to which payment is made.

Reasons. – The existing provision specifies that the SDR amount of the payment shall be provided. Nonetheless, during verification, it is quite arduous not only to determine the SDR rate used but also to ascertain whether it was the valid rate on the payment date.
It is felt that specifying the SDR rate used and the applicable date against each account would greatly facilitate such verification. The inclusion of this information should not impose a significant burden, given that the applicable data is required to effect the pertinent calculations.

CHILE 2503.3

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 Payment shall be made as quickly as possible and at the latest within six weeks from the date of acceptance of the /.../ special liquidation accounts, or of the general liquidation accounts in cases where the administrations have agreed on this procedure, accounts or statements drawn up by common consent, ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. –
1 In proposing this amendment, Chile has taken into account the fact that the date of receipt of the general or special liquidation accounts by debtor administrations is usually unknown. Hence the need to specify the date from which the period of six weeks starts to run. The date of acceptance of the accounts is known when these are returned to the creditor administration or when, the regulation period having expired, they are considered to be fully accepted.
2 At the same time, for the payment of international accounts, it is essential that beforehand the debtor administration should take cognizance of the account and accept it within the legal time limits or that full acceptance should occur through its allowing those time limits to elapse without making any observation. According to the present wording, this absolutely logical sequence would not apply, since by stipulating that accounts must be paid within six weeks from the date of their receipt and not of their acceptance, administrations would be obliged to pay an account before accepting it, since, according to the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, accounts are usually considered to be fully accepted or admitted after a period of three months from their dispatch has elapsed.

FRANCE

2503.4

Amendment to proposal 2503.3

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 Payment shall be made as quickly as possible and at the latest within six weeks from the date of dispatch for the general liquidation accounts prepared by the International Bureau and from the date of acceptance or the date of notification of official acceptance for the other liquidation accounts and accounts /.../ indicating the amounts or balances to be settled; ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Proposal 2503.3 by Chile is useful, for the date of acceptance of an account is known for certain by the two administrations concerned; this is not the case for the date of receipt of the accounts.
However, two cases which do not involve the acceptance formality must be regulated:
- for accounts officially accepted, only the date of the notification of such acceptance can be the starting point of the period of six weeks;
- for UPU general liquidation accounts, it is necessary to refer to the date of dispatch shown on the International Bureau circulars.

In addition, it is possible to simplify the text by deleting the particulars concerning:
- the "statements drawn up by common consent", which are in fact accounts;
- the "notifications", which are simple information measures;
- the "payments on account", the initiative for which belongs exclusively to the debtor country according to article 102, paragraph 2.

Article 106

Postal identity cards

...

4 The official shall enter the application in a register; he shall fill up in ink and in roman characters by hand or by typewriter, without erasure or alteration, all the particulars required by the form and affix the photograph to it in the space indicated; then he shall affix a postage stamp representing the charge collected, partly on the photograph and partly on the card. He shall then make, in the space reserved for the purpose, a clear impression of the date-stamp or of an official seal, in such a way that it appears partly on the postage stamp, the photograph and the card. Finally, he shall sign the card and issue it to the applicant after having obtained his signature.

...

AUSTRIA

2506.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The official shall enter the application in a register; he shall fill up either in ink or by means of a similar material and in roman characters by hand or by typewriter, without erasure or alteration, all the particulars required by the form and affix the photograph to it in the space indicated; ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — Only a few years ago, writing in ink was the only, authentic means allowed for filling out official forms by hand. Recently, however, we have witnessed the appearance of types of material (ballpoint pens, etc) which are different from but comparable to ink and which are about to replace ink completely.
Many services and offices now no longer have pens and ink — so that they are unable to use ink to fill out postal identity cards by hand. It is therefore appropriate to accept similar materials comparable to ink for filling out the form concerned.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain, Turkey.

Article 107

Period of retention of documents

1 Documents of the international service shall be kept for a minimum period of 18 months from the day following the date to which they refer.

2 Documents concerning a dispute or inquiry shall be kept until the matter has been settled. If the initiating administration, being duly informed of the result of the inquiry, allows six months to pass from the date of the communication without raising any objections, the matter shall be regarded as closed.

NORWAY

2507.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Documents of the international service shall be kept for a minimum period of 18 months from the day following the date to which they refer. However, if the documents are reproduced on microfilm, microfiche or similar medium, they may be disposed of as soon as it is established that the reproduction is satisfactory.

Reasons. — With modern photographic techniques, it is possible to make good micro-copies of documents which can be reproduced later in the size of the original documents if necessary. Consequently, the original documents can be destroyed, once the film has been developed properly, thereby saving space.
The present proposal is designed to introduce this technology into the international postal services. See also our proposal 5550.1.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden.

Article 109

Communications and information to be forwarded to the International Bureau

1 Administrations shall communicate to the International Bureau:

a their decision on the optional application of certain general provisions of the Convention and of its Detailed Regulations;

b the expression they have adopted, under articles 188, paragraph 1, and 189, to indicate that the postage has been paid;

c the reduced charges they have adopted under article 8 of the Constitution and details of the services to which the charges apply;

d the extraordinary conveyance dues collected under article 64 of the Convention together with the names of the countries to which the dues apply and, where appropriate, particulars of the services for which the dues are payable;

e the scale of insurance charges applicable in their service to insured letters in accordance with article 47, paragraph 1, c;

f the maximum amount up to which they admit insurance by surface and air routes;

g where necessary, a list of their offices which participate in the insured letters service;

h where necessary, those of their regular sea or air services used for the conveyance of ordinary items by letter post which may be used, with a guarantee of liability, for the conveyance of insured letters;

i the necessary information concerning customs or other regulations, as well as the prohibitions or restrictions governing the entry and transit of postal items in their services;

...

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 2509.1

Paragraph 1. Add the following subparagraph hbis:

hbis the maximum weight limit of special bags (Convention, article 19, paragraph 8);

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3019.4.

Article 111

Publications

1 The International Bureau shall publish, on the basis of information supplied in accordance with article 109, an official compendium of information of general interest relating to the implementation of the Convention and of its Detailed Regulations in each member country. It shall also publish similar compendia relating to the implementation of the Agreements and their Detailed Regulations, on the basis of the information supplied by the administrations concerned in accordance with the relative provisions in the Detailed Regulations of each of the Agreements.

2 It shall also publish, from information supplied by administrations and, if appropriate by the Restricted Unions as regards subparagraph a, or the United Nations as regards subparagraph f:

a a list of addresses, of heads and senior officals of postal administrations and the Restricted Unions;
b an international list of post offices;
c a list of kilometric distances relating to land sectors of mails in transit;
d a list of shipping lines;
e a list of equivalents;
f a list of prohibited articles; this list shall also include narcotics prohibited under the multilateral treaties on narcotics;
g a compendium of information about the organization and internal services of postal administrations;
h a compendium of postal administrations' internal charges;
i statistical data relating to the postal services (internal and international);
j studies, opinions, reports and other statements relating to the postal service;
k a general catalogue of information of every kind concerning the postal service and of the documents in the lending service (UPU Catalogue).

3 Lastly, it shall publish a multilingual vocabulary of the international postal service.

4 Amendments to the various documents listed in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be notified by circular, bulletin, supplement or other appropriate means.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 2511.1

Paragraph 2, f. Amend as follows:

f a list of prohibited articles in which are also mentioned narcotics prohibited under the multilateral treaties on narcotics and the definitions of dangerous goods prohibited from conveyance by post drawn up by the International Civil Aviation Organization;

Reasons. — Consequence of the 1983 EC decision to adopt a list of definitions of dangerous goods prohibited from conveyance by post drawn up by ICAO in accordance with the United Nations classification and to include it in the List of Prohibited Articles (see resolution CE 1/1983). This list replaces the one drawn up by IATA in 1978 as part of the joint measures taken by the UPU, ICAO and IATA with a view to prohibiting totally and effectively the insertion of dangerous articles in postal items.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 2511.2

Paragraph 2, k. Replace the present text by the following:

k the following three catalogues:
- International Bureau library catalogue (listing the works acquired by the library);
- International Bureau periodicals catalogue (listing the periodicals received at the International Bureau);
- International Bureau film library catalogue (listing the films available for loan by the International Bureau to postal administrations).

Paragraph 3. Supplement as follows:

3 Lastly, it shall publish a multilingual vocabulary of the international postal service, the Acts of the UPU annotated by the International Bureau and the Genesis of the Acts of the UPU.

Reasons. — In view of the results of the consultation of postal administrations, the Executive Council was of the opinion that the UPU Catalogue (which has not been updated since 1961) should no longer be published in its present form and that it should be replaced by three separate brochures which would be republished at suitable intervals.
At the same time, the Executive Council thought it useful to add to the publications listed in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention two publications which are not mentioned in it but which the International Bureau already issues by virtue of Congress decisions (1939 Buenos Aires for the first and 1947 Paris for the second).

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2511.3**

Paragraph 2. Add a subparagraph l and the following text:

l a Catalogue of Postal Equipment.

Reasons. — The Catalogue of Postal Equipment is published by the International Bureau in pursuance of a decision of the CCPS (Tokyo, 1961) and it has been updated 11 times since its creation.
A consultation of the EC and CCPS member postal administrations on the usefulness of the Catalogue of Postal Equipment was carried out in 1983 as part of the study on the Union's publications undertaken by the Executive Council at the request of the Rio de Janeiro Congress (resolution C 50).
In the light of the results of the consultation, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies considered that the Catalogue of Postal Equipment, as a publication that was widely used by postal administrations, should be retained and added to the publications listed in article 111 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Article 113

Address. Make-up

1 Administrations shall recommend users:
a to use envelopes which are adapted to their contents;
b to write the address on the envelope, on the plain side which is not provided with the closing flap;
c to reserve the right-hand half at least of the address side for the address of the addressee and for postage stamps, franking marks and impressions or indications in lieu thereof;
d to write the address very legibly in roman letters and in arabic figures setting it out on the right-hand side lengthwise. If other letters and figures are used in the country of destination, it shall be recommended that the address be given also in these letters and figures;

e to write the name of the place with the correct postcode number or delivery zone number, if any, and country of destination in capital letters;

f to show the address precisely and completely, giving the correct postcode number or delivery zone number, if any, so that the forwarding of the item and its delivery to the addressee may be effected without inquiry or misunderstanding;

g to show the name and address, with the postcode number or delivery zone number, if any, of the sender. When they appear on the address side of the envelope, these indications shall be placed in the top left-hand corner;

h to place service instructions and labels on the address side of the envelope in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given;

i to add the word "Letter" to the address side of letters which, because of their volume or make-up, might be confused with items prepaid at a reduced rate;

j to show the addresses of the sender and the addressee inside the item and as far as possible on the contents, or, where applicable, on a tie-on label made of a sturdy material, securely attached to the item, particularly in the case of unsealed items;

k to show also the addressee's address on each packet of printed papers included in a special bag and sent to the same addressee at the same address.

2 No manner of item shall be admitted of which the whole or part of the address side has been marked off into several divisions intended to provide for successive addresses.

...

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 2513.1

Paragraph 1. Delete subparagraph h and add the following paragraph 1bis:

1 Administrations shall recommend users:

...

h (deleted);

...

1bis Except as otherwise provided for in these Regulations, service instructions and labels shall be placed on the address side of the item, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

Reasons. — In decision C 53, the Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the CCPS to study proposal 2513.91 which aimed at collecting in a single article the provisions relating to the position of service instructions and labels on envelopes which had already been adopted by that Congress.
This study revealed that the question of the position of service instructions and labels did not only affect users, for the attention of whom the Rio de Janeiro Congress had adopted article 113, paragraph 1, h, which is in the form of a recommendation, but also postal staff responsible for placing such instructions and labels. In addition, as drafted, this provision applies to all service instructions and labels. However, some instructions, eg "Prisonniers de guerre" (Prisoners of War), "Cécogrammes" (Literature for the Blind), etc (see article 115), have to be placed on the address side in the top *right*-hand corner. Lastly, it is not considered appropriate to restrict the regulations on the position of service instructions and labels to items in envelopes; it should, on the contrary, be extended to all items and made obligatory, as in the case of the provisions already adopted by the Rio de Janeiro Congress. In conclusion, this proposal embodies the result of the CCPS study arising from the above-mentioned decision C 53.

CANADA 2513.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Administrations shall recommend users:
a to g (no change);
gbis to show service instructions, endorsements and labels in French or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination;
h (no change);
i to add the word "Lettre" (Letter) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination to the address side of letters which, because of their volume or make-up, might be confused with items prepaid at a reduced rate;
j and k (no change).

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 115

Items sent free of postal charges

Items exempt from postal charges shall bear, on the address side in the top right-hand corner, the following indications, which may be followed by a translation:

a *"Service des postes"* (Postal Service) or a similar indication for the items mentioned in article 15 of the Convention;

b *"Service des prisonniers de guerre"* (Prisoners-of-war service) or *"Service des internés"* (Civilian Internees Service) for the items mentioned in article 16, of the Convention and the forms relating to them;

c *"Cécogrammes"* (Literature for the blind) for the items mentioned in article 17 of the Convention.

CANADA 2515.1

Amend as follows:

Items exempt from postal charges shall bear, on the address side in the top right-hand corner, the following indications or their equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination:
a to c (no change).

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 116

Items subject to customs control

1 Items to be submitted to customs control shall bear on the front an adhesive green label in the form of the annexed specimen C 1, or be provided with a tie-on label in the same form. The C 1 adhesive label shall be affixed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given. With the authorization of the administration of origin, users may use envelopes or wrapping bearing, in the place provided for affixing the C 1 label, a preprinted facsimile of that label having the same dimensions and colour. If the value of the contents declared by the sender exceeds 300 francs, or if the sender prefers, the items shall also be accompanied by the prescribed number of separate customs declarations in the form of the annexed specimen C 2/CP 3; in this case, only the upper part of the C 1 label shall be affixed to the item.

2 C 2/CP 3 customs declarations shall be securely attached to the outside of the item by a string tied crosswise or, if the administration of the country of destination so requests, inserted in the item itself. Exceptionally, these declarations may, if the sender prefers, also be inserted in registered letters in a closed envelope containing valuable articles as mentioned in article 43, paragraph 3, of the Convention, or in insured letters.

3 For small packets, the formalities prescribed in paragraph 1 shall be compulsory in every case.

4 The absence of a C 1 label shall not, in any circumstances, involve the return to the office of origin of consignments of printed papers, serums, vaccines, perishable biological substances, radioactive materials and urgently required medicines which are difficult to obtain.

...

AUSTRIA, GREAT BRITAIN

2516.1

Insert the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis For special bags containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address, the address label specified in article 161 shall bear the C 1 label, if the country of destination so requests. If the value of the contents declared by the sender exceeds 300 francs, or if the sender prefers, the upper part of the C 1 label shall be affixed to the address label and the C 2/CP 3 declarations shall be affixed to that same label; if the administration of the country of destination so requests, they shall be attached to one of the items contained in the bag.

Reasons. – Under article 161, last sentence, special bags containing printed papers subject to customs control must bear the green C 1 label specified in article 116, paragraph 1. That is a provision to be complied with on the acceptance, and not on the exchange, of the bags concerned and it should therefore be transferred from section IV to section I of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.
The current Detailed Regulations do not clearly specify the procedure to be followed in cases when the customs declarations have to be attached to special bags containing printed papers for the same addressee. In recent years, the administration of Great Britain has repeatedly noted that special bags of printed papers have been returned to it, on grounds of insufficient Customs documentation, and it has had to return them to the senders. This problem is the result of the lack of precision in the existing Detailed Regulations; if such incidents were repeated, users might stop using the services provided by the postal administrations and turn to other means of transmission. As Customs control can be performed on the basis either of the accompanying documents or of the items themselves, the administration of destination may prefer Customs documentation to be sent either affixed to the outside of the bag or to one of the items contained in that bag. At the same time, it may wish to be able to see, by means of some indication on the outside of the bag, whether the contents thereof are subject to customs control.

For administrations to know what other administrations want, it is considered desirable for the Compendium of Information (Convention) to contain sections showing
- whether the provisions of article 116, paragraph 1, apply to any special bag containing printed papers for one and the same addressee even if the items concerned are not subject to customs control in the country of destination;
- whether any C 2/CP 3 customs declarations which may be required and the other accompanying documents needed for customs control have to be attached to the outside of the bag or to one of the items contained in the bag.

Supported by. – Germany, Fed Rep of, Netherlands, Turkey.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2516.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend the last sentence as follows:

1 ... If the value of the contents declared by the sender exceeds 918.30 gold francs (300 SDR), or if the sender prefers, the items shall also be accompanied by the prescribed number of separate customs declarations in the form of the annexed specimen C 2/CP 3; in this case, only the upper part of the C 1 label shall be affixed to the item.

Reasons. – At the request of the Customs, the CCC-UPU Contact Committee considered, at its meeting in November 1967, the possibility of prescribing the compulsory use of the C 2/CP 3 form for all letter-post items the value of whose contents exceeded a certain limit. When consulted on this matter, the postal administrations – which had been requested to approach their countries' customs authorities – and the member countries of the CCC responded favourably to this request. A value limit of 300 gold francs, corresponding to 100 US dollars, was fixed by common agreement in 1968 at the 4th meeting of the CCC-UPU Contact Committee and was subsequently adopted by the 1969 Tokyo Congress.
As this value limit will remain applicable until the Acts of the Hamburg Congress come into force in 1986, it was considered necessary for the CCC-UPU Contact Committee to consider the possibility of recommending a higher value to take account of the affects of inflation since the above limit was recommended by the Contact Committee.
The EC made a request to this effect to the CCC. On the basis of the document prepared by the International Bureau, the CCC Secretariat submitted to the CCC Permanent Technical Committee (PTC) a proposal to raise the value limit to 300 SDR (918.30 gold francs). At its 121st and 122nd sessions the PTC decided to support this proposal, up to a maximum amount of 300 SDR.
Subsequently submitted to the CCC-UPU Contact Committee at its tenth meeting (Brussels, 9 February 1984), this proposal was accepted although its application will raise some difficulties for certain importing countries.
The Executive Council adopted this proposal at its 1984 session.

Article 118

Make-up. Packing

...

2 Items containing articles of glass or other fragile materials, liquids, fatty substances, dry powders, whether colouring or not, live bees, leeches, silk-worm eggs or the parasites referred to in article 36, paragraph 4, c, ii, of the Convention shall be packed in the following manner:

a articles of glass or other fragile objects shall be packed in a box of metal, wood, strong plastic material or strong cardboard, filled with paper, wood shavings or any other appropriate protective material, to prevent any friction or knocks during transport either between the objects themselves or between the objects and the sides of the box;

b liquids and substances which easily liquefy shall be enclosed in perfectly leak-proof containers. Each container shall be placed in a special box of metal, wood, strong plastic material or strong corrugated cardboard, containing enough sawdust, cotton wool or any other appropriate protective material to absorb the liquid should the container break. The lid of the box shall be fixed so that it cannot easily work loose;

c fatty substances which do not easily liquefy, such as ointments, soft-soap, resins, etc, and silk-worm eggs, the conveyance of which presents few difficulties, shall be enclosed in a first packing (box, bag of cloth, plastic, etc) which is itself placed in a box of wood, metal or any other material stout enough to prevent the contents from leaking;

d dry colouring powders, such as aniline blue, etc, shall be admitted only in perfectly leak-proof metal boxes, placed in turn in boxes of wood, strong plastic material or good quality corrugated cardboard with sawdust or any other appropriate absorbent and protective material between the two containers;

e dry non-colouring powders shall be placed in containers (box, bag) of metal, wood, strong plastic material or cardboard; these containers shall themselves be enclosed in a box made of one of those materials;

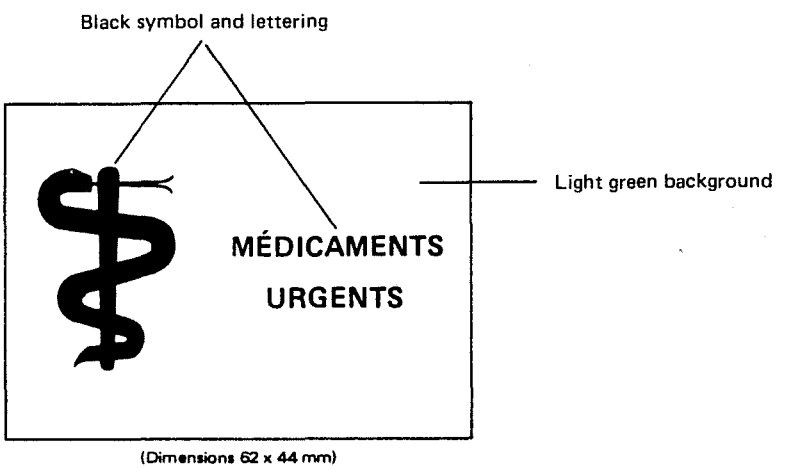
f live bees, leeches and parasites shall be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid any danger.

3 Packing shall not be required for articles in one piece, such as pieces of wood, metal, etc, which it is not the custom of the trade to pack. In this case, the address of the addressee should be given on the article itself.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 2518.1

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Items containing urgent medicines shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addressee's address, with a light green label with following text and symbol:



(Dimensions 62 x 44 mm)

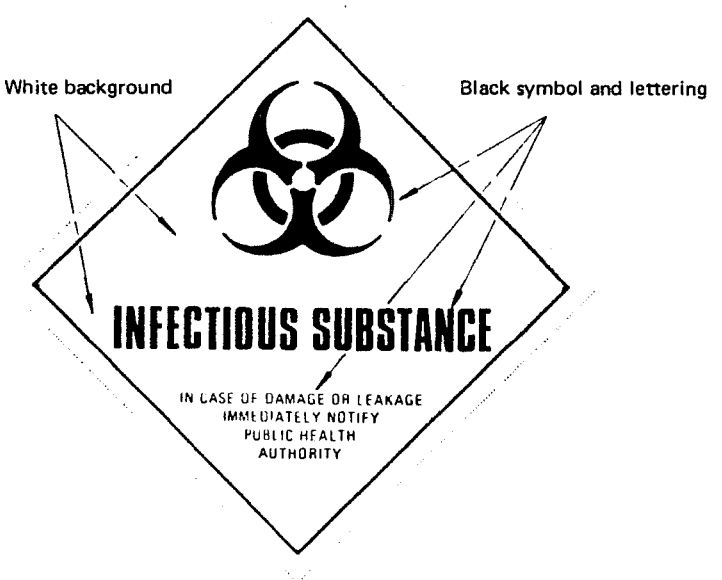
Reasons. – On the basis of a proposal by India, the EC carried out a study on the labelling of parcels containing urgent medicines with the aim of identifying them more easily so that they could be cleared through Customs more quickly.
Consulted by the International Bureau on the adoption of a special label with a specific symbol for urgent consignments of medicines, the World Health Organization (WHO) proposed a specimen.
The EC considered, first of all, that it was advisable to use a special label to identify the said parcels, and then adopted the draft label proposed (the symbol proposed by the WHO in black on a light green background with the words "Médicaments urgents" ("Urgent medicines") in French only).
This new material could, as in the case of labels concerning infectious substances or perishable biological substances (Convention, Detailed Regulations, articles 119 and 120), be supplied, as required, by the International Bureau on the same conditions (see note 5 to article 119 and note 2 to article 120).
This EC decision entailed the submission of a proposed amendment to article 105 of the Detailed Regulations of the Parcels Agreement (5505.3).
The EC also considered that, since consignments of urgent medicines were also sent by letter post, similar provisions should be laid down at article 118 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.
That is the purpose of this proposal.

Article 119

Make-up. Perishable infectious biological substances

...

4 The outer box and the outer wrapping, if any, shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addresses of the duly authorized laboratories sending and receiving it, with a standardized diamond-shaped label, 10 cm x 10 cm or 5 cm x 5 cm, with black letters on a white ground. The top half shall bear the approved symbol for infectious substances and the bottom half the following words: "Infectious substance. In case of damage or leakage immediately notify public health authority." This label is as follows:

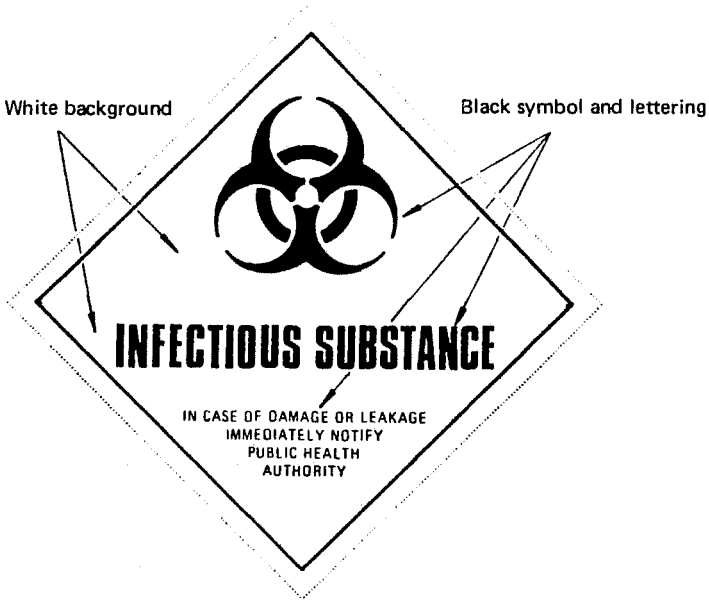


CANADA

2519.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The outer box and the outer wrapping, if any, shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addresses of the duly authorized laboratories sending and receiving it, with a standardized diamond-shaped label, 10 cm x 10 cm or 5 cm x 5 cm, with black letters on a white ground. The top half shall bear the approved symbol for infectious substances and the bottom half the following words: "Infectious substance. In case of damage or leakage immediately notify public health authority" or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination. This label is as follows:



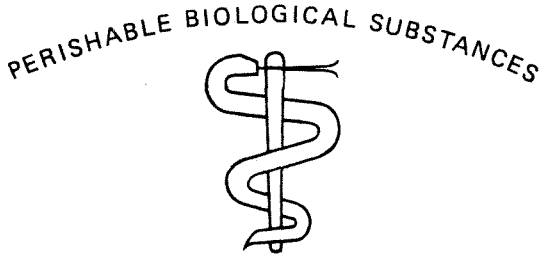
Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 120

Make-up. Perishable non-infectious biological substances

Letters containing perishable non-infectious biological substances shall be subject to the following special packing conditions: Perishable biological substances which contain neither living pathogenic micro-organisms nor living pathogenic viruses shall be packed in an inner non-porous container with an outer protective container and with absorbent material placed either in the inner container or between the outer and inner container; this material shall be of sufficient quantity to absorb, in case of breakage, all the liquid contained, or capable of being formed, in the inner container. Moreover, the contents of the inner as well as of the outer container shall be packed in such a way as to prevent any movement. Special provision, such as drying by freezing and packing in ice, shall be made to ensure the preservation of substances sensitive to high temperatures. Air transmission, which entails

changes of atmospheric pressure, makes it necessary, if the substances are packed in sealed phials or well-stoppered bottles, that these containers be strong enough to withstand variations in pressure. The outer container, as well as the outer wrapping of the item, shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addresses of the laboratories sending and receiving it, with a violet coloured label with the following text and symbol:



(Dimensions 62 x 44 mm)

CANADA 2520.1

Amend as follows:

Letters containing perishable non-infectious biological substances shall be subject to the following special packing conditions: Perishable biological substances which contain neither living pathogenic micro-organisms nor living pathogenic viruses shall be packed in an inner non-porous container with an outer protective container and with absorbent material placed either in the inner container or between the outer and inner container; this material shall be of sufficient quantity to absorb, in case of breakage, all the liquid contained, or capable of being formed, in the inner container. Moreover, the contents of the inner as well as of the outer container shall be packed in such a way as to prevent any movement. Special provision, such as drying by freezing and packing in ice, shall be made to ensure the preservation of substances sensitive to high temperatures. Air transmission, which entails changes of atmospheric pressure, makes it necessary, if the substances are packed in sealed phials or well-stoppered bottles, that these containers be strong enough to withstand variations in pressure. The outer container, as well as the outer wrapping of the item, shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addresses of the laboratories sending and receiving it, with a violet coloured label with the following text and symbol in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination:



(Dimensions 62 x 44 mm)

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 121

Make-up. Radioactive materials

...

2 Items containing radioactive materials shall be provided by the sender with a special white label bearing the words *"Matières radioactives"* (Radioactive materials), which label shall be officially crossed out should the packing be returned to the place of origin. These items shall also bear in addition to the name and address of the sender, a request in bold letters for the return of the items in the event of non-delivery.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 2521.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The outside packing of items containing radioactive materials shall be plainly and durably marked by the sender with the words "Matières radioactives. Quantités admises au transport par la poste" (Radioactive materials. Quantities permitted for movement by post); these words shall be officially crossed out should the packing be returned to the place of origin. It shall also bear, in addition to the name and address of the sender, a request in bold letters for the return of the items in the event of non-delivery.

Reasons. — As part of the revision of its Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) proposes replacing the white label by the plain and durable marking "Radioactive materials. Quantities permitted for movement by post", on the outside packing of the item.
The reasons for this proposal are:
- the present marking "Radioactive materials" has negative psychological effects on staff handling such items even though they present no danger because of the very low activity of their contents;
- the white postal label could be confused with the white label prescribed by the IAEA for items whose activity is considerably higher than that of items admitted for postal conveyance.

At its 1982 session, the Executive Council signified its agreement to the new marking proposed by the IAEA, thus occasioning the amendment with which the present proposal is concerned and amendment of the corresponding provision for postal parcels (see proposal 5505.1).

CANADA — 2521.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Items containing radioactive materials shall be provided by the sender with a special white label bearing the words "Matières radioactives" or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination which label shall be officially crossed out should the packing be returned to the place of origin. These items shall also bear in addition to the name and address of the sender, a request in bold letters for the return of the items in the event of non-delivery.

Reasons. — The same as for proposal 2028.1.

Article 122

Make-up. Verification of contents

1 Printed papers and literature for the blind shall be made up in such a way that their contents are sufficiently protected while permitting quick and easy verification. They shall be placed in a wrapper, on a roller or between cardboard, in open envelopes or containers, in closed unsealed envelopes or containers, but which can be easily and safely opened and reclosed or tied with a string which is easy to unknot. The administration of origin shall determine whether the closing of these items allows for quick and easy verification of the contents. Printed papers containing books and brochures may be admitted under sealed, transparent wrapper. The administrations concerned may require the sender or addressee to facilitate verification of the contents either by opening some of the items picked out by them or in some other satisfactory manner.

2 Administrations may authorize the closing of bulk-posted printed papers, issuing for that purpose a permit to users who make a request for one. To be admitted at the printed papers rate, items closed on these conditions shall bear in bold letters on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given, the indication *"Imprimé"* (Printed papers) or *"Imprimé à taxe réduite"* (Reduced-rate printed papers), as appropriate or the equivalent in a language known in the country of destination, and the number of the relevant permit. These indications shall constitute proper authority for verification of the contents.

3 Printed papers posted in bulk as specified in paragraph 2 may, notwithstanding paragraph 1, be inserted in closed plastic wrapping, either transparent or opaque. The address of the addressee, set out in the direction of the greatest dimension, the address of the sender and the postage paid imprint prescribed in article 189, may be placed under the plastic film in such a way that they are perfectly legible through the transparent panel or panels provided for that purpose. The wrapping shall include, on the address side, a sufficiently wide part on which service instructions, any reasons for non-delivery or, when applicable, the addressee's new address can be written by hand, or shown by means of a label or by any other process, as on paper; a sufficiently wide part of the wrapping on the address side must have the properties of paper. Items wrapped in plastic may also be prepaid by means of franking-machine impressions made on a self-adhesive label or, in some indelible way, on the actual wrapping.

4 No special conditions of closing shall be required for small packets; items designated as such may be opened for verification of their contents. However, by analogy with the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 for printed papers, administrations of origin may restrict the option of closing small packets to items posted in bulk. Articles which would be spoilt if packed according to the general rules and items of merchandise packed in a transparent packing permitting verification of their contents, shall be admitted in a hermetically sealed packing. The same shall apply to industrial and vegetable products posted in a packing sealed by the manufacturer or by an examining authority in the country of origin. In those cases, the administrations concerned may require the sender or the addressee to assist in checking the contents, either by opening certain of the items indicated by them or in some other satisfactory manner.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP 2522.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Printed papers and literature for the blind shall be made up in such a way that their contents are sufficiently protected while permitting quick and easy verification. They shall be placed in a wrapper, on a roller or between cardboard, in open envelopes or containers, in closed unsealed envelopes or containers, but which can be easily and safely opened and reclosed or tied with a string which is easy to unknot. The administration of origin shall determine whether the closing of these items allows for quick and easy verification of the contents. Printed

papers containing /.../ brochures may be admitted under sealed, transparent wrapper. No special conditions of closing shall be required for printed papers containing books; such items may be opened for verification of their contents. The administrations concerned may require the sender or addressee to facilitate verification of the contents either by opening some of the items picked out by them or in some other satisfactory manner.

Reasons. — The method of closing at present provided for does not permit adequate protection of books which printed papers may contain. As such books may often be valuable, it would be desirable to ensure the possibility of a more effective method of closing, by analogy with that provided for small packets (article 122, paragraph 4).

CANADA 2522.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations may authorize the closing of bulk-posted printed papers, issuing for that purpose a permit to users who make a request for one. To be admitted at the printed papers rate, items closed on these conditions shall bear in bold letters on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given, the indication "Imprimé" (Printed papers) or "Imprimé à taxe réduite" (Reduced-rate printed papers), as appropriate or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination, and the number of the relevant permit. These indications shall constitute proper authority for verification of the contents.

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

AUSTRIA 2522.3

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Printed papers posted in bulk as specified in paragraph 2 may, notwithstanding paragraph 1, be inserted in closed plastic wrapping, either transparent or opaque. The address of the addressee, set out in the direction of the greatest dimension, the adress of the sender, the franking-machine impression provided for in article 188 and the postage paid imprint prescribed in article 189, may be placed under the plastic film in such a way that they are perfectly legible through the transparent panel or panels provided for that purpose. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — Prepayment, by means of franking-machine impressions, of printed papers posted in bulk is a very popular method with postal users. However, while applying these impressions to the outside of a plastic wrapping involves considerable drawbacks, the same does not generally apply to the application of franking-machine impressions or postage paid imprints to the actual contents of the items. If it has any doubts about the authenticity of any impression made in this way, the service or post office concerned is, in any case, authorized by article 122, paragraph 2, to open the relevant item in order to verify the contents.

Supported by. — Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy.

DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN

2522.4

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis Non-priority items posted under the exceptional provisions laid down in article 19, paragraph 3bis, may be closed and their contents shall not be verified.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.10.
In an international classification system based not on the nature of the contents but on the speed of transmission, it is no longer necessary to verify the contents of non-priority items:
- it is for the administration of origin to fix rates for the items and, in accordance with the rules already in force, the administration of destination is not bound to verify the postage on items from abroad;
- verification of the application of article 23 of the Convention (posting abroad) is based on the information given on the outside of the item or by other means authorized by the legislation of the countries involved (eg in connection with customs control).

In all other respects, non-priority items will be made up and handled in accordance with the rules in force for printed papers. It should therefore be stated explicitly that such items may be closed. Moreover, closure simplifies the mechanized handling of the items.
See also proposals 2530.91 and 2555.4.

Article 123

Items in panel envelopes

1 Items in envelopes with a transparent address panel shall be admissible on the following conditions:

a the panel shall be situated on the plain side of the envelope which is not provided with the closing flap;

b the panel shall be made of such a material and in such a way that the address can be easily read through it;

c the panel shall be rectangular, its greatest dimension parallel to the length of the envelope, so that the address of the addressee appears in the same direction and the application of the date-stamp is not interfered with;

d all the edges of the panel shall be precisely stuck down on the inside edges of the opening in the envelope. For this purpose there shall be an adequate space between the side and bottom edges of the envelope and those of the panel;

e the addressee's address shall be the only thing visible through the panel or, at the very least, shall stand out clearly from any other indications visible through the panel;

f the contents of the item shall be folded in such a way that the address remains fully visible through the panel even if the contents shift inside the envelope.

2 Items in envelopes which are wholly transparent, even if an address label is affixed to them, items in envelopes which have an open panel and items in envelopes with more than one panel shall not be admitted.

3 Items in envelopes with a transparent address panel shall be considered as standardized items if they conform to the conditions laid down in article 20, paragraph 1, a, ii, of the Convention.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

2523.1

Amend as follows:

1 Items in envelopes with a transparent address panel shall be admissible on the following conditions:

a the panel shall be situated on the plain side of the envelope which is not provided with the closing flap;

b the panel shall be made of such a material and in such a way that the address can be easily read through it;

c the panel shall be rectangular, its greatest dimension parallel to the length of the envelope, so that the address of the addressee appears in the same direction /.../;

d all the edges of the panel shall be precisely stuck down on the inside edges of the opening in the envelope. For this purpose there shall be an adequate space between the side and bottom edges of the envelope and those of the panel;

e the addressee's address shall be the only thing visible through the panel or, at the very least, shall stand out clearly from any other indications visible through the panel;

ebis the panel shall be placed in such a way as not to interfere with the application of the date-stamp;

f the contents of the item shall be folded in such a way that the address remains fully visible through the panel even if the contents shift inside the envelope.

2 Items in envelopes which are wholly transparent, even if an address label is affixed to them, and items in envelopes which have an open panel /.../ shall not be admitted.

3 Items in envelopes with a transparent address panel shall be considered as standardized items if they conform to the conditions laid down in article 20, paragraph 1, a, ii, of the Convention.

3bis Administrations of origin may admit envelopes which have two or more transparent panels. The panel reserved for the address of the addressee shall conform to the conditions laid down in paragraph 1. For the other panels, the conditions laid down in paragraph 1, b, d, ebis and f, shall apply by analogy.

Reasons. — In its resolution C 102, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the CCPS to study proposals 2019.23, 2522.1 and 2522.2 for authorizing the admission of envelopes with two panels, one for the addressee's address and the other for that of the sender. Included as study 515 in the CCPS work programme, this study was carried out in the form of an inquiry the results of which showed that of the 96 administrations that replied to the questionnaire:

- 24 administrations admit two-panel envelopes in their domestic service;
- 66 administrations do not admit such items;
- 10 administrations replied that their customers had expressed an interest in the use of two-panel envelopes;
- 67 administrations reported that no customer interest had been shown in this matter;
- 52 administrations are agreeable to the admission of two-panel envelopes that satisfy the requirements set out in article 20 of the Convention.

Several administrations mentioned major problems in connection with the use of two-panel envelopes; these can be identified as follows:

- transparent panels not adhering properly to the envelope;
- panels too close to each other;
- use of the same side of the envelope for the origin and destination addressees;
- movement of the contents making address reading difficult;
- panels interfering with the area reserved for indexation for automated mail handling;
- possible confusion about the permissible information for each panel;
- folding of documents so that address remains visible;
- names and addresses extending beyond the boundaries of the panels, ie panels too small;
- difficulties with automated and mechanized handling;
- difficulties for users in the proper placement of addresses;
- lessening of envelope rigidity;
- static electricity problems;
- wadding caused by glueing of panels;
- placement of panels;
- inconvenience of having two addresses on the same side of the envelope;
- difficulties of processing these envelopes through franking machines (franking impressions);
- double cancelling by machine, sometimes obliterating the panel with the return address;
- difficulty in reading (with the human eye) the address;

– need to bring the use of such envelopes into line with internal norms and regulations;
– chance of these envelopes being damaged in machine processing.

For the coordinating country, the most significant result of the inquiry was the fact that more than 50 percent of the countries taking part in the study (and 60 percent of those answering the question) favoured admitting two-panel envelopes meeting the requirements of article 20 of the Convention, and this made it possible to prepare a draft proposal for the amendment of article 20 of the Convention and article 123 of the Detailed Regulations to allow for the admission of two-panel envelopes.

Three delegations mentioned the difficulties inherent in the use of two-panel envelopes and noted that, in their view, it was premature to submit to Congress proposals for amending the Acts as suggested by the coordinating country; study of the question should therefore be continued after Congress within the framework of Joint Group A 1/A 2/A 3.

In view of these arguments, a number of administrations emphasized that flexibility should be shown and that the needs of large-scale users, who represented the majority of the users of two-panel envelopes, should be taken into consideration. These administrations felt that the need to cater to market requirements militated in favour of concretizing this study and not of postponing it. Accordingly, they came out in favour of a flexible solution which would not result in the CCPS straight away proposing the insertion in the Acts of compulsory provisions which might quickly prove to be inappropriate. They therefore proposed a slight amendment of general scope to the Detailed Regulations.

Finally, the CCPS agreed with this view and adopted the present proposal which was finalized by a restricted Working Party formed by CCPS Committee 3 and reflects the results of the discussion which took place at the meeting. At the same time, the CCPS did not rule out the possibility of the study being resumed after the Hamburg Congress (see also the related proposal 2020.1).

NEW ZEALAND 2523.2

Paragraph 1, e and f. Amend as follows:

e the addressee's address shall be the only thing visible through the panel or, at the very least, shall stand out clearly from any other indications visible through the panel. The sender's address may also be shown in the panel provided it is:
  – preceded by the word "sender" or "from";
  – located in the upper portion of the panel;
  – shown in such a way that there can be no confusion with the address of the addressee;
  – on one line only;
  – in characters of smaller size than those in the addressee's address; and
  – clearly separated from the address of the addressee by a dividing line;

f the contents of the item shall be folded in such a way that the address of the addressee and, if applicable, the address of the sender, remain fully visible through the panel even if the contents shift inside the envelope.

Reasons. – Some administrations permit, in their internal services, the sender's address to appear in the transparent panel of envelopes, subject to certain criteria being met. This arrangement, which was introduced at the request of stationery manufacturers to enable economies to be achieved by not having to specially overprint envelopes with the sender's address, has created no difficulties in postal processing due to confusion between the address of the sender and that of the addressee. The arrangement works satisfactorily in the domestic post and there is a demand for it to be extended to the international service.

The proposed relaxation of the international conditions covering the placement of the sender's address in panel envelopes recognizes the need for postal administrations to adapt to customer demand. In this regard it is mentioned that provision for the placement of other information in transparent panels already exists in the present text of article 123, paragraph 1, e, which states that the addressee's address "shall stand out clearly from *any other indications visible through the panel.*" This proposal formalizes the conditions for the showing of a specific type of information, ie the address of the sender.

In addition, the proposal provides for the necessary visibility of both addresses should the contents shift inside the envelope. This requirement is incorporated in the addition to paragraph 1, f.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

2523.3

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Items in envelopes with a transparent address panel shall be considered as standardized items if they conform to the conditions laid down in article 20, paragraph 1, a, iii, of the Convention.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2020.3.

Article 125

Postcards

...

2 Postcards shall bear on the front the heading *"Carte postale"* (Postcard) in French or its equivalent in another language. This heading shall not be compulsory for picture postcards.

...

5 It shall be forbidden to affix or attach samples of merchandise or similar articles to postcards or to embellish them with cloth, embroidery, spangles or similar materials. Such cards may be sent only in closed envelopes. Nevertheless, illustrations, photographs, stamps of every kind, labels and cuttings of every kind, of paper or other very thin substance, as well as address slips or fold-back sheets may be affixed to them, provided that these articles are not such as to alter the nature of postcards and that they adhere completely to the card. These articles may be affixed only to the back or to the left-hand half of the front of postcards, with the exception of address slips, tabs or labels which may occupy the whole of the front.

...

CANADA

2525.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Postcards shall bear on the front the heading "Carte postale" (Postcard) /.../ or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination. This heading shall not be compulsory for picture postcards.

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

ITALY

2525.2

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 It shall be forbidden to affix or attach to postcards samples of merchandise or similar articles, /.../ photographs, /.../ cuttings of every kind /.../ or fold-back sheets /.../, or to embellish them with cloth, embroidery, spangles or similar materials. Such cards may be sent only in closed envelopes. Nevertheless, illustrations, /.../ stamps of every kind and labels, /.../ as well as address slips /.../ of paper or other very thin substance, may be affixed to them, provided that these articles are not such as to alter the nature of postcards and that they adhere completely to the card. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — The purpose of the postcard is to allow a flexible and simple communication which meets the needs of the sender as regards the degree of confidentiality of its content.
The sending without an envelope has its raison d'être in the conditions which the postcard must fulfil for the purpose of easy processing.
That is why the current provision, with the primary idea of easy processing, lays down that "such cards ..." must be sent in closed envelopes.
In addition to legal considerations (changing the nature of the idea of correspondence), account must be taken of the ever-increasing use of postal mechanization which does not allow items or articles with precarious attachments to be processed normally.

SPAIN

2525.3

Amend paragraph 5 as follows:

5 It shall be forbidden to affix or attach samples of merchandise or similar articles to postcards or to embellish them with cloth, embroidery, spangles or similar materials. Such cards, as well as those which are not rectangular, may be sent only in closed envelopes and duly prepaid as letters. Nevertheless, ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — The proposed amendment is intended to specify how non-rectangular postcards are to be treated.
The present text has often given rise to uncertainty on the part of counter staff about the handling of non-rectangular postcards (in the form of silhouettes, triangles, circles, etc) which are posted without being put in closed envelopes. They are sometimes considered as non-standardized postcards which are sent to their destination "à découvert" after the underpaid postage has been marked on them.
Under these conditions, the offices of origin, transit and destination have to handle these items which do not fit easily into bundles, pigeonholes, etc.
The obligation to send such cards in envelopes — which doubtless mirrors the spirit of article 124 — would prompt publishers and forwarding companies to sell these cards with the necessary instructions and in a suitable envelope for posting.

Article 126

Printed papers

...

4 Printed papers shall bear in bold letters on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given, the expression *"Imprimé"* or *"Imprimé à taxe réduite"* as appropriate or their equivalents in a language known in the country of destination.

...

7 Cards bearing the title *"Carte postale"* (Postcard) or the equivalent of this title in any language shall be admitted at the printed paper rate, provided that they satisfy the general conditions applicable to printed papers. Those which do not fulfil these conditions shall be treated as postcards or even as letters, in application of article 125, paragraph 6.

CANADA 2526.1

Paragraphs 4 and 7. Amend as follows:

4 Printed papers shall bear in bold letters on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given, the expression "Imprimé" or "Imprimé à taxe réduite" as appropriate or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination.

7 Cards bearing the title "Carte postale" (Postcard) or the equivalent /.../ in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination shall be admitted at the printed paper rate, provided that they satisfy the general conditions applicable to printed papers. Those which do not fulfil these conditions shall be treated as postcards or even as letters, in application of article 125, paragraph 6.

Reasons. – The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 127

Printed papers. Authorized annotations and enclosures

...

5 Finally, it shall be permitted to enclose:

a with all printed papers: a card, envelope or wrapper bearing the printed address of the sender of the item or his agent in the country in which the original item was posted. The enclosure may be prepaid for return by means of postage stamps of the country of destination of the original item;

b with literary or artistic printed works: the relative open invoice, reduced to its essential elements together with copies of the invoice, deposit notes or international or internal money order forms of the country of destination of the item on which it shall be permissible, after agreement between the administrations concerned, to show by any means whatever the amount to be deposited or paid and the particulars of the postal giro account or the address of the payee of the order;

c with fashion papers: cut-out patterns forming, according to the indications appearing on them, an integral part of the copy of the paper with which they are sent.

SWITZERLAND

2527.1

Paragraph 5, a. Amend as follows:

a with all printed papers: a card, envelope or wrapper bearing the printed address of the sender of the item or his agent in the country of posting or of destination of the original item /.../. The enclosure may be prepaid for return by means of postage stamps of the country of destination of the original item;

Reasons. — The commercial and industrial sectors, major customers of the Post, frequently have branch offices or representatives abroad. These senders find it difficult to understand why, under the present provisions, the return of the card, envelope or wrapper should be restricted to the address of the sender or an agent in the country of posting of the original item.
Postal administrations must try to adapt themselves to the requirements of their customers as much as possible. It therefore seems advisable to authorize, also, the return of these items to an address located in the country of destination of the original item. Such authorization has already been introduced on a bilateral basis between some countries. No inconvenience has resulted from this.
Furthermore, the proposed relaxation does not prejudice the provisions of article 23 of the Convention relating to the posting of letter-post items abroad.

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Sweden.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2527.2

Paragraph 5, a. Amend as follows:

5 Finally, it shall be permitted to enclose:

a with all printed papers: a card, envelope or wrapper bearing the printed address of the sender of the item or his agent /.../. The enclosure may be prepaid for return or forwarding, as applicable, by means of postage stamps of the country of destination of the original item;

Reasons. — This proposed revision would authorize the sender to enclose a card or envelope which bears an address in the country of origin or in another country. Senders have often indicated their interest in enclosing cards addressed to their agents in the destination countries.

Article 129

Literature for the blind

Letters bearing writing used by the blind posted unsealed and plates bearing the characters of writing used by the blind may be sent as literature for the blind. The same shall apply to sound recordings and to the special paper intended solely for the use of the blind, provided that they are sent by or addressed to an officially recognized institute for the blind.

GERMANY, FED REP OF, ITALY

2529.1

Supplement as follows and number the two paragraphs:

1 Letters bearing writing used by the blind posted unsealed and plates bearing the characters of writing used by the blind may be sent as literature for the blind. The same shall apply to sound records and to the special paper intended solely for the use of the blind, provided that they are sent by or addressed to an officially recognized institute for the blind.

2 Administrations of origin shall have the option of admitting as literature for the blind sound recordings sent by a blind person or addressed to a blind person if this option exists in their domestic service.

Reasons. — Technological progress provides access to means which promote professional, cultural and social contacts among blind people and also simplify the transmission of publications in Braille characters which at present are very expensive and cumbersome.

CHILE

2529.2

Amendment to proposal 2529.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations of origin shall have the option of admitting as literature for the blind sound recordings sent by a blind person or addressed to a blind person if this option exists in their domestic service. However, the agreement of the administration of destination shall be sought beforehand.

Reasons. — The extension of such free postage to all blind persons will result in an increase in traffic under this heading, which will have an effect on operating costs and also on terminal dues, since these will be exempted items.
This necessitates prior agreement between the administrations involved, which will also help to verify whether the sender and the addressee are blind.

Article 130

Small packets

1 Small packets shall bear in bold letters on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, if applicable beneath the sender's name and address, indication of which on the outside of the item shall be obligatory, the expression *"petit paquet"* (small packet) or its equivalent in a language known in the country of destination.

2 It shall be permitted to enclose therein an open invoice reduced to its essential elements and to show on the outside or on the inside of items and, in the latter case, on the article itself or on a special sheet, the address of the sender and the addressee with the indications in use in commercial traffic, a manufacturer's or trade mark, a reference to correspondence exchanged between the sender and the addressee, a short note referring to the manufacturer and to the person supplying the goods or concerning the person for whom they are intended, as well as serial or registration numbers, prices and any other notes giving essential elements of the prices, particulars relating to the weight, volume and size, the quantity available and such particulars as are necessary to determine the source and the character of the goods.

3 It shall also be permitted to enclose therein any other document not having the character of current and personal correspondence, provided that its addressee and sender are those of the small packet. The administration of origin shall decide whether the document or documents enclosed fulfil these conditions. The same shall apply to the enclosure in small packets of gramophone records, tapes and wires whether or not bearing a sound or video recording, ADP (automatic data processing) cards, magnetic tapes or similar means as well as QSL cards.

CANADA 2530.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Small packets shall bear in bold letters on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, if applicable beneath the sender's name and address, indication of which on the outside of the item shall be obligatory, the expression "petit paquet" (small packet) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination.

Reasons. – The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

SWITZERLAND 2530.2

Paragraph 3. Supplement as follows:

3 If use is not made of the derogation provided for in article 36, paragraph 3, of the Convention, it shall also be permitted... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2036.2 to amend article 36, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

Supported by. – Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

NEW ZEALAND

2530.3

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis Notwithstanding paragraph 3, administrations may permit correspondence and documents of any kind having the character of current and personal correspondence to be sent with goods in small packets provided that such correspondence is exchanged between the sender and addressee of the small packet or persons residing with them, if the internal regulations of the administrations concerned so permit.

Reasons. — The liberalization being sought to allow current and personal correspondence in small packets is essentially on the basis of aligning the conditions for small packets with those for parcels and to recognize that such correspondence is in practice being sent in small packets by customers, notwithstanding the provisions of article 130.
The 1969 Tokyo Congress broadened the provisions for postal parcels to permit the inclusion of "correspondence and documents of any kind having the character of current and personal correspondence" subject to the internal regulations of administrations (cf Parcels Agreement, Rio de Janeiro 1979, article 19, a, iii). The Tokyo decision was made in recognition of the fact that notwithstanding the international legislation which prohibited the inclusion of current and personal correspondence in parcels, it was quite common for senders to do so. Moreover, it recognized that it was difficult to police the inclusion of letters in parcels and that there was merit from a customer viewpoint in allowing such a practice as it enabled correspondence, often relating to the contents, to reach the addressee at the same time as the parcel. The arrangement is an optional one.
The small packets category and the parcels category have a fundamental similarity in the purpose for which they are used, viz, the transmission of goods. In the case of small packets, because of the maximum weight restriction of 1 kg, the transmission of goods is confined to "small quantities of merchandise with a market value" (cf Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, article 18, note 6).
Apart from the similarity in purpose for both categories there is the point that the make-up requirements for small packets and parcels are ostensibly the same. This situation follows a decision made by the 1974 Lausanne Congress which "abolished the restrictions relating to the closing of small packets, the make-up of which is thus made the same as for postal parcels" (cf Convention, Detailed Regulations, Rio de Janeiro 1979, article 122, note 5).
Because the functions of the 2 categories are the same (typified by the fact that an item of goods weighing up to 1 kg can be sent either as a small packet or a parcel) it follows that the conditions for enclosures in small packets should be liberalized to permit current and personal correspondence to be sent with the goods as is the case with parcels.
This is particularly relevant from the viewpoint of customers whom, under the current conditions, find it difficult to understand why items over 1 kg may include current and personal correspondence while those less than 1 kg may not. More often than not the customer's reaction is to either ignore the postal requirements and include a letter in the item or consign his goods via alternative private means. The restriction for small packets is therefore considered an obstacle to the competitive position of the Post.
It is recognized that the proposal could, in principle, imply a diminishing of revenue in that items that should be posted at the higher letter rates of postage could, in the proposal, be sent at the cheaper small packet rates. However, the proposal provides for letters to be included only when they are sent with goods in a small packet and any loss of revenue would be insignificant.
The proposal is designed to enhance the competitiveness of the Post and is submitted as an optional measure for implementation between administrations which so agree.

DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN

2530.91

Create the following new article:

Article 130bis

Non-priority items

Non-priority items posted under the exceptional provisions laid down in article 19, paragraph 3bis, shall bear on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, an indication of the category to which they belong. This indication shall be "Envoi non prioritaire" (Non-priority item) or some similar expression readily understandable in the country of destination.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.10.
Priority items are treated as letters in the traditional system of classification. As in the case of letters, there would be no need for them to bear any particular indication of category.
Non-priority items will be forwarded to the country of destination in bundles, bags etc, made up as if they contained printed papers (AO items). This should in itself ensure that they will be treated with a reduced priority. However, the country of transit or of destination must also be able to determine to which category any individual item belongs. This is why we propose that all non-priority items sent to another country bear an indication of their category.
See also proposals 2522.4 and 2555.4.

Article 131

Registered items

1 Registered items shall bear clearly and in bold letters the heading *"Recommandé"* (Registered), accompanied, if necessary, by a similar indication in the language of the country of origin.

...

4 Registered items shall bear a label in the form of the annexed specimen C 4, which must adhere properly.

5 Administrations which find it impossible to produce labels in the form of that specimen on which the indications are printed in full shall be permitted to use framed labels with the dimensions of the C 4 specimen in which only the letter R has been printed and on which the other indications in accordance with that specimen have been added in a sharp, clear and indelible form by any process whatsoever. Administrations whose internal regulations at present forbid the use of C 4 labels shall also be permitted to postpone the introduction of this measure and to distinguish registered items by the use of a stamp clearly reproducing the particulars on the C 4 label.

6 The label or stamp, and the heading *"Recommandé"* (Registered), shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given, or, in the case of items in the form of cards, above the address in such a way as not to affect its legibility. In the case of the special registered bags mentioned in article 24, paragraph 1, p, column 3, i, of the Convention, the C 4 label shall be affixed properly to the address labels supplied by the sender.

7 Administrations which have adopted in their internal service the system of mechanical acceptance of registered items may, instead of using the C 4 label, print directly on these items, on the address side, the same service indications as appear on the aforesaid label or, if applicable, affix in the same place the machine-printed strip with the same indications.

8 With the authorization of the administration of origin, users may use for their registered items envelopes, bearing, in the place provided for affixing the C 4 label, a preprinted facsimile of that label, the dimensions of which may not be less than those of the C 4 label. If need be, the serial number may be indicated therein by any process whatsoever, as long as it is added in sharp, clear and indelible form. A facsimile of the C 4 label may also be printed on address labels or direct onto the contents of items dispatched in envelopes with transparent panels, as long as such facsimile is placed in all cases at the left-hand side of the panel.

9 No serial number shall be placed on the front of registered items by the intermediate administrations.

10 Any adhesive tapes used to close registered items shall bear the name, mark, stamp or signature of the sender.

CANADA 2531.1

Paragraphs 1 and 6. Amend as follows:

1 Registered items shall bear clearly and in bold letters the heading "Recommandé" (Registered) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination.

6 The label or stamp, and the heading "Recommandé" (Registered) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given, or, in the case of items in the form of cards, above the address in such a way as not to affect its legibility. In the case of the special registered bags mentioned in article 24, paragraph 1, p, column 3, i, of the Convention, the C 4 label shall be affixed properly to the address labels supplied by the sender.

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 2531.2

Create the following new paragraph 8bis:

8bis The administration of origin shall ensure that registered items fulfil the conditions enumerated in the preceding paragraphs and, if necessary, shall rectify their make-up before forwarding them to the countries of destination.

Reasons. — Despite the proposals and discussions on this subject at recent Congresses, there are still registered items which do not fulfil the conditions enumerated in article 131 (in particular, in paragraphs 4, 5 and 8). Quite often, registered items bear only a handwritten serial number (neither the label in the form of the C 4 specimen nor the stamp with the other particulars stipulated). In addition, this number is frequently indicated on any side whatsoever. In view of the fact that there are other numerical particulars (weight, etc) written by hand on these items, this obviously poses problems for the administrations of destination as well as the administrations of transit (for example, verification of the composition of the dispatch, inquiries, liability of administrations).
For the reasons stated above, it is proposed that the administration of origin — through its dispatching office of exchange, for example — be obliged to ensure that registered items fulfil the prescribed conditions before forwarding them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2531.3

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 Any adhesive tapes used to close registered items shall bear the name, mark, stamp or signature of the sender or the postmark of the office of origin.

Reasons. – The postmark of the office of origin would be as effective in deterring rifling as a mark placed on the tape by the sender.

GERMANY, FED REP OF, ITALY, PORTUGAL, TURKEY

2531.4

Amendment to proposal 2531.3

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 Any adhesive tapes used to close registered items shall bear the name, mark, stamp or signature of the sender. Where registered items are closed by means of an adhesive tape without an individual mark, the administration of origin may provide a mark or a date-stamp impression applied to both the tape and the wrapping.

Reasons. – The aim of paragraph 10 introduced by the Rio de Janeiro Congress was – as stated in the reasons for the proposal prepared at the time – "to reduce as much as possible the great number of inquiries and verification notes now made out to report the rifling of items closed by means of adhesive tapes".
To obviate the difficulties resulting from non-observance of the present provision, it is proposed to give administrations of origin the possibility of subsequently eliminating the shortcomings of the adhesive tapes. In this connection, the proposed procedures offer a guarantee, as in this way the administration of destination can easily show that it delivered the item in the state in which it was sent to it. The subsequent marking should not therefore be regarded as an additional measure to ensure the security of the closure; on the contrary, it has the same purpose as the introduction of paragraph 10, namely to reduce the number of inquiries and verification notes.

BELGIUM

2531.5

Amendment to proposal 2531.2

Paragraph 8bis. Amend as follows:

8bis The administration of origin shall ensure that registered items are correctly marked in conformity with the preceding paragraphs. It shall be required to correct any deficiencies in this regard before forwarding the items to the countries of destination.

Reasons. – The purpose of this amendment is to express more clearly the idea contained in Czechoslovakia's proposal 2531.2.
In particular, the text proposed by Belgium is directed more explicitly at the *marking* of registered items. It does not use the expression "rectify their make-up" which, in its broader meaning, might cause administrations of origin to intervene with respect to the make-up of registered items (cf definition of the expression "Make-up of items" given under number 303 of the Multilingual Vocabulary of the International Postal Service).

Article 134

Insured letters. Functions of the office of origin

1 Once the office of origin has accepted an insured letter as eligible, it shall:

a affix a pink label in the form of the annexed specimen VD 2 and bearing in roman letters the letter V, the name of the office of origin and the serial number of the item. It shall mark the exact weight in grammes on the item. The VD 2 label and the indication of the weight shall be placed on the address side and, in so far as possible, in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given. Administrations may however replace the VD 2 label by the C 4 label prescribed in article 131, paragraph 4, and a small pink label bearing in bold letters the words *"Valeur declarée"* (Insured);

b add to the address side a stamp impression showing the office and date of posting.

2 No serial number shall be placed on the front of insured letters by the intermediate administrations.

CANADA 2534.1

Paragraph 1, a. Amend as follows:

a affix a pink label in the form of the annexed specimen VD 2 and bearing in roman letters the letter V, the name of the office of origin and the serial number of the item. It shall mark the exact weight in grammes on the item. The VD 2 label and the indication of the weight shall be placed on the address side and, in so far as possible, in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given. Administrations may however replace the VD 2 label by the C 4 label prescribed in article 131, paragraph 4, and a small pink label bearing in bold letters the words "Valeur déclarée" (Insured) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination;

Reasons. – The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 137

Application of the date-stamp

...

6 The stamping of items posted on ships shall be the responsibility of the postal official or the officer on board charged with the duty, or, failing those, with the post office at the port of call at which these items are handed over. In that case, the office shall impress the correspondence with its date-stamp and add the word *"Navire", "Paquebot"* or any other similar note.

...

CANADA

2537.1

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The stamping of items posted on ships shall be the responsibility of the postal official or the officer on board charged with the duty, or, failing those, with the post office at the port of call at which these items are handed over. In that case, the office shall impress the correspondence with its date-stamp and add the words "Navire", "Paquebot" or any other similar note, or the equivalent in a language known in the country of the port of call and the country of destination.

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 151

Exchange in closed mails

1 It shall be obligatory to make up closed mails whenever one of the intermediate administrations so asks on grounds that the amount or the weight of á découvert items is such as to hinder its work. Dispatches of à découvert items with an average weight exceeding 5 kilogrammes per mail or per day (when several dispatches are made in a day) can be considered as being likely to hinder work as regards weight.

2 The exchange of items in closed mails shall be regulated by common consent between the administrations concerned.

3 Administrations via which closed mails are to be forwarded shall be given suitable notice.

4 In cases where an exceptionally large number of unregistered items have to be sent to a country to which mail is normally sent in transit à découvert, administrations may agree to the country of origin making up closed mails without a letter bill for the country of destination.

5 The administration of the country of origin shall advise administrations concerned of the dispatch of the extraordinary closed mails mentioned in paragraph 4 and shall, to that effect, use the C 16 verification note referred to in article 174, paragraph 1, which it shall send direct to them by the quickest route (air or surface).

ITALY

2551.1/Rev 1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 It shall be obligatory to make up closed mails whenever one of the intermediate administrations so asks on grounds that the amount or the weight of à découvert items is such as to hinder its work. Dispatches of à découvert items with an average weight exceeding 3 kilogrammes per mail or per day (when several dispatches are made in a day) or comprising more than 100 items of correspondence per mail or per day can be considered as being likely to hinder work /.../.

Reasons. – The weight of 5 kg, as fixed at present, seems excessive because, as experience shows, even weights over 3 kg can hinder postal operations.
In addition, à découvert items for surface mails which do not incur any transit charges for the dispatching administration can lead the administration to abuse this type of forwarding.
Lastly, account should be taken of the fact that a dispatch weighing 3 kg may consist of 300 letters, obliging the intermediate administrations to handle them without any payment.
The proposed amendment fills a gap in the present paragraph which, while affirming in the first part that the quantity of items can hinder postal operations, does not specify in the second part the limit above which the difficulties are caused.

GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN

2551.2

Amend paragraphs 4 and 5 as follows:

4 In cases where an exceptionally large number of /.../ ordinary or registered items have to be sent to a country to which mail is normally sent in transit à découvert, /.../ the administration of origin shall be authorized to make up closed mails for the offices of exchange of the country of destination while advising the countries of transit and destination by means of a C 16 verification note as provided for in article 174, paragraph 1. If necessary, this form may be used as a basis for accounting for these mails.

5 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – At present, paragraph 4 refers to unregistered items only, but in practice offices sometimes also have to deal with the exceptional posting of a large number of registered items.
Indeed, the presence of an exceptionally large number of items may occur with regard not only to unregistered but also to registered items, which have to be sent à découvert with all the inconvenience and extra work this entails for the countries of transit. Consequently, it appears necessary to extend the provisions of the present paragraph 4 to cover registered items.
Furthermore, the prior agreement of the administrations concerned seems to present drawbacks and, above all, considerable delays which could be avoided by replacing this agreement by the preparation of a C 16 form which would accompany the mail.
It also seems appropriate to take over some of the details in respect of accounting for these mails given in note 3 to this article in the Annotated Code.

LUXEMBOURG

2551.3

Amendment to proposal 2551.1/Rev 1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 It shall be obligatory to make up closed mails whenever one of the intermediate administrations so asks on grounds that the amount or the weight of à découvert items is such as to hinder its work. Dispatches of à découvert items with an average weight exceeding 3 kilogrammes per mail or per day (when several dispatches are made in a day) or comprising more than 250 items of correspondence per mail or per day can be considered as likely to hinder work /.../.

Reasons. – While recognizing the validity of the proposal by Italy, it must be admitted that the limit of 100 items of correspondence may be such as to hinder considerably the dispatch service of small countries.
The proposed limit of 250 items is unlikely to create difficulties for transit administrations.
The fact is that, as only standard items are involved (otherwise the 3 kg limit would be exceeded), which can be sorted manually at about 1500 items per hour, the workload of the transit country will not exceed about 15 minutes per day and per country.

Article 153

Routes and methods of transmission of insured letters

...

5 Administrations of origin and destination may agree among themselves to exchange insured letters in closed mails by means of the services of one or more intermediate countries, whether these participate in the insured letters service or not. The intermediate administrations shall be advised in good time.

PAKISTAN 2553.1

Paragraph 5, last sentence. Amend as follows:

5 ... (unchanged). The intermediate administrations shall be advised at least one month before commencement of the service.

Reasons. – The phrase "in good time", which can be subject to different interpretations as regards the period, must now be clarified. The intermediate administrations should know the exact date of commencement of the service so that the offices concerned in this service are suitably instructed about the handling of such mails and may also take special steps, as appropriate, to safeguard their liability.

Article 154

Transit à découvert

...

3 When their number and make-up permit, items sent à découvert to an administration shall be made up in separate labelled bundles for each country of destination.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2554.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When their number and make-up permit, and in all cases where their average weight exceeds 1 kilogramme per mail or per day (when several dispatches are made in a day), non-registered items sent à découvert to an administration shall be made up in separate labelled bundles for each country of destination. When the total weight of the separate labelled bundles sent to an intermediate administration exceeds 5 kilogrammes, the bundles shall be placed in one or more separate bags. The labels of these bags shall bear the word "Transit" in bold letters. When the total weight of such bundles is less than 5 kilogrammes, the bundles shall be placed in the bag which contains the letter bill.

Reasons. – While the "weight" factor mentioned in article 151, paragraph 1, establishes the threshold above which intermediate administrations may request the make-up of closed mails, the lack of specific guidelines for the make-up of à découvert items by the country of origin may still result in aggregate amounts or weights sufficient to cause considerable extra work for the intermediate country. The make-up and labelling requirements established under this proposal would significantly reduce this extra work and facilitate the identification and sorting of the à découvert items by the intermediate country.

FRANCE

2554.2

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When their number and make-up permit, items sent à découvert to an administration shall be separated by country of destination and made up in bundles labelled with the name of each country in roman letters.

Reasons. – The proposed addition is intended to facilitate the work of the transit offices.
The indications on the labels of bundles of correspondence sent in transit à découvert are often given, by countries which do not use roman letters, in characters of the language of the dispatching country. Because of this, transit offices have serious difficulties in reforwarding these items. By analogy with what is laid down for bag labels (article 162, paragraph 6), it is proposed that the name of the country of destination be inscribed in roman letters on the labels of bundles.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Spain.

SPAIN

2554.3

Amendment to proposal 2554.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When their number and make-up permit, and in all cases where their average weight exceeds 1 kilogramme per mail or per day (when several dispatches are made in a day), /.../ items sent à découvert to an administration

shall be made up in separate labelled bundles for each country of destination. When the total weight of the separate labelled bundles sent to an intermediate administration exceeds 5 kilogrammes, the bundles shall be placed in one or more /.../ bags, with labels bearing the word "Transit" in bold letters. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — The objective of the first amendment (deletion of "non-registered") is to avoid confining the advantages of the proposal to non-registered items. The wording suggested by the United States administration presupposes preferential treatment of ordinary items as compared with registered ones when, in the interests of the intermediate administration itself, sorting of the latter would result in greater ease of handling.
The second amendment is simply for drafting purposes, in an attempt to avoid any misunderstanding because of the word "separate".

Article 155

Make-up of mails

1 Ordinary items which can be bundled shall be classified by size (standardized items and other items) and bundled according to categories, letters and postcards being included in the same bundle and newspapers and periodicals mentioned in article 162, paragraph 1, b, iii, being made up in bundles separate from other AO items. The bundles shall be distinguished by labels in the form of the annexed C 30 specimens and showing the indication of the office of destination or of the reforwarding office of the items enclosed in the bundles. Items which can be bundled shall be arranged with the addresses facing the same way. Prepaid items shall be separated from those which are unpaid or underpaid and the labels of bundles of unpaid or underpaid items shall be impressed with the T stamp. The bundles of unpaid or underpaid items shall be placed in the bag containing the letter bill. The thickness of the bundles of standardized items shall be limited to 150 mm after bundling. The weight of bundles of non-standardized items may not exceed 5 kilogrammes.

2 If letters show signs of opening, deterioration or damage, a note of the fact shall be made on them and they shall be marked with the date-stamp of the office which discovered it. In addition, when the security of the contents so requires the items shall be placed if possible in a transparent envelope or in a fresh packing on which the details appearing on the envelope shall be reproduced.

3 Mails, including those made up solely of empty bags, shall be contained in bags the number of which shall be kept to the strict minimum. The bags shall be in good condition to protect their contents; they shall also be suitably closed, sealed preferably with lead and labelled. The seals may also be made of light metal or plastic provided the sealing is so done that it cannot be tampered with without bearing signs of tampering. However, when administrations are in agreement on this subject, bags containing unregistered AO items only and empty bags need not be sealed with lead; the same applies to bags containing unregistered LC or AO items if they are conveyed in a sealed container by a direct service or if they are forwarded by a country of embarkation that puts them into such a container for the country of destination. When string is used it shall be passed twice round the neck of the bag in such a way that one of the two ends is drawn under the loops and then tied. The impressions of the seals shall reproduce, in very legible roman letters, the name of the office of origin or an indication sufficient to identify that office.

4 The bags shall show legibly in roman letters the office or country of origin and bear the word *"Postes"* (Post) or any other similar expression distinguishing them as postal dispatches.

5 In the absence of special agreement small mails shall simply be wrapped in strong paper so as to prevent any damage to the contents, then tied with string and sealed with lead, light metal or plastic seals. If lead, light metal or plastic seals are used, these mails shall be made up so that the string cannot be detached. When they contain only unregistered items they may be closed by means of gummed seals bearing the printed indication of the office of the dispatching administration. Subject to article 158, administrations may agree to use the same means of closing for mails containing registered items which, because of their small number are transported in packets or envelopes. In that case, the addresses of the packets and envelopes shall conform, as regards the printed details and the colours, to the provisions prescribed in article 162 for the labels of bags of mails. However closing by means of gummed seals shall not be permitted for bags containing insured letters.

6 When the number or volume of the items necessitates the use of more than one bag, separate bags shall, as far as possible, be used:

a for letters and postcards and, where applicable, for the newspapers and periodicals mentioned in article 162, paragraph 1, b, iii;

b for the periodicals mentioned in article 162, paragraph 1, c; and for other items; in addition, as applicable, separate bags shall be used for small packets; the labels on those bags shall bear the words *"Petits paquets"*.

7 The packet or bag of registered items or insured letters shall be placed in one of the bags of letters or in a separate bag; the outer bag shall invariably bear the red label prescribed in article 162, paragraph 1, a. When there are several bags of registered items or insured letters, all the bags must bear a red label.

8 The special envelope containing the letter bill shall be dealt with in accordance with article 156, paragraph 1.

9 The weight of each bag shall in no circumstances exceed 30 kilogrammes.

10 As far as possible, offices of exchange shall include in their own mails for a particular office all the small mails (packets or bags) which reach them for that office.

11 For conveyance purposes, mails may be placed in containers, subject to special agreement between the administrations concerned on the methods of using the containers.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2555.1

Amend as follows:

1 and 2 (No change.)

3 Mails, including those made up in accordance with article 168, shall be contained in receptacles (which may be bags, trays or intra-container modules). The number of receptacles making up each mail shall be kept to the strict minimum. The receptacles shall be in good condition to protect their contents, and shall be suitably closed /.../ and labelled. Bags and intra-container modules shall be sealed, preferably with lead. Seals for such receptacles may also be made of light metal or plastic provided the sealing is so done that it cannot be tampered with without bearing signs of tampering. Trays may be sealed by means of heat-sealed nylon straps or other types of strapping material which adequately secure the tray. However, when administrations are in agreement on this subject, receptacles containing unregistered AO items only and empty receptacles need not be sealed /.../; the same applies to receptacles containing unregistered LC or AO items if they are conveyed in a sealed container by a direct service or if they are forwarded by a country of embarkation that puts them into such a container for

the country of destination. When string is used to seal a bag, it shall be passed twice round the neck of the bag in such a way that one of the two ends is drawn under the loops and then tied. The impressions of the seals shall reproduce, in very legible roman letters, the name of the office of origin or an indication sufficient to identify that office.

4 The receptacles shall show legibly in roman letters the office or country of origin and bear the word "Postes" (Post) or any other similar expression distinguishing them as postal dispatches.

5 In the absence of special agreement small mails shall simply be wrapped in strong paper so as to prevent any damage to the contents, then tied with string and sealed with lead, light metal or plastic seals. If lead, light metal or plastic seals are used, these mails shall be made up so that the string cannot be detached. When they contain only unregistered items they may be closed by means of gummed seals bearing the printed indication of the dispatching office or administration. Subject to article 158, administrations may agree to use the same means of closing for mails containing registered items which, because of their small number are transported in packets or envelopes. In that case, the addresses of the packets and envelopes shall conform, as regards the printed details and the colours, to the provisions prescribed in article 162 for the labels of receptacles of mails. However, closing by means of gummed seals shall not be permitted for receptacles containing insured letters.

6 When the number or volume of the items necessitates the use of more than one receptacle, separate receptacles shall, as far as possible, be used:

a for letters and postcards and, where applicable, for the newspapers and periodicals mentioned in article 162, paragraph 1, b, iii;

b for the periodicals mentioned in article 162, paragraph 1, c; and for other items; in addition, as applicable, separate receptacles shall be used for small packets; the labels on those receptacles shall bear the words "Petits paquets".

7 The packet or receptacle of registered items or insured letters shall be placed in one of the receptacles of letters or in a separate receptacle; the outer receptacle shall invariably bear the red label prescribed in article 162, paragraph 1, a. When there are several receptacles of registered items or insured letters, all the receptacles must bear a red label.

8 (No change.)

9 The weight of each receptacle shall in no circumstances exceed 30 kilogrammes.

10 and 11 (No change.)

Reasons. — This proposal provides for the use of trays and other types of intra-container modules for the make-up of mails owing to their increased use in internal postal services. The term "receptacle" has been introduced as a generic term which would encompass all of the authorized types of equipment: bags, trays, or intra-container modules. It is understood that the adoption of this proposal would require drafting amendments to the following provisions of the Convention and Detailed Regulations, which refer only to "bags":
Convention: articles 63, 76, 83.
Detailed Regulations: articles 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 172, 173, 174, 179, 184, 185, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 205, 212.
Final Protocol: articles XIV, XV, XVII.

FRANCE 2555.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Ordinary items which can be bundled shall be classified by size (standardized items and other items) and bundled according to categories, letters and postcards being included in the same bundle and newspapers and periodicals mentioned in article 162, paragraph 1, b, iii, being made up in bundles separate from other AO items. The bundles shall be distinguished by labels in the form of the annexed C 30 specimens and showing the indication in roman letters of the office of destination or of the reforwarding office of the items enclosed in the bundles. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — For the same reasons as those advanced for proposal 2554.2, it is proposed to enter in roman letters, on the C 30 labels, the name of the office of destination or of the reforwarding office of the items enclosed in the bundles.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Spain.

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP 2555.3

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 The weight of each bag shall in no circumstances exceed 25 kilogrammes.

Reasons. — In view of the contemplated amendment of the regulations regarding the method of accounting for terminal dues, which would require that the staff of exchange offices weigh all the letter-post bags received and dispatched on a permanent basis, the postal administration of Poland feels that it is necessary, in the interest of protecting the health of the employees working in the services concerned, to decrease the maximum weight of the bags by 5 kg. Decreasing the maximum weight to 25 kg would make the work of the dispatching and sorting staff less tiring and less difficult, especially in view of the fact that this staff is composed of women in a large number of countries.

DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN 2555.4

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Non-priority items posted under the exceptional provisions laid down in article 19, paragraph 3bis, shall be classified, bundled and transmitted to the country of destination in accordance with the rules in force for AO items.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3019.10.
For forwarding purposes, non-priority items will be considered printed papers according to the traditional system of classification. They will be transmitted to the country of destination in accordance with the regulations in force for printed papers (AO items).
As regards services between two countries, if it is necessary to give non-priority items special handling to prevent them from reaching the country of destination as quickly as priority items (for example, when airmail letters and airmail printed papers of small size are sorted together), it will be up to the country of origin to take appropriate measures in this regard. These measures may include centralized sorting of such items, processing only during the day, etc.
Non-priority items will be forwarded and delivered in the country of destination in the same way as domestic printed papers (or, if applicable, non-priority items).
See also proposals 2522.4 and 2530.91.

Article 160

Transmission of express items and airmail correspondence sent in surface mails

...

4 Registered express items and registered airmail correspondence shall be arranged in their order among the other registered items and the word *"Exprès"* (Express) or *"Par avion"* (By airmail) written opposite the appropriate entries in the *"Observations"* column of table VI of the letter bill or the C 13 special lists. In the case of bulk advice, the presence of these registered items shall be shown simply by the words *"Exprès"* (Express) or *"Par avion"* (By airmail) in table VI of the letter bill. Similar indications shall be made in the *"Observations"* column on the VD 3 dispatch lists opposite the entries of insured letters for delivery by express or to be sent by air.

SWITZERLAND **2560.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Registered express items and registered airmail correspondence shall be arranged in their order among the other registered items and the word "Exprès" (Express) or "Par avion" (By airmail) written opposite the appropriate entries in the "Observations" column of table VI of the letter bill or the C 13 special lists. In the case of bulk advice, the presence of these registered items shall be shown by a cross (x) in the corresponding box of table VI of the letter bill. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — In the case of bulk advice, the presence of registered express or airmail items must be shown in table VI of the C 12 letter bill. However, this is not always respected in practice. To facilitate the application of this provision, it would seem expedient to provide for a corresponding heading in table VI of the C 12 form, similar to that which already exists in table I for ordinary items, and to adapt paragraph 4 of article 160 on the same lines as paragraph 1. (See also proposal 2912.1 to amend the C 12 form.)

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain.

Article 161

Transmission of printed papers for a single addressee

Every special bag containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address shall, in addition to the C 28 or AV 8 label which in this case bears the letter "M", be furnished with a rectangular address label provided by the sender and giving all the information concerning the addressee. The address label shall be made of sufficiently rigid canvas, a strong cardboard, plastic material or paper glued to wood and shall be provided with an eyelet; it shall not be smaller than 140 x 90 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. In the absence of any advice to the contrary, these bags may be sent registered. In the latter case they shall be entered in table VI of the C 12 letter bill or on a C 13 special list as a single registered item and the letter "M" shall be added in the *"Observations"* column. If the special bags contain printed papers to be submitted to customs examination, the address label shall compulsorily bear the green C 1 label specified in article 116, paragraph 1.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 2561.1

Add the following new paragraph 1 and number the present paragraph 1 as paragraph 2:

1 Special bags containing printed papers for a single addressee shall be exchanged only between administrations that have direct mail services.

2 Every special bag ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — In general, the weight of a special bag of printed papers exceeds the weight limit above which direct mails must be made up. Our service had received M bags in transit à découvert. However, there were no direct mail services between our administration and that of the destination of these bags. This meant that they had to be reforwarded once again in transit à découvert and the transmission period was lengthened. In addition, M bags forwarded in transit à découvert often cause problems for the transit administration in the reforwarding operations and the management of empty bags. Consequently, it seems useful to us to stipulate that M bags cannot be forwarded in transit à découvert.

SPAIN 2561.2

Amend this article as follows:

Every special bag containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address shall, in addition to the C28 or AV8 label which in this case bears the letter "M", be furnished with a rectangular address label provided by the sender and giving all the information concerning the addressee. The address label shall be made of sufficiently rigid canvas, a strong cardboard, parchment, plastic material or paper glued to wood and shall be provided with an eyelet; it shall not be smaller than 140 x 90 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. /.../ If these bags are sent registered, /.../ they shall be entered in table VI of the C 12 letter bill or on a C 13 special list as a single registered item and the letter "M" shall be added in the "Observations" column. If the special bags contain printed papers to be submitted to customs examination, the address label shall compulsorily bear the green C 1 label specified in article 116, paragraph 1.

Reasons. – Hitherto, the acceptance in the country of destination of special bags containing printed papers for the same addressee and *sent registered* has been considered as optional on the part of that country and, to this effect, heading 3 of the Compendium of Information (Convention) states the administrations' position concerning their acceptance or otherwise.
However, since these special bags constitute a single item, either ordinary or registered, which is normally collected from the office of destination by the addressee, the acceptance of registered bags from other countries cannot be especially inconvenient for the administration of destination if it provides the registered items service. If the receiving administration does not provide the service in the outward direction, no problem can arise on receipt, particularly in view of the fact that it has to accept the above-mentioned bags when they are unregistered. Heading 3 of the Compendium of Information (Convention) should be amended accordingly.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Turkey.

AUSTRIA, GREAT BRITAIN — 2561.3

Amend the text of this article as follows:

Every special bag containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address shall, in addition to the C 28 or AV 8 label which in this case bears the letter "M", be furnished with a rectangular address label provided by the sender and giving all the information concerning the addressee. The address label shall be made of sufficiently rigid canvas, a strong cardboard, parchment, plastic material or paper glued to wood and shall be provided with an eyelet; it shall not be smaller than 90 x 140 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. In the absence of any advice to the contrary, these bags may be sent registered. In the latter case they shall be entered in table VI of the C 12 letter bill or on a C 13 special list as a single registered item and the letter "M" shall be added in the "Observations" column. /.../

Reasons. – See the reasons for proposal 2516.1.

Supported by. – Germany, Fed Rep of, Netherlands, Turkey.

FRANCE — 2561.4

Amend this article as follows:

Every special bag containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address shall, in addition to the C 28 or AV 8 label /.../ to which a large letter M has been added in the upper right-hand corner, be furnished with a rectangular address label ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – At present, administrations have complete freedom to inscribe the letter M on the labels in any way they wish (as regards position, size, colour).
In order to facilitate the identification of these bags on arrival so as to speed up their delivery to the addressees and avoid mistakes in charging for the calculation of terminal dues, it seems necessary to standardize the conditions for inscribing the letter M on the C 28 and AV 8 labels.

Supported by. – Austria, Norway, Spain.

CHILE

2561.5

Amendment to proposal 2561.2

Amend this article as follows:

Every special bag containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address shall, in addition to the C 28 or AV 8 label which in this case bears the letter "M", be furnished with a rectangular address label provided by the sender and giving all the information concerning the addressee. The address label shall be made of sufficiently rigid canvas, a strong cardboard, parchment, plastic material or paper glued to wood and shall be provided with an eyelet; it shall not be smaller than 140 x 90 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. /.../ When these bags are sent registered, /.../ they shall be entered ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Chile's intention is to make it clear that any special bags containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address may be sent by means other than registered post, contrary to the impression given by the text of proposal 2561.2 presented by Spain.

SPAIN

2561.6

Amendment to proposal 2561.2

Amend this article as follows:

Every special bag containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address shall, in addition to the C 28 or AV 8 label which in this case bears the letter "M", be furnished with a rectangular address label provided by the sender and giving all the information concerning the addressee. The address label shall be made of sufficiently rigid canvas, a strong cardboard, parchment, plastic material or paper glued to wood and shall be provided with an eyelet; it shall not be smaller than 140 x 90 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. The administration of origin shall have the option of sending these bags registered, in which case they shall be entered in table VI of the C 12 letter bill or on a C 13 special list as a single registered item and the letter "M" shall be added in the "Observations" column. If the special bags contain printed papers to be submitted to customs examination, the address label shall compulsorily bear the green C 1 label specified in article 116, paragraph 1.

Reasons. – Hitherto, the acceptance in the country of destination of special bags containing printed papers for the same addressee and sent registered has been considered as optional on the part of that country and, to this effect, heading 3 of the Compendium of Information (Convention) states the administrations' position concerning their acceptance or otherwise. However, since these special bags constitute a single item, either ordinary or registered, which is normally collected from the office of destination by the addressee, the acceptance of registered bags from other countries cannot be especially inconvenient for the administration of destination if it provides the registered items service.
A receiving administration not providing the service in the outward direction should encounter no problem on receipt, particularly in view of the fact that it has to accept the above-mentioned bags when they are unregistered. Heading 3 of the Compendium of Information (Convention) should be amended accordingly.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

...

6 The labels shall bear the name of the dispatching office printed in small roman letters and the name of the office of destination in large roman letters, preceded respectively by the words *"de"* (from) and *"pour"* (to), as well as, as far as possible, an indication of the transmission route, and, if the mails are going by sea, the name of the vessel. The name of the office of destination shall also be printed in small letters, vertically, on either side of the eyelet of the label. In exchanges between countries by sea not made by direct services, and in exchanges with other countries which expressly request it, the date of dispatch, the number of the mail and the port of disembarkation shall also be given.

...

CANADA 2562.1

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The labels shall bear the name of the dispatching office printed in small roman letters and the name of the office of destination in large roman letters, preceded respectively by the words "de" (from) and "pour" (to), as well as, as far as possible, an indication of the transmission route, and, if the mails are going by sea, the name of the vessel. The name of the office of destination shall also be printed in small letters, vertically, on either side of the eyelet of the label. In exchanges between countries by sea not made by direct services, and in exchanges with other countries which expressly request it, the date of dispatch, the number of the mail, the bag number and the port of disembarkation shall also be given.

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 4598.1, concerning the AV 8 airmail bag label. The addition of the bag number on the C 28 bag label is also felt to be a means to achieve improved operational control.
Consecutive numbers (eg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) on the C 28 labels would permit rapid determination of the bag(s) which is (are) missing, thereby facilitating the work of both the receiving office and the dispatching office. The slightly longer time taken to inscribe this additional data on each bag label is minimal when compared to the time savings and increased accuracy during verification of incoming dispatches.

Article 163

Routeing of mails and preparation of trial notes

...

3 To determine the most favourable route and the time of transmission of a mail, the office of exchange of origin may send to the office of destination of the mail a trial note in the form of the annexed specimen C 27. This note shall be included in the mail and attached to the letter bill, the indication "C 27" being entered in table V. If the C 27 form is missing when the mail arrives, the office of destination shall make out a duplicate. The trial note, duly completed by the office of destination, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface).

4 In the event of a change in a service for the exchange of closed mails established between two administrations via one or more third party countries, the administration of origin of the mail shall inform the administrations of those countries of the fact.

...

BRAZIL 2563.1

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis To determine the most favourable route and the time of transmission of items sent à découvert through the intermediary of an administration, the office of exchange of origin may send the administration of destination of such items a C 27 trial note. This note shall be inserted in an envelope, the indication "C 27" being written in the top right-hand corner of the front of this envelope. The trial note, duly completed by the administration of destination, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface).

Reasons. — The aim of this provision is to enable administrations to prepare a suitable routeing plan when items are sent à découvert through the intermediary of a transit administration.

SWITZERLAND 2563.2

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 To determine the most favourable route and the time of transmission of a mail, the office of exchange of origin may send to the office of destination of the mail a trial note in the form of the annexed specimen C 27. This note shall be included in the mail and attached to the letter bill /.../ on which its presence shall be shown by a cross (x) in the corresponding box of table V. If the C 27 form is missing when the mail arrives, the office of destination shall make out a duplicate. The trial note, duly completed by the office of destination, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface).

Reasons. — The C 27 trial notes have to be mentioned in table V of the C 12 letter bill. However, many C 27 trial notes are not returned, probably because they escape the notice of the office of destination. It therefore seems expedient to indicate their presence more clearly in a heading to be created for this purpose, like the one which exists for postal parcels on the CP 11 and CP 20 parcel bills. (See also proposal 2912.2 to amend form C 12.)

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

PAKISTAN 2563.3

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 To determine the most favourable route and the time of transmission of a mail, the office of exchange of origin may send to the office of destination of the mail a trial note printed in red, in the form of the annexed specimen C 27. This note shall be included in the mail and attached to the letter bill, the indication "C 27" being entered in table V. If the C 27 form is missing when the mail arrives, the office of destination shall make out a duplicate. The trial note, duly completed by the office of destination, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface).

Reasons. — By formal opinion C 81, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress requested administrations to ensure that the offices of exchange return the trial notes duly completed by the most rapid route. In spite of this, the trial notes are not being returned promptly. This may be due to the mixing of trial notes with other correspondence in the exchange offices. For quick identification of these forms we propose that they be printed in red.

Article 164

Transfer of mails

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, the transfer of mails between two corresponding offices shall be carried out by means of a delivery bill in the form of the annexed specimen C 18. Two copies of the bill shall be prepared. The first shall be for the receiving office and the second for the dispatching office. The receiving office shall acknowledge receipt on the second copy of the delivery bill and return that copy immediately by the quickest route (air or surface).

...

4 When the transfer of mails between two corresponding offices involves a sea service, the dispatching office of exchange may prepare a fourth copy which the receiving office of exchange shall return after certifying it. In this case the third and fourth copies shall accompany the mail. In relations between countries whose administrations have reached agreement in this respect, one copy of the C 18 bill shall be sent by air either to the receiving office of exchange or to its central administration.

5 Only the bags and packets distinguished by red labels shall be detailed on the C 18 delivery bill. Other bags and packets shall be entered in bulk by category on the C 18 delivery bill and each category shall be transferred *en bloc*. The administrations concerned may, however, agree that only bags and packets distinguished by red labels shall be entered on the delivery bill.

6 For delivery of airlifted surface mails the C 18 bill shall be replaced by the annexed C 18bis bill.

...

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP) 2564.1

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 /.../ The bags and packets making up each letter-post dispatch shall be detailed on the C 18 delivery bill. /.../ The administrations concerned may however, agree that only bags and packets distinguished by red labels shall be entered on the delivery bill; in such case the other bags and packets shall be entered in bulk by category on that delivery bill and each category shall be transferred en bloc.

Reasons. — The present text of paragraph 5 does not give administrations of destination the possibility of determining the exact number of bags and packets belonging to the same dispatch. Bulk entry by categories of bags and ordinary packets (white labels) of different dispatches does not allow bags belonging to the same dispatch to be checked. In the event of inquiries, it is difficult to find the bags.
With the aim of eliminating this disadvantage, we propose that the bags and packets making up each dispatch should be detailed on the C 18 delivery bill and that administrations should have the option of agreeing on the detailed entry only of bags and packets distinguished by red labels and the bulk entry of ordinary bags by category.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2564.2

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 Only the receptacles distinguished by red labels shall be detailed on the C 18 delivery bill. Other receptacles shall be entered in bulk by category on the C 18 delivery bill and each category shall be transferred en bloc. Trays or other intra-container modules shall be entered on the C 18 delivery bill in the column for bags and their number and type shall be entered in the "Observations" column. The administrations concerned may, however, agree that only receptacles distinguished by red labels shall be entered on the delivery bill.

Reasons. — This proposal provides for the documentation of mail which is sent in receptacles other than bags or packets. Consequence of proposal 2555.1.

FRANCE 2564.3

Paragraph 4. Amend the last sentence as follows:

In the absence of special agreement between the administrations dispatching and receiving sea mails, one copy of the C 18 bill shall be sent by air /.../ to the receiving office of exchange of the port of offloading.

Reasons. — It seems necessary to establish the principle of sending a copy of the C 18 bill by airmail to the country of destination each time that mails are dispatched by sea.
Most administrations frequently forward their mails by sea according to irregular schedules and the administrations of destination are not aware that these items have been sent.
In addition, the sea transport services often do not immediately inform the postal service at the port of offloading that these mails have arrived.
The proposed measure should enable the administration of destination to contact the sea transport service as soon as the vessel arrives in order to take receipt of the mails forwarded to it.
The amendment contemplated nevertheless leaves administrations using regular schedules for forwarding their items the option of agreeing not to apply this measure.

Supported by. — Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Netherlands, Yugoslavia.

GERMAN DEM REP

2564.4

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, the transfer of mails between two corresponding offices shall be carried out by means of a delivery bill in the form of the annexed specimen C 18. Two copies of the bill shall be prepared. The first shall be for the receiving office and the second for the dispatching office. The receiving office shall acknowledge receipt on the second copy of the delivery bill and return that copy immediately by the quickest route (air or surface). The transfer of mails subject to statistics of transit charges and terminal dues shall be carried without taking their category into account, solely by means of a delivery bill in the form of the annexed specimen C 18ter.

Reasons. – Detailed records of mails make it possible for the administrations of transit to calculate their transit statistics very accurately. Such information does not come from the C 19 transit bulletin since the use of this bulletin is only optional and, moreover, it indicates only the total number of bags and contains no information on the weight of the different bags. The creation of a special C 18ter delivery bill for mails subject to transit charge and terminal dues statistics would make it possible to keep more detailed records.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

2564.5

Paragraph 6. Supplement as follows:

6 For the transfer of surface airlifted mails, the C 18 bill shall be replaced by a white delivery bill in the form of the annexed specimen C 18bis, prepared in accordance with article 217ter.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4000.7.

Article 165

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

...

4 When the mails are opened, the constituent parts of the fastening (lead and other seals, string, labels) shall be kept together as far as possible; to achieve this the string shall be cut in one place only.

...

7 Irregularities established upon receipt of a mail containing insured letters shall immediately be made the subject of reservations to the transferring service. Notification of a missing item, alteration or any other irregularity for which administrations may be liable in respect of insured letters shall be sent immediately by telex or telegram to the dispatching office of exchange or to the intermediate service. In addition, a formal report in the form of the annexed specimen VD 4 shall be made out. The condition in which the packing of the mail was found shall be indicated therein. The formal report shall be sent under registered cover to the central administration of the

country to which the dispatching office of exchange belongs independently of the verification note, which shall be sent to that office immediately. A duplicate of the report shall be sent at the same time either to the central administration to which the receiving office of exchange belongs or to any other controlling authority appointed by that administration.

8 In the case of the irregularities mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7, unless this is impossible for a stated reason, the bag, or envelope, with the string, labels and lead or other seals as well as all the inner and outer packets or bags in which the insured letters and registered items were enclosed as well as the packing of any damaged items which can be recovered from the addressee, shall be kept intact for a period of six weeks from the date of verification and shall be sent to the administration of origin if the latter so requests.

9 When the mails are transmitted through the intermediary of a carrier, the C 18, C 18bis or AV 7 delivery bill mentioning the irregularities established by the intermediate administration or administration of destination on taking over the mails shall where possible be countersigned by the carrier or his representative. The copies of the C 18, C 18bis or AV 7 delivery bill – the third and fourth copies of the C 18 bill provided for in article 164 and the fourth and fifth copies of the AV 7 and C 18bis bills provided for in article 200 – must indicate the reservations made with respect to the carrier service. Where the mails are transported in containers, these reservations shall relate solely to the condition of the container and of its fastening and seals.

10 Without prejudice to the application of the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 8, the office of exchange which receives from a corresponding office a damaged or an insufficiently packed insured letter shall send it on after observing the following rules:

a if it is a matter of slight damage or of partial destruction of the seals it is sufficient to re-seal the insured letter to safeguard the contents, on condition, however, that it is obvious that the contents are not damaged nor, according to a check of the weight, short. The existing seals shall be preserved; if necessary, the insured letters shall be repacked, retaining the original packing as far as possible; repacking may also be done by placing the damaged letter in a bag labelled and sealed with lead. In such cases, it is unnecessary to re-seal the damaged letter. The bag label shall be marked *"Lettre avec valeur déclarée endommagée"* (Damaged insured letter) and show the following information: registration number, office of origin, amount of the insured value, name and address of addressee, the date-stamp impression and the signature of the official who bagged the item;

b if the state of the insured letter is such that the contents could have been removed, the office shall automatically open it and check the contents; the result of this check shall be given in a formal VD 4 report, a copy of which shall be attached to the insured letter; the item shall be repacked;

c in all these cases, the weight of the insured letter on arrival and the weight after repacking shall be checked and noted on the cover; this note shall be followed by the words *"Scellé d'office à ..."* (Sealed at ...) or *"Remballé à ..."* (Repacked at ...), by an impression of the date-stamp and by the signature of the officials who have affixed the seals or done the repacking.

...

BRAZIL 2565.1

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 When the mails are transmitted through the intermediary of a carrier, the C 18, C 18bis or AV 7 delivery bill mentioning the irregularities established by the intermediate administration or administration of destination on taking over the mails shall where possible be countersigned by the carrier or his representative. The copies of the C 18, C 18bis or AV 7 delivery bill – the third and fourth copies of the C 18 bill provided for in article 164

and the fourth and fifth copies of the AV 7 and C 18bis bills provided for in article 200 – must indicate the reservations made with respect to the carrier service. A copy of the delivery bill containing the reservations must be sent to the administration of origin accompanied by the verification note. It shall be for the administration of origin to contact the carrier in order to determine liability if the cost of transport is paid by the administration of origin direct to the carrier. If this is not the case, the administration of origin must get in touch with the administration responsible for payment to the carrier. Where the mails are transported in containers, these reservations shall relate solely to the condition of the container and of its fastening and seals.

Reasons. – A copy of the delivery bill containing the reservations made with respect to the carrier should go to the administration of origin of the dispatch so that it can make the necessary approaches to the carrier. The aim is to facilitate the handling of international inquiries by ensuring, in the final analysis, that the administration concerned is in a position to allocate liability well before receipt of the inquiry relating to the irregularities found.

FRANCE, ITALY **2565.2**

Paragraph 10, b. Amend as follows:

b if the state of the insured letter is such that the contents could have been removed, the office shall automatically open it if this is not contrary to the laws of the country; ... (remainder unchanged);

Reasons. – The present provision can differ from the domestic legislation of the country to which the office belongs. The procedure laid down is not allowed in some countries, as insured items are protected against violation of the secrecy of correspondence.
In such cases, letters may be opened only with the permission, and in the presence, of the sender or the addressee and after authorization by a judge under the penal procedure code.
In conclusion, the procedure of automatic opening laid down in article 165, paragraph 10, b, is the rule to follow, unless this is impossible because of a country's domestic legislation.

SPAIN **2565.3**

Amend paragraph 4 as follows:

4 When the mails are opened, the constituent parts of the fastening (lead and other seals, string, labels) shall be kept together. /.../ To achieve this the string shall be cut in one place only.

Reasons. – The proposed amendment is aimed at deleting the phrase "as far as possible" in order to avoid incorrect interpretations whereby cutting the string in one place only is not regarded as compulsory.
The new wording is in line with the wording of article 123, paragraph 2, of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Portugal, Yugoslavia.

GERMAN DEM REP 2565.4

Add a new paragraph 7bis and amend paragraph 8:

7bis If the condition of a registered item is such that total theft or total damage can be established or assumed, the office of exchange, without prejudice to the application of article 165, paragraph 6, shall automatically open the item and check its contents. The results of this check shall be recorded in a formal report in the form of the annexed specimen C 34/CP 14; a copy of the report shall be attached to the item.

8 In the case of the irregularities mentioned in paragraph 6 /.../, 7 and 7bis, unless ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — Total theft of or damage to the contents of registered items is equated, under article 50, paragraph 2, of the Convention, with the loss thereof and entails the liability of the postal administrations. With a view to delimiting liability between the postal administrations, the same procedure as the one applied to insured letters and to parcels should, by analogy, be applied to registered items. The proposed procedure would, at the same time, guarantee the possibility of rejecting unjustified claims by the sender in cases in which the provisions of article 50, paragraph 2, are not fulfilled.

GERMAN DEM REP 2565.91

Create the following new article 165bis:

Article 165bis

Reservations on delivery of registered items that have been rifled or damaged

1 In the cases specified in article 52, paragraph 1, a and b, of the Convention, the delivering office shall prepare a C 34/CP 14 report and have it countersigned, whenever possible, by the addressee. One copy of the report shall be handed to the addressee or, if the item is refused or redirected, attached to the registered item. One copy shall be retained by the administration which prepared the report.

2 If the registered item is delivered, the copy of the C 34/CP 14 report prepared in accordance with article 165, paragraph 7bis, shall be attached to the item and dealt with according to the regulations of the country of destination; if the item is refused, the said copy shall remain attached to the registered item.

3 When the internal regulations so require, a registered item subjected to the treatment specified in paragraph 1 shall be returned to the sender if the addressee refuses to countersign the C 34/CP 14 report.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2052.1. This proposal establishes, by analogy with the provisions of article 130 of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement, the conditions required to delimit liability between administrations.

Article 168

Return of empty bags

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, bags shall be returned empty by the next post in a direct mail for the country to which they belong and if possible by the normal route followed on the outward journey. The number of bags returned by each mail shall be noted in table V of the letter bill (article 156, paragraph 2, f, except when article 156, paragraph 2, c, is applied.

2 The return shall be carried out between offices of exchange appointed for the purpose. The administrations concerned may agree among themselves as to the procedure for the return. In long distance services, they shall, as a general rule, appoint only one office responsible for receiving the empty bags returned to them.

3 The empty bags shall be rolled into suitable bundles; where appropriate the label blocks, labels of canvas, parchment or other stout material shall be placed inside the bags. The bundles shall bear a label showing the name of the office of exchange from which the bags were received whenever they are returned via another office of exchange.

4 If there are not too many of them, the empty bags to be returned may be placed in the bags containing letter-post items; otherwise, they shall be placed in separate bags, sealed, or unsealed (if the administrations concerned agree on this), and labelled with the name of the offices of exchange. The labels shall be endorsed *"Sacs vides"* (Empty bags).

5 The bags used for printed papers for the same addressee at the same address provided for in article 161 shall be recovered after they have been handed over to the addressees and returned, in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions, to the administrations of the countries to which they belong.

6 If the check made by an administration establishes that bags belonging to it have not been returned to its service within a period longer than that required for their transmission (round trip), it shall be entitled to claim reimbursement of the value of the bags as provided for in paragraph 7. The administration in question may refuse this reimbursement only if it can prove the missing bags were returned.

7 Each administration shall fix, periodically and uniformly for each kind of bag used by its offices of exchange, an average value in francs and communicate it to the administrations concerned through the International Bureau. In case of reimbursement, the cost of replacing the bags shall be considered.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2568.1**

Amend the title and paragraphs 1, 2, 6 and 7 as follows and add a paragraph 5bis:

Return of receptacles

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, receptacles shall be returned empty by the next post in a direct mail for the country to which they belong and if possible by the normal route followed on the outward journey. The number of receptacles returned by each mail shall be noted in table V of the letter bill (article 156, paragraph 2, f), except when article 156, paragraph 2, c, is applied.

2 The return shall be carried out between offices of exchange appointed for the purpose. The administrations concerned may agree among themselves as to the procedure for the return. In long distance services, they shall, as a general rule, appoint only one office responsible for receiving the empty receptacles returned to them.

5bis In the absence of a reciprocal arrangement to re-use trays or intra-container modules being returned to the administration of origin, they shall be returned in a nested or collapsed condition, as applicable, and labelled with the names of the offices of exchange. These labels shall be endorsed "Récipients vides" (Empty receptacles).

6 If the check made by an administration establishes that receptacles belonging to it have not been returned to its service within a period longer than that required for their transmission (round trip), it shall be entitled to claim reimbursement of the value of the receptacles as provided for in paragraph 7. The administration in question may refuse this reimbursement only if it can prove the missing receptacles were returned.

7 Each administration shall fix, periodically and uniformly for each kind of receptacle used by its offices of exchange, an average value in francs and communicate it to the administrations concerned through the International Bureau. In case of reimbursement, the cost of replacing the receptacles shall be considered.

Reasons. — This proposal establishes procedures for the return of empty equipment other than bags. Consequence of proposal 2555.1.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP)

2568.2

Add the following new paragraph 7bis:

7bis The period of retention of documents relating to empty bags shall be that provided for in article 107, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. — Some administrations reclaim their empty bags from other administrations after three or four years, despite the difficulties involved in referring to documents dating so far back.

Article 187

Characteristics of postage stamps

...

4 Commemorative or charity postage stamps may bear an inscription in any language to indicate the occasion for which they are issued. When a supplementary charge is payable in addition to their postage value, they shall be so designed as to leave no doubt about that value.

BELGIUM

2587.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Commemorative or charity postage stamps shall bear in arabic numerals the indication of the year of issue. They may bear ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — At the "Belgica 82" International Philatelic Exhibition held in Brussels (Belgium) in December 1982, there was a colloquium attended by representatives of the FIP (Fédération internationale de philatélie), IFSDA (International Federation of Stamp Dealers' Associations), ASCAT (International Association of Stamp Catalogue Publishers) and the UPU.
In view of the not inconsiderable resources which postal administrations obtain from the issue of postage stamps and also the desire of philatelists, stamp dealers and catalogue publishers to be able to identify easily the year of issue of commemorative or charity postage stamps, Belgium agreed to submit a proposal to make indication of the year of issue in arabic numerals on such postage stamps compulsory.
This is already done by numerous countries, which even add a reference number relating to the sequence of issue in the year concerned and the initials of the stamp designer.

Supported by. — Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 188

Characteristics of the impression of franking machines

1 Postal administrations may use themselves or authorize the use of postal franking machines reproducing on items the name of the country of origin and the postage value, as well as the name of the office and the date of posting. However, the last two items of information shall not be compulsory. For franking machines used by postal administrations themselves, the postage value may be replaced by an indication that postage has been prepaid for example in the form: *"Taxe perçue"* (Charge collected).

2 Impressions produced by postal franking machines shall, in all cases, be bright red. However, the impressions of publicity slogans which might be used with the franking machines may be produced in a colour other than red.

3 The names of the country of origin and of the office of posting shall be given in roman letters, which may be supplemented by the same information in other letters. The postage value shall be shown in arabic figures.

CANADA

2588.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Postal administrations may use themselves or authorize the use of postal franking machines reproducing on items the name of the country of origin and the postage value, as well as the name of the office and the date of posting. However, the last two items of information shall not be compulsory. For franking machines used by postal administrations themselves, the postage value may be replaced by an indication that postage has been prepaid, for example in the form: "Taxe perçue" (Charge collected) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination.

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

AUSTRIA

2588.2

Paragraphs 1 and 3. Amend as follows:

1 Postal administrations may use themselves or authorize the use of postal franking machines reproducing on items the name of the country of origin and the postage value, as well as the name of the place of origin and the date of posting. (Remainder unchanged.)

3 The names of the country and place of origin /.../ shall be given in roman letters ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — When article 188 was revised by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, a textual error found its way into the text of paragraph 1; it should now be removed.
The impressions of franking machines have always had to show the place of origin and the date of posting, and not the office of posting; thus, article 137, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention lays down that the application of the date-stamp is not compulsory for items franked by means of impressions of postal franking machines if the name of the place of origin and the date of posting appear on these impressions. The text of paragraph 1 of article 188 should be adapted to make it correspond to that of paragraph 2 of article 137.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Article 189

Characteristics of franking impressions (printing press, etc)

Franking impressions obtained from a printing press or by another printing or stamping process under the conditions laid down in article 28 of the Convention shall bear the name of the country of origin or office of posting in roman letters, which may be supplemented by the same information in other letters, and an indication that postage has been prepaid, for example in the form: *"Taxe perçue"* (Charge collected). In every case, the phrase adopted shall be shown in bold letters in a clearly drawn frame, which should if possible be rectangular, and the area of which shall not be less than 300 mm^2. The date-stamp, if used, shall not appear in this frame.

CANADA

2589.1

Amend as follows:

Franking impressions obtained from a printing press or by another printing or stamping process under the conditions laid down in article 28 of the Convention shall bear the name of the country of origin or office of posting in roman letters, which may be supplemented by the same information in other letters, and an indication that postage has been prepaid, for example in the form: "Taxe perçue" (Charge collected) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination. In every case, the phrase adopted shall be shown in bold letters in a clearly drawn frame, which should if possible be rectangular, and the area of which shall not be less than 300 mm^2. The date-stamp, if used, shall not appear in this frame.

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 193

Accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items

1 When payments have to be charged to the administrations which are liable, in accordance with article 58, paragraph 8, of the Convention, the creditor administration shall prepare monthly or quarterly accounts in the form of the annexed specimen C 31.

2 The C 31 account shall be sent in duplicate to the debtor administration by the quickest route (air or surface), and at the latest within two months following the period to which it relates. "Nil" accounts shall not be prepared.

3 After checking and acceptance, one copy of the C 31 account shall be returned to the creditor administration, at the latest by the end of two months from the date of dispatch. If the creditor administration has not received any notice of amendment within the prescribed time limit, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

4 In principle, these accounts shall be settled separately. However, administrations may come to an agreement that they are to be settled with the AV 5 detailed account or with the AV 11 general account, or possibly with the CP 18 general accounts for postal parcels.

BRAZIL 2593.1

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items and/or postal parcels

1 When payments have to be charged to the administrations which are liable, in accordance with article 58, paragraph 8, of the Convention, the creditor administration shall prepare monthly or quarterly accounts in the form of the annexed specimen C 31/CP 22.

2 The C 31/CP 22 account shall be sent in duplicate to the debtor administration by the quickest route (air or surface), and at the latest within two months following the period to which it relates. "Nil" accounts shall not be prepared.

3 After checking and acceptance, one copy of the C 31/CP 22 account shall be returned to the creditor administration, at the latest by the end of two months from the date of dispatch. If the creditor administration has not received any notice of amendment within the prescribed time limit, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

4 In principle, these accounts shall be settled separately. However, administrations may come to an agreement that they are to be settled with the /.../ AV 11 general account or /.../ with the CP 18 general accounts for postal parcels or with any general account.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2931.91 on the creation of form C 31/CP 22.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

2593.2

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 After checking and acceptance, one copy of the C 31 account shall be returned to the creditor administration, at the latest by the end of three months from the date of dispatch. If the creditor administration has not received any notice of amendment within the prescribed time limit, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

Reasons. — Practice has shown that the period of two months for the verification and acceptance of the C 31 accounts is not long enough, particularly when a postal item is lost and when determination of liability between administrations takes a great deal of time.

CONVENTION, FORMS (REGULATORY ASPECTS)

PORTUGAL 2900.1

Formal opinion

Manufacture and use of international service forms

Congress,

Noting
that the paper used in the manufacture of international service forms is not always of acceptable quality, not only making it difficult to read entries but also complicating all operations,

Considering
that the manufacture of forms in good quality paper facilitates postal operations and helps to prevent mistakes,

Calls on

all postal administrations, in accordance with 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress formal opinion C 8, to have the forms to be used in the international service manufactured in good quality paper.

Reasons. — In order to comply with formal opinion C 8, approved by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress which implicitly contains the same idea, all administrations should adopt this policy.
Furthermore, since it was the Portuguese administration which made the original proposal concerning this recommendation (1957 Ottawa Congress, II 371, prop 377/Portugal), it is particularly concerned that it should be observed, because, in fact, it notes that the paper used for the forms is often of such poor quality that it is practically impossible to read from them.

Supported by. — Austria, Spain, Sweden.

SPAIN

2900.2

Decision

Provision of an annotation for forms C 18 and C 18bis allowing them to be supplemented if necessary

Congress,

Noting
that certain administrations use the actual weight of the surface mails exchanged for the determination of terminal dues,

Taking account
of the fact that terminal dues rates for LC/AO items and M bags are at present different,

Considering
that forms C 18 and C 18bis can facilitate the task of administrations wishing to know the weight of the bags in each mail, by incorporating two new columns for the gross weight of the LC/AO and M bags,

Instructs

the International Bureau to make provision in the Annotated Code for an annotation of forms C 18 and C 18bis similar to note 3 to form AV 7 which would authorize administrations to supplement these forms as necessary by adding extra columns to indicate the gross weight of the various kinds of bags charged at different rates in the application of terminal dues.

Reasons. — The system of checking exchanges for terminal dues purposes is often based on the actual weight of the mails, in accordance with article 65, paragraph 2, of the Convention. This makes it necessary to check separately the weights of the LC/AO and M bags, which are subject to different rates, and hence to adapt forms C 18 and C 18bis in order to facilitate the task of the administrations concerned.

(Front)

CUSTOMS C 1

May be opened officially

(Part to be detached if the item is accompanied by a customs declaration, otherwise to be filled up)

See instructions on the back!

Detailed description of contents

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Insert a cross if the item contains

a gift ☐

a sample of merchandise ☐

Value (specify the currency):	Net weight

(Back)

Instructions

If the value of the contents exceeds 300 gold francs or the equivalent in the currency of the country of dispatch, only the upper part of this label should be affixed to the item and customs declaration C 2/ CP 3 should be completed.

The contents of your item (even if a gift or a sample) must be described fully and accurately. Non-observance of this condition may lead to delay of the item and inconvenience to the addressee, or even lead to the seizure of the item by the customs authorities abroad.

Your item must not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations.

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art. 116, para 1 –
Size: 52 × 74 mm, colour: green

Note. – Postal administrations are recommended to indicate the equivalent of 300 gold francs in their national currency.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2901.1**

Back. Under "Instructions", first sentence, and in the note, replace "300 gold francs" by "<u>918.30 gold francs (300 SDR)</u>".

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2516.2.

Postal administration

CUSTOMS DECLARATION C 2/CP 3 (Front)

BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM YOU SHOULD READ CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

(1) Name and address of sender	(2) Sender's reference, if any			
(3) Full name and address of addressee, including country of destination	(4) Insert a cross (x), if the item contains ☐ a gift ☐ samples of merchandise			
	(5) The undersigned certifies that the particulars given in this declaration are correct			
	(6) Place and date			
(7) Observations	(8) Signature			
	(9) Country of origin of the goods	(10) Country of destination		
		(11) Total gross weight kg g		
(12) Number of items (13) Detailed description of contents	(14) Tariff No	(15) Net weight kg g		(16) Value

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 116, para 1; Parcels, Rio de Janeiro, art 106, para 1, b – Size: 210 × 148 mm

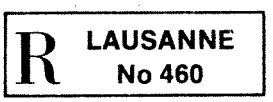
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

2902.1

Enlarge column 14 "Tariff No" by 10.16 mm (4/10ths of an inch) and reduce column 13 "Detailed description of contents" accordingly.

Reasons. — This proposal aims at widening by 10.16 mm, or 4/10ths of an inch, column 14 "Tariff No" of the C 2/CP 3 customs declaration so as to be able to accommodate the new tariff numbers of the Nomenclature which will be increased from 4 to 6 digits in the near future, and also the two digits for national subdivisions.
At its last meeting (Brussels, 9 February 1984), the CCC-UPU Contact Committee agreed to this proposal, considering that column 13 "Detailed description of contents" could be reduced accordingly without causing any difficulties.

C 4



Convention, Rio de Janeiro, art 131, para 4 –
Minimum size: 37 × 13 mm
Maximum size: 50 × 20 mm

JAPAN

2904.1

Add to the information given below the C 4 label:

Convention, Rio de Janeiro, art 131, para 4 –
Minimum size: 37 x 13 mm
Maximum size: 50 x 20 mm
Note. – Administrations which use bar codes in their service may utilize C 4 labels bearing such codes.

Reasons. — In an administration which uses a bar code, utilization of a C 4 label bearing that code would enable registered items to be processed automatically and quickly and items to be sought promptly in the event of inquiries, in the interest of users.

Dispatching administration

LETTER BILL
Exchange of mails

C 12 (Front)

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of dispatch	Time	Mail No

Office of exchange of destination

Name of ship

Flight No

Via

I The mail contains

unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air

II Number of bags

	Number
Bags with red labels	
Bags with white and blue labels	
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	
Total number of bags	

III Summary of registered and insured items

	Registered	Insured
Number of bags containing items		
Number of packets containing items		
Number of special lists (registered) or dispatch lists (insured)		
Total number of items		

Number of AV 2 bills

IV Closed mails included in this mail

No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	No of bags or packets

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

V Official notes

	Number
Dispatching administration bags	
Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	

Other information

VI List of registered items

Bulk advice

Number of items inserted in this bag

In letters

In figures

Individual advice

	Number			
	serial	of the item	Office of origin	Observations
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

Continue overleaf if necessary

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 156, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

SWITZERLAND 2912.1

Amend table VI of the form in accordance with the model below.

III. Summary of registered and insured items			
	Registered	Insured	**VI. List of registered items**
			Bulk advice Presence of items ☐ express ☐ airmail
Number of bags containing items			Number of items inserted in this bag
			In letters

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2560.1 to amend article 160, paragraph 4, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain.

SWITZERLAND 2912.2

Amend in accordance with the model below.

I. The mail contains unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air	**V. Official notes**	
II. Number of bags		Number
Number	Dispatching administration bags	
Bags with red labels	Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	
Bags with white and blue labels		
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	☐ A C 27 note is enclosed in the mail	
Total number of bags	Other information	
III. Summary of registered and insured items		

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2563.2 to amend article 163, paragraph 3, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Postal administration of origin

VERIFICATION NOTE
Exchange of mails

C 14 (Front)

Office of origin of note	Date of note / No	Mail No
	Date of dispatch / Time	
Office of destination of note	Name of ship	
	Train No, Flight No, etc	
	Dispatching office of exchange	
	Office of exchange of destination	

1 Irregularities concerning bags or covers

Mail No	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of receptacles concerned: Bags – Red	Bags – White	Bags – Blue	Covers – LC	Covers – AO	Covers – CP

The bags and covers described above

- ☐ did not arrive here
- ☐ arrived in bad condition
- ☐ arrived in excess
- ☐ have been repaired here
- ☐ were they received by your office?
- ☐ arrived here unlabelled

2 Irregularities concerning documents

Missing documents (please send a copy)

- ☐ AV 7 delivery bill
- ☐ Letter bill — No
- ☐ AV 2 weight bill
- ☐ Special list

Number of registered items received

	LC	AO	CP	The total weight was checked here
☐ The AV 7 delivery bill has been corrected as follows according to the weights given on the labels				
☐ In view of an error in calculation the totals on the AV 7 delivery bill have been corrected as follows				

Irregularities concerning the tables of the letter bill	Entered	Received	Observations
☐ II Number of bags			
☐ III Total registered items			
☐ Special lists			
☐ Dispatch lists			
☐ Total insured items			
☐ V Bags returned, etc. Number			

To be sent by registered post

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 165, para 2 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

CANADA

2914.1

Front. Add two boxes permitting the office preparing the Verification Note to specify the action it anticipates should be taken. Replace, under section 1, the words "arrived in excess" with "were missent". Amend the form in accordance with the following specimen.

Reasons. — Many C 14 Verification Notes are intended primarily for information purposes, or imply action by the administration of origin without the need for a response.
Given the above, and the number of C 14 verification notes exchanged between postal administrations, it would seem useful for the office preparing the C 14 to clearly indicate whether a reply is anticipated. At present, this often remains open to question and leads to confusion.
Such information would help speed up replies to C 14's by differentiating those which require a response from others which do not.
Also, in section 1 — Irregularities concerning bags or covers, the words "were missent" have been put in instead of "arrived in excess", because the former is more explanatory (while subsuming the concept "arrived in excess"). Particulars regarding the missent bags or covers would be provided on the back of the C 14.

Postal administration of origin

VERIFICATION NOTE
Exchange of mails

C 14 (Front)

Office of origin of note	Date of note / No / Mail No
	Date of dispatch / Time
Office of destination of note	Name of ship
	Train No, Flight No, etc
	Dispatching office of exchange
	Office of exchange of destination

Action requested

☐ Take note (follow-up if applicable)

☐ Reply

1 Irregularities concerning bags or covers

Mail No	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of receptacles concerned ☐ Bags ☐ Covers: Red	White	Blue	LC	AO	CP

The bags and covers described above

☐ did not arrive here

☐ were missent

☐ were they received by your office?

☐ arrived in bad condition

☐ have been repaired here

☐ arrived here unlabelled

2 Irregularities concerning documents

Missing documents (please send a copy)

☐ AV 7 delivery bill

☐ AV 2 weight bill

☐ Letter bill

☐ Special list

Number of registered items received ☐ No

	LC	AO	CP	The total weight was checked here
☐ The AV 7 delivery bill has been corrected as follows according to the weights given on the labels				
☐ In view of an error in calculation the totals on the AV 7 delivery bill have been corrected as follows				

Irregularities concerning the tables of the letter bill	Entered	Received	Observations
☐ II Number of bags			
☐ III Total registered items			
☐ Special lists			
☐ Dispatch lists			
☐ Total insured items			
☐ V Bags returned, etc. Number			

To be sent by registered post

Postal administration of origin

C 18bis

Office of origin of the C 18bis bill

DELIVERY BILL
Air-lifted surface mails

Office of destination of the C 18bis bill	Date of departure	Time
	Flight No	

Airport of direct transhipment (art 203, para 2)	Airport of offloading

Date or No of mail	Origin of mails	Destination of mails	Number of						Gross weight of bags, etc		Observations or, if containers are used indication of	
			red label bags	bags of unregistered correspondence	bags of insured parcels	bags of unregistered parcels	parcels not in bags	sacks of empty bags			No of container	No of seal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	
									kg	g		
Totals												

Stamp of dispatching office Signature of official	The official of the airport or airline	Stamp of office of destination Signature of official

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 164, para 6 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

2918.1

Amend the titles of columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 as follows:

Column 4: LC/AO bags; column 5: M bags; column 6: bags of parcels; column 7: empty bags; column 8: LC/AO bags; column 9: M bags; column 10: bags of parcels.

Airport of direct transhipment (art 203, para 2)			Airport of offloading								
Date or No of mail	Origin of mails	Destination of mails	Number of				Gross weight of			Observations or, if containers are used, indication of	
			LC/AO bags	M bags	bags of parcels	empty bags	LC/AO bags	M bags	bags of parcels	No of container	No of seal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
							kg g	kg g	kg g		

Reasons. — Given the numerous countries using the actual weight as the basis for calculating terminal dues for surface airlifted items, two columns concerning M bags should be added. Since the present C 18bis form already contains quite a number of columns and it would be difficult to insert two new columns, we propose that the amendment be made in accordance with the contents of the present AV 7 form.

GERMAN DEM REP

2918.91

Create a form C 18ter according to the following model.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2564.4.

Postal administration of origin

DELIVERY BILL

Surface mails subject to triennial statistics

C 18ter

Office of origin of the C 18ter bill	Date of transfer
To be filled in if the mail is transferred to an office or a train	To be filled in if the mail is transferred to a sea service
Name of office, train No or forwarding route	Shipping company
	Name of ship / Date of sailing
	Port of disembarkation

Number or date of the mail	Origin of mails	Destination of mails	Number of red label bags up to 5 kg	15 kg	30 kg	bags of unregistered correspondence up to 5 kg	15 kg	30 kg	Observations or, if containers are used, indication of No of container	No of seal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Totals										

Stamp of the dispatching office of the mail, date and signature	The undersigned acknowledges receipt in good condition of the mails mentioned above Date and signature

TRIAL NOTE
Determination of the most favourable route for a letter or parcel mail

Administration of destination	Date of note

Notes. To be returned duly completed by the quickest route

To be filled in by the dispatching office

Mail	☐ Surface letter mail ☐ Air letter mail ☐ Surface parcel mail ☐ Air parcel mail Number: / Dispatching office: Date of dispatch: / Office of destination:
Method of conveyance	Number: ☐ By flight Name of ship: ☐ By ship ☐ By .....
Signature	

To be filled in by the office of destination

Arrival	Office which received the mail: Date of arrival: / Time:
Method of arrival	Number: ☐ By flight Name of ship: ☐ By ship ☐ By .....
Other information	
Signature	

To be returned to	Name of office:

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 163, para 3 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

BRAZIL

2927.1

Amend the title as follows:

TRIAL NOTE
☐ Determination of the most favourable route for a letter or parcel mail
☐ Determination of the most favourable route for items sent à découvert

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2563.1 on the insertion of a paragraph 3bis in article 163.

PAKISTAN

2927.2

Amend in accordance with the model below:

Dispatching administration

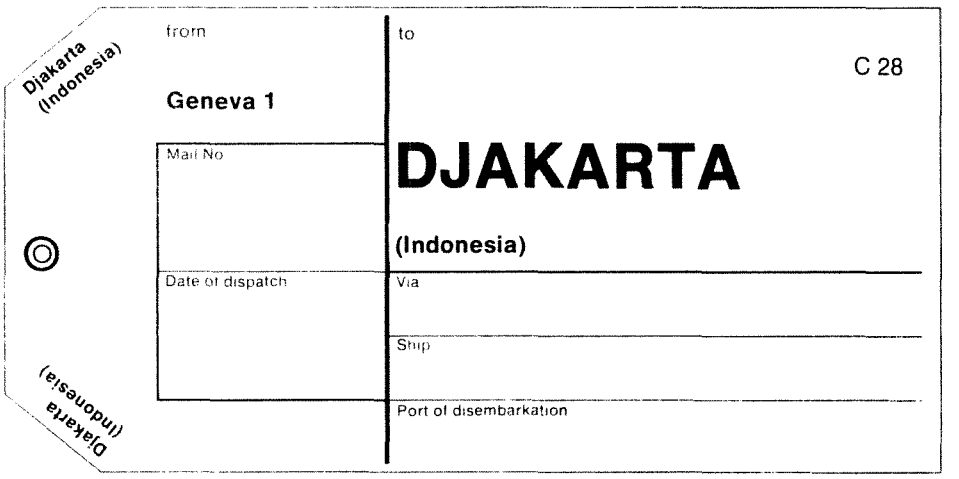
C 27

TRIAL NOTE
Determination of the most favourable route for a letter or parcel mail

Administration of destination	Date of note

Notes. To be returned duly completed by the quickest route (air or surface).

Reasons. — See the reasons for proposal 2563.3.

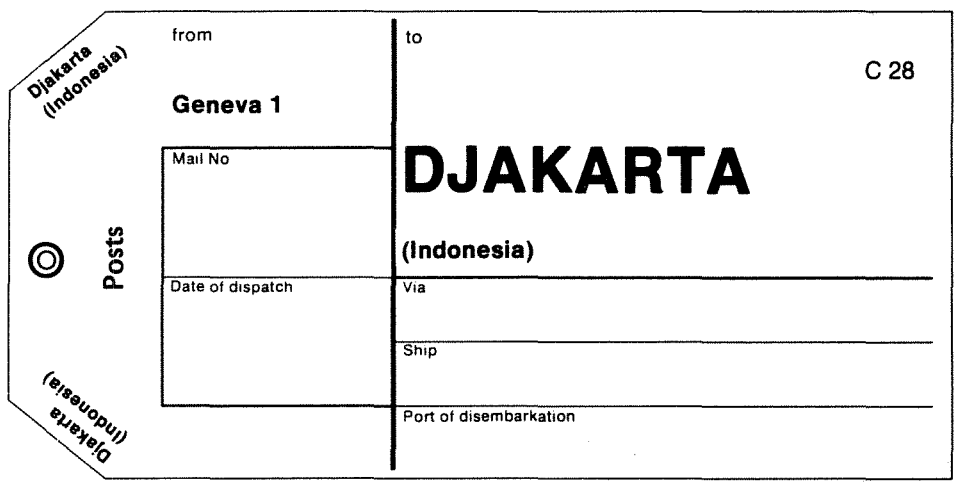


Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 162, para 1 – Size: 125 × 60 mm, colour: vermilion red, white, light blue or green respectively

Note. – Bearing in mind the needs of their service, administrations may make slight changes in the text and dimensions of the form, so long as they do not depart unduly from the directives which the specimen contains.

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND **2928.1**

Add in bold type the indication "Posts" next to the eyelet of the form, in accordance with the model below.



Reasons. – Identification of some mailbags is not always easy for the transhipment services, particularly at airports. These bags are sometimes unloaded by mistake with freight or baggage and are consequently delayed. Moreover, bags of all kinds accepted as freight or baggage are sometimes mixed with postal loads en route. The indication "Posts" on the bag labels would be useful and would facilitate identification of mailbags in some cases. In the parcel-post service, the CP 23 and CP 24 labels already have a corresponding indication. (See also proposal 4908.1 to supplement form AV 8.)

Supported by. – Belgium, France, Spain, Turkey.

Debtor administration

ACCOUNT

Amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items

C 31

Date of account

Debtor administration	Notes. Compensation for letter-post items Month | Quarter | Year

Serial No	Letter-post items		Letters authorizing recoveries (Name of office, date, reference No of debtor administration)	Amount	
	Item No and office of origin	Destination		fr	c
1	2	3	4	5	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
Total					

Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration Place, date and signature

Any observations may be made in the blank space on the front or on the back of the form.

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 193, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

BRAZIL 2931.1

Abolish this form.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2931.91 on the creation of form C 31/CP 22.

BRAZIL 2931.91

Create the form C 31/CP 22 reproduced below by amalgamating forms C 31 and CP 22.

Reasons. — To rationalize the use of the forms. This form could be used equally for preparing accounts concerning amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items and for accounts concerning amounts due in respect of indemnity for postal parcels. In addition, it would facilitate the settlement of accounts relating to postal parcels, as the account concerning amounts due in respect of indemnity for postal parcels would no longer be attached to the CP 16 account.

Creditor administration

ACCOUNT

Amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items and/or postal parcels

C 31/CP 22

Date of account

Debtor administration	Notes. Compensation for letter-post items and/or postal parcels
	Month / Quarter / Year

Serial No	Letter-post items and/or postal parcels		Letters authorizing recoveries (Name of office, date, reference No of debtor administration)	Amount	
	Item No and office of origin	Destination		fr	c
1	2	3	4	5	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
Total					

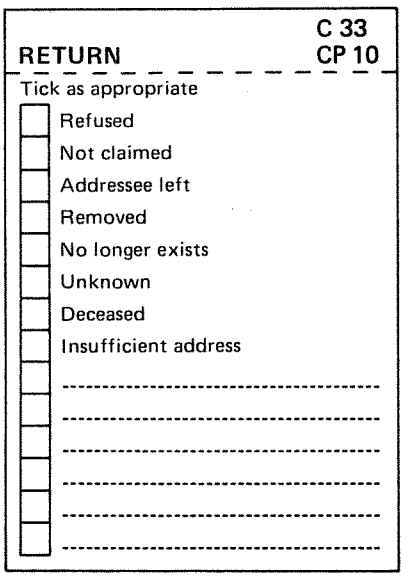
Creditor administration	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

Any observations may be made in the blank space on the front or on the back of the form.

AUSTRIA

2933.91

Create the C 33/CP 10 form "Label showing the cause of non-delivery".



Maximum size: 52 x 74 mm.
Colour of paper: pink.
Colour of print: black.
Heading of form: detachable so that the part with the word "Return" can be used separately (in case there is not enough space to stick the label on the item, etc). Administrations would be free either to amend or supplement the reasons for non-delivery listed on the form according to the special requirements of the national legislation with regard to delivery of items.

Reasons. – Undeliverable items are very often returned with insufficient or barely legible endorsements.
The introduction of a standard label would avoid such inconvenience.
See also proposals 3543.3 and 5535.2.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey.

GERMAN DEM REP

2934.91

Create the form C 34/CP 14 according to the following specimen.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2565.91.

Postal administration

REPORT
Registered item/Postal parcel

C 34/CP 14 (Front)

To be sent by registered post

Part I

Office completing part I	Date / Reference
Reason for report	☐ Damage ☐ Theft ☐ Decrease in weight
Posting of item	Office / Date / No
Sender	Name and full address
Addressee	Name and full address
Special particulars	Insured value COD amount and currency Supplementary charge for fragile parcels paid ☐ Yes ☐ No Other particulars
Weight of parcel	shown / observed
Packing	External wrapping Internal packing The packing should be regarded as ☐ regulation ☐ non-regulation
Mail in which the item was sent	Date of dispatch / Date of arrival / No Dispatching office Office of destination
Method of conveyance	Name or number ☐ Travelling post office ☐ Railway van ☐ Ship ☐ Flight
Parcel arrived	☐ In bag ☐ Unenclosed
Detailed statement of the facts	

Stamp of the reporting office
Signatures

Part II C 34/CP 14 (Back)

Office completing part II	Date	Reference

Contents

☐ From the invoice ☐ From the customs declaration ☐ According to the addressee or sender

The contents have been examined in the presence of

☐ the addressee ☐ the sender

Contents established on examination

Contents damaged

Contents missing

Estimate of loss

☐ According to the addressee ☐ According to the sender

The loss is estimated at the amount of

Cause

The loss is due to

Subsequent treatment of the item

☐ After repacking and weighing, the item has been forwarded to its destination

New weight

☐ The contents have been destroyed by the undersigned office

☐ The packing is held here

☐ The addressee refuses the item ☐ The sender refuses the item

☐ The addressee has accepted the item ☐ The sender has accepted the item

Amount of indemnity claimed

Signature of the addressee or sender

Attestation. In witness whereof we have drawn up this report, a duplicate of which has been sent, with a verification note, to the authority shown below.

Authority to which the report should be sent

Signature of the postal officials	Signature of the customs officer

III B

Convention (rate-fixing and payments)

— Proposals of a general nature

— Convention

— Final Protocol

— Detailed Regulations

— — Forms

Note. — The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

CONVENTION (RATE-FIXING AND PAYMENTS), PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3000.1

Resolution

Principles and method for the calculation of transit charge scales

Congress,

Having noted
that the transit charges are based on the principles established by the Technical Committee on Transit (TCT) and ratified by the 1952 Brussels Congress, namely:

i the two categories of item, LC and AO, previously applicable in the payment of transit charges are replaced by a single category subject to a single rate, since from the point of view of payment for transit the mail is considered as merchandise *sui generis* irrespective of its LC and AO composition;

ii payment for transit is fixed on the basis of the "cost" of the mail in transit;

iii the "cost" is made up of two elements: "transport costs" and "postal costs",

Aware
of the changes in sea traffic over the last few decades and of the continual development of the many types of goods that can be compared to mail,

Taking account
of the results of the Executive Council study stemming from 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 28,

Decides

i that the "transport costs" component of the cost of transit shall be determined on the basis of the weighted world average of the prices actually paid for the conveyance of mail, by applying to the median length of each step of the scales the weighted world average price corresponding to that median length; this weighted world average shall be calculated by means of the mathematical "least squares" method;

ii that the "postal costs" component of the cost of transit shall be calculated on the basis of the weighted arithmetical mean of the postal costs incurred by administrations in effecting purely postal operations for transit mail;

iii that the elements to be taken into consideration for the "transport costs" and "postal costs" components shall be supplied by the transit administrations and shall be as follows:

a Transport costs

Land transit

- The most important land routes, from the point of view of postal transit volume, used for the conveyance of mail in transit, with an indication of the distance in kilometres for each route.
- The annual weight, for each route, of the mail subject to land transit charges.
- The prices actually paid for the rapid carriage of 1000 kg of mail (prices for part loads and per complete railway truck or lorry loads of 5000 kg, 10 000 kg and more than 10 000 kg) on each route.

Sea transit

- The most important sea routes, from the point of view of postal transit volume, used for the conveyance of mail in transit, with an indication of the distance in nautical miles for each route.
- The annual weight, for each route, of the mail subject to sea transit charges.
- The prices actually paid on each route for the conveyance of mail; this price is to be expressed in terms of the basic unit of the sea tariff used: per 1000 kg, per long ton (2240 lbs), per m^3, per shipping ton (40 cubic feet), etc, with an indication, if the basic unit is volumetric, of the average weight of the mail included in this unit, so that the price for the carriage of 1000 kg can be determined.

b Postal costs

For the "postal costs" component, the following costs shall be taken into consideration:

- administrative overheads, that is, the overall costs incurred by the transit administration (staff, premises, equipment, etc) in respect of operations connected with land and sea transit;
  as well as:
  a for *land transit,* the ancillary costs per tonne of transit mail incurred in respect of exchange and checking operations, loading and transhipment at junctions and outward stations, etc;
  b for *sea transit,* the ancillary costs per tonne of transit mail incurred by the transit administration in respect of the acceptance, loading and unloading of mail routed by sea,

Instructs

the Executive Council to update, as close to each Congress as possible and in accordance with the method specified above, the transit charge scales to be fixed in the Convention.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. –

1 In resolution C 28, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, having adopted the new transit charge scales and being aware that the elements on which their calculation was based were continually changing, instructed, inter alia, the Executive Council to pursue its economic study on the structure of the land and sea transit charge scales.

2 At present, land and sea transit charges are calculated by a method established by the Technical Committee on Transit and approved by the 1952 Brussels Congress. This method takes the following two components into consideration:

a *"transport costs",* based on the weighted world average of the commercial transport prices for goods comparable to mail and calculated by applying to the median length of each step of the scales the weighted world average price corresponding to that median length and obtained by means of the mathematical least-squares method;

b *"postal costs"* of the cost of transit, calculated on the basis of the weighted arithmetical mean of the postal costs incurred by administrations in effecting purely postal operations for transit mail.

3 The elements that should be taken into account for the *"transport costs"* and *"postal costs"* components are as follows:

a Transport costs

i For land transit
- The most important land routes, from the point of view of postal transit volume, used for the conveyance of mail in transit, with an indication of the distance in kilometres for each route.
- The annual weight, for each route, of the mail subject to land transit charges.
- The commercial price for the rapid carriage of 1000 kg of goods comparable to mail (prices for part loads and per complete railway truck or lorry loads of 5000 kg, 10 000 kg and more than 10 000 kg) on each route.

ii For sea transit
- The most important sea routes, from the point of view of postal transit volume, used for the conveyance of mail in transit, with an indication of the distance in nautical miles for each route.
- The annual weight, for each route, of the mail subject to sea transit charges.
- The commercial price for the carriage, on each route, of goods comparable to mail; this price is to be expressed in terms of the basic unit of the sea tariff used: per 1000 kg, per long ton (2240 lbs), per m^3, per shipping ton (40 cubic feet), etc, with an indication, if the basic unit is volumetric, of the average weight of the mail included in this unit, so that the price for the carriage of 1000 kg can be determined.

b Postal costs

The term "postal costs" covers administrative overheads, that is, the overall costs incurred by the transit administration in respect of the operations connected with land and sea transit.

Development of the study and EC decision

4 In pursuance of resolution C 28 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress concerning the revision of transit charges and the economic structure of the scales, the 1980 Executive Council inter alia set up a Working Party to examine among other things the continuation of the economic study on the economic structure of the scales.
5 Under cover of circular letter 3390(B 1)1200 of 15 October 1981, the International Bureau sent out the questionnaire on the revision of transit charges and the economic structure of the scales.
6 The 1982 Executive Council having taken note of the results of this consultation and of the report of Committee 5, decided to keep to the existing system but requested that the *"transport costs" component of the scales be henceforth calculated on the basis of the prices actually paid* for the conveyance of actual mail, since the calculation based on the price for the commercial transport of goods comparable to mail was no longer suitable.

Absence in the Acts of provisions concerning calculation of the scales

7 The report of the Technical Committee on Transit, which contained the scales submitted to the Brussels Congress, and the method of calculating them were examined in detail, first by Committee 1 and then by Congress itself.
8 Once the land and sea transit charge scales had been approved, they were incorporated into the Brussels Convention under article 78, "Transit charges". However, no method for the calculation of the scales in accordance with the provisions advocated by the Technical Committee on Transit has ever been included in a Congress decision (Acts of the Union or resolution).
9 In view of this, a formal and permanent provision on this matter is needed. In consequence, and taking account of the method established by the Technical Committee and of the decision of the 1982 Executive Council, the EC submits this resolution setting out the principles and method for the calculation of transit charge scales.

ARGENTINA 3000.2

Resolution

Study with a view to establishing basic charges for letter-post items

Congress,

Having adopted
the new basic rates for postal items which were increased by ... percent compared with those of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Convention,

Noting
that adjustments of a similar scale took place at the last Congresses of the Union,

Convinced
that these changes clearly prove that the basic charges of the Convention quickly become outdated, a fact which prompted successive Congresses to widen the optional increase margins for these charges,

Aware
of the need to adopt a rate-fixing system which takes into account the actual cost of the service in order to determine the basic charges and which at the same time makes it possible to keep the values of these charges up to date during the period between two Congresses, in order to avoid sudden changes which might be harmful to the postal market,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
i to conduct a study with the aim of fixing the basic charges of the Convention in the light of the actual cost of the service;
ii to make provision for an adjustment mechanism during the period between two Congresses;
iii to formulate the necessary proposals for the next Congress.

Reasons. — Recent Congresses were obliged to make a considerable increase in the basic charges of the Convention without this always having been the logical result of a study, as is shown by the fact that the Executive Council, at its meeting before the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, submitted two proposals on basic charges, the one advocating an increase of 100 percent and the other an increase of 50 percent, in order to make it possible to choose one or the other.
At the 1974 Lausanne Congress, there was a 66 percent increase and at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress one of 50 percent; this shows, moreover, that these charges soon become outdated.
Consequently, it can be concluded that while the current system of basic charges was appropriate during periods of economic stability, it is not suitable for periods which like the present one are characterized by constant increases in labour costs and equipment prices in general.
Moreover, it does not seem logical to conduct in-depth studies to fix rates of remuneration for terminal dues while the same procedure is not applied to determining the level of basic charges in the Convention, when one is aware of the close link that should exist between the two, bearing in mind the actual costs of the service.
All these considerations highlight the expediency of establishing a system of basic charges which better meets the present requirements of the service and of the administrations; this is why it is thought advisable to entrust the Executive Council with carrying out a study on this subject.

DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN — 3000.3

Resolution

Rate-fixing and conditions for the acceptance of letter-post items

Congress,

In view of the fact
— that some countries have already profoundly modified the classification of letter-post items in their internal service, by changing from a classification based on the content of the items to another based essentially on the interests of the clients (priority/non-priority criteria) or on even on the operational interests of the postal services (separate/bulk items);
— that certain modifications have already been made in the rates structure of the Convention but that the principle retained is still based on the content;

— that the development of modern printing techniques and other types of reproduction have made it impossible to apply provisions concerning the conditions of acceptance of printed papers, which represents a source of annoyance and dispute both for customers and postal staff,

Bearing in mind
new market demands, in particular the competition from electronic means of communication, which requires major efforts from postal administrations to provide a truly priority service based on a simple and clear rates system,

Considering
the tendency to make increasing use of aircraft for forwarding mail,

Considering
that it would be advisable to examine again, without prejudice to the outcome of previous studies, the possibility of introducing a rates system based on concepts of priority/non-priority,

Instructs

The Executive Council, possibly in cooperation with the Consultative Council for Postal Studies:
— to consider the possibility of changing from a rates system based on the content of letter-post items to another based on concepts of priority/non-priority or, possibly, on other criteria;
— to consider also, as an alternative, the possibility of admitting such a system (or such other systems) for a transitional period side-by-side with the traditional system;
— to prepare, as applicable, proposals for submission to the next Congress.

Reasons. — The question of the basic principle of rate-fixing for letter-post items has already been examined by the permanent bodies of the UPU. The most recent occasion was the study carried out by the 1974—1979 EC (on the basis of 1974 Lausanne Congress resolution C 46). The study concluded that the present system of rate-fixing was satisfactory for many countries while others experienced difficulty in adapting to such a system. The 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress subsequently made certain modifications enabling administrations to satisfy some of their needs, thereby aiding the smooth functioning of the postal services.
Despite these improvements, the nature of the contents of the items is still the basis of the present rate-fixing system. This system does not allow administrations which already apply, for instance, the priority/non-priority system in their internal service to apply it also to the items which they send to other countries.
Since then, some countries have changed to a new system of classification while, in others, this question is under study. This development indicates that the administrations concerned considered a change in the rate-fixing system to be a means of modernizing their services and strengthening their position with regard to competition from other means of communication.
In those countries, the co-existence of two different rate-fixing principles is of course a source of complication.
A further factor to be taken into account is the abolition by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress of the obligation to verify the postage on items in the country of destination and to collect the missing charge (unless they are endorsed with the impression of the "T" stamp and the amount of the missing postage). It is therefore no longer necessary to indicate the category of item according to the traditional classification system (printed papers, small packet, etc) for the sake of such verification.
Lastly, a simplification of the rates system for international service items would be appreciated by many countries, particularly the developing countries which have only limited resources for publishing rates and regulations as well as vocational training publications.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3000.4

Resolution

Principles for calculating the rates of terminal dues

Congress,

Considering
- the usefulness of having, for the determination of terminal dues, a method based on a logical principle that takes account of the diversified structure of the traffic flows between countries;
- the advantages, from this point of view, of the method of calculating terminal dues by category of item, based on the equivalence principle,

Aware, at the same time, of the need
- to ensure a high volume of international exchanges in the future so that the Post can continue to fulfil its mission;
- with this in view, to fix the rates of terminal dues taking into consideration their effect on postal traffic confronted by the development of alternative technologies and competing businesses,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to carry out studies with a view to a possible adjustment of the level of the rates of terminal dues, taking into account the development prospects of international traffic in the light of, among other things, the development of new communication technologies and the growth of document transmission and light goods delivery services provided by competing businesses;

ii to carry out, if appropriate, this adjustment of the level of the rates of terminal dues by applying the equivalence principle, in accordance with the following rules:
   a world rates will be fixed separately for the different rate categories (LC, AO, M bags);
   b calculation of these rates will be based on a price system the components of which are:
      — the basic charges with the charging details laid down in article 19 of the Convention;
      — the median special charges (registration, express, advice of delivery) applied by administrations at the time closest to that at which the calculations are made;

iii to determine whether, in order to carry out this adjustment, it is necessary to conduct a worldwide statistical operation with a view to updating the data on the structure of the traffic flows between the member administrations of the Union and, if so, to specify how it is to be organized, by examining, in particular, a representative number of bilateral flows between separate pairs of countries;

iv on the basis set out above, to make the necessary proposals to the next Congress.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. —

a Calculation of terminal dues rates on the basis of a legal provision describing the method to be followed in this regard.

b Result of the Executive Council study stemming from resolution C 35 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress.

See Congress — Doc 10.

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, GUATEMALA, PERU, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY

3000.5/Rev 2

Amendment to proposal 3000.2

Resolution

Study with a view to establishing basic charges for letter-post items

Congress,

Having adopted
the new basic charges for letter-post items which were increased by 50 percent compared with those of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Convention,

Noting
that adjustments of a similar scale took place at the last Congresses of the Union,

Convinced
that these changes clearly prove that frequently the basic charges of the Convention quickly become outdated, a fact which prompted successive Congresses to widen the optional increase margins for these charges,

Aware
of the need to adopt a rate-fixing system which mainly takes into account the actual cost of the service in order to determine the basic charges, without prejudice to other factors affecting the latter, including the development of other communication techniques and rival businesses /.../,

/.../

Considering
the effects of introducing the SDR for the determination of the level of charges,

Recognizing
that the possibility should be examined of finding a system whereby the charges would retain their real value between Congresses,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to study whether the present rules laid down in article 19 for the fixing of postage charges for letter-post items are /.../ appropriate, bearing in mind, the actual cost of the service, the basic factor, as well as other factors, such as, changes in customer needs, the impact of external factors on the volume of postal traffic, the effects of introducing SDR and any other factors considered to be relevant;

ii to study the possibility of establishing a system, application of which would enable the charges to retain their real value between Congresses;

iii to formulate the necessary proposals for the next Congress.

Reasons. — Recent Congresses were obliged to make a considerable increase in the basic charges of the Convention without this always having been the logical result of a study, as is shown by the fact that the Executive Council, at its meeting before the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, submitted two proposals on basic charges, the one advocating an increase of 100 percent and the other an increase of 50 percent, in order to make it possible to choose one or the other.
At the 1974 Lausanne Congress, there was a 66 percent increase and at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress one of 50 percent; this shows, moreover, that these charges soon become outdated.

Consequently, it can be concluded that while the current system of basic charges was appropriate during periods of economic stability, it is not suitable for periods which like the present one are characterized by constant increases in labour costs and equipment prices in general.
Moreover, it does not seem logical to conduct in-depth studies to fix rates of remuneration for terminal dues while the same procedure is not applied to determining the level of basic charges in the Convention, when one is aware of the close link that should exist between the two, bearing in mind the actual costs of the service.
All these considerations highlight the expediency of establishing a system of basic charges which better meets the present requirements of the service and of the administrations; this is why it is thought advisable to entrust the Executive Council with carrying out a study on this subject.

BRAZIL, CHILE, CUBA, GUATEMALA, PERU, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY

3000.6

Amendment to proposal 3000.2

Resolution

Study with a view to establishing basic charges for letter-post items

Congress,

Having adopted
the new basic rates for postal items which were increased by ... percent compared with those of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Convention,

Noting
that adjustments of a similar scale took place at the last Congresses of the Union,

Convinced
that these changes clearly prove that the basic charges of the Convention quickly become outdated, a fact which prompted successive Congresses to widen the optional increase margins for these charges,

Aware
of the need to adopt a rate-fixing system which takes into account the actual cost of the service in order to determine the basic charges, whilst taking into consideration other factors which have an effect upon the latter,

Recognizing
the desirability of examining the possibility of finding a system which maintains the validity of the charges during the period between two Congresses,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to conduct a study with the aim of fixing the basic charges of the Convention using the actual cost of the service as the basic determining factor, whilst taking into account other incidental factors, such as the development of customers' needs, the influence of external elements on postal traffic, and other factors deemed to be equally pertinent;

ii to study the possibility of providing for a system the application of which would enable the validity of the charges to be maintained during the period between two Congresses;

iii to formulate the necessary proposals for the next Congress.

Reasons. — Recent Congresses were obliged to make a considerable increase in the basic charges of the Convention without this always having been the logical result of a study, as is shown by the fact that the Executive Council, at its meeting before the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, submitted two proposals on basic charges, the one advocating an increase of 100 percent and the other an increase of 50 percent, in order to make it possible to choose one or the other.
At the 1974 Lausanne Congress, there was a 66 percent increase and at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress one of 50 percent; this shows, moreover, that these charges soon become outdated.
Consequently, it can be concluded that while the current system of basic charges was appropriate during periods of economic stability, it is not suitable for periods which like the present one are characterized by constant increases in labour costs and equipment prices in general.
Moreover, it does not seem logical to conduct in-depth studies to fix rates of remuneration for terminal dues while the same procedure is not applied to determining the level of basic charges in the Convention, when one is aware of the close link that should exist between the two, bearing in mind the actual costs of the service.
All these considerations highlight the expediency of establishing a system of basic charges which better meets the present requirements of the service and of the administrations; this is why it is thought advisable to entrust the Executive Council with carrying out a study on this subject.

BRAZIL

3000.7

Amendment to proposal 3000.4

Resolution

Terminal dues

Congress,

Having taken note
- of Congress — Doc 10 concerning the work done by the Executive Council on terminal dues;
- of the opinions expressed on this subject in Committee 5 — Letter Post (Rate-fixing and payments),

Noting
that account should be taken as far as possible of:
a the costs of handling international mail, particularly as regards the imbalance of exchanges between administrations of origin and of destination;
b the consequences of using the SDR as intermediate unit of account for settlements;
c other factors that may be relevant in the search for the fairest possible formula,

Instructs

the Executive Council
- to continue studying the question of terminal dues with a view to finding an equitable solution to the problems arising from the traffic imbalances between countries of origin and of destination;
- to submit to the next Congress, if appropriate, its recommendations concerning the adaptations to be made to the current rates of terminal dues, including such proposals for amending the Acts as may be necessary.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — Resolution prepared by Brazil at the request of Committee 5.

CONVENTION (RATE-FIXING AND PAYMENTS)

Article 8

Monetary standard. Equivalents

1 The monetary unit used in the Convention and the Agreements as well as in their Detailed Regulations shall be the gold franc laid down in article 7 of the Constitution convertible into the International Monetary Fund (IMF) accounting unit, which is at present the Special Drawing Right (SDR).

2 Union member countries shall be entitled to choose, by mutual agreement, another monetary unit or one of their national currencies for preparing and settling accounts.

3 In each member country, the charges shall be fixed on the basis of the closest possible equivalent of the SDR in the currency of that country.

4 Union member countries whose currency exchange rates in relation to the SDR are not calculated by the IMF or which are not members of that specialized agency shall be requested to declare unilaterally an equivalence between their currencies and the SDR.

5 Each postal administration shall be free to round its charges up or down, whichever is best adapted to its monetary system.

6 Postal administrations shall not be bound to amend the equivalents of the charges prescribed in the Convention and in the Agreements or the sales price of international reply coupons when, as a result of fluctuations in the equivalent used to establish charges in accordance with the present article, the limits authorized by the Convention are not exceeded by more than 15 percent.

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CYPRUS, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, FED REP OF, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MALTA, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SAN MARINO, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, VATICAN, YUGOSLAVIA — 3008.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The monetary unit /.../ laid down in article 7 of the Constitution and used in the Convention and the Agreements as well as in their Detailed Regulations shall be /.../ the Special Drawing Right (SDR).

Reasons. — This proposal is the consequence of the replacement of the gold franc by the SDR as the Union's monetary standard (cf proposal 1007.1).

BANGLADESH

3008.2

Amend as follows:

1 The monetary unit used in the Convention and the Agreements as well as in their Detailed Regulations shall be /.../ the International Monetary Fund (IMF) accounting unit, which is at present the Special Drawing Right (SDR).

2 (Deleted.)

3 to 6 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1007.2.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

1 The postage charge for the conveyance of letter-post items throughout the entire extent of the Union as well as the limits of weight and size, shall be fixed in accordance with columns 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of the table below. The basic charges (col 3) may be increased by 100 percent (col 4) or reduced by 70 percent (col 5) at most. Except in the case provided for in article 25, paragraph 6, they shall cover delivery of the items to the place of address provided that this delivery service is operated in the country of destination for the items in question.

Category	Weight step	Basic charges	Charges upper limit (increase of 100%)	Charges lower limit (reduction of 70%)	Limits of weight	Limits of size
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		c	c	c		
Letters	up to 20 g	75	150	22.50	2 kg	Maxima: length, width and depth combined: 900 mm but the greatest dimension may not exceed 600 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter, 1040 mm, but the greatest dimension may not exceed 900 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. Minima: to have a surface measuring not less than 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter: 170 mm but the greatest dimension may not be less than 100 mm.
	above 20 g up to 100 g	180	360	54		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	360	720	108		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	690	1380	207		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	1200	2400	360		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	1950	3900	585		

Category	Weight step	Basic charges	Charges upper limit (increase of 100%)	Charges lower limit (reduction of 70%)	Limits of weight	Limits of size
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		c	c	c		
Postcards		52.50	105	15.75		Maxima: 105 x 148 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. Minima: 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. Length at least equal to the width multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$ (approximate value 1.4)
Printed papers	up to 20 g above 20 g up to 100 g above 100 g up to 250 g above 250 g up to 500 g above 500 g up to 1000 g above 1000 g up to 2000 g per additional step of 1000 g	37.50 82.50 150 270 450 630 315	75 165 300 540 900 1260 630	11.25 24.75 45 81 135 189 94.50	2 kg (for books and pamphlets: 5 kg; this limit of weight may be raised to 10 kg after agreement between the administrations concerned)	Maxima: length, width and depth combined: 900 mm but the greatest dimension may not exceed 600 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter, 1040 mm, but the greatest dimension may not exceed 900 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. Minima: to have a surface measuring not less than 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter: 170 mm, but the greatest dimension may not be less than 100 mm.
Literature for the blind	see article 17				7 kg	
Small packets	up to 100 g above 100 g up to 250 g above 250 g up to 500 g above 500 g up to 1000 g	82.50 150 270 450	165 300 540 900	24.75 45 81 135	1 kg	

...

3 Exceptionally, member countries which have abolished postcards as a separate category of letter-post item in their internal service may apply to international service postcards the charge for letters.

4 Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, a, postal administrations may apply a first weight step of 50 g to printed papers.

...

7 Administrations may likewise concede the same reduction for books and pamphlets, for musical scores and for maps, provided they contain no publicity matter or advertisement other than that appearing on the cover or the fly leaves.

8 The charge applicable to printed papers for the same addressee at the same address inserted in one or more special bags shall be calculated by weight steps of 1 kg up to the total weight of each bag. Administrations may allow a reduction in the charge of up to 10 percent for printed papers sent in special bags. These items shall not be subject to the limits of weight laid down in paragraph 1. However, they shall not exceed the maximum weight of 30 kg per bag.

...

10 The combining in one item of articles on which different charges are payable shall be authorized on condition that the total weight does not exceed the maximum weight of the category whose rate is the highest. The charge applicable to the total weight of the item shall be that of the category with the highest rate.

...

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3019.1

Paragraph 8. Amend the last sentence as follows:

8 ... However, they shall not be less than 5 kg nor exceed the maximum weight of 30 kg per bag.

Reasons. — It is necessary to fix a minimum weight limit for all the special bags of printed papers posted by the same sender to the same addressee since certain administrations could, in order to benefit from a lower rate of terminal dues, make up light and small M bags, thus increasing the number of bags and creating difficulties for the conveyance and delivery of these items and for the recovery of the empty bags.

JAPAN 3019.2

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 The charge applicable to printed papers for the same addressee at the same adress inserted in one or more special bags shall be calculated by weight steps of 1 kg up to the total weight of each bag. Administrations may allow a reduction in the charge of up to 20 percent for printed papers sent in special bags. These items shall not be subject to the limits of weight laid down in paragraph 1. However, they shall not exceed the maximum weight of 30 kg per bag.

Reasons. — In view of the competition from private courier firms and since the handling of printed papers in special bags is less costly, administrations should be entitled to raise the maximum limit for reductions to 20 percent with a view to increasing the traffic of such items.

FINLAND 3019.3

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 The charge applicable to printed papers for the same addressee at the same address inserted in one or more special bags shall be calculated by weight steps of 1 kg up to the total weight of each bag. Administrations may allow a reduction in the charge of up to 10 percent for printed papers sent in special bags. These items shall not be subject to the limits of weight laid down in paragraph 1. However, they shall not exceed the maximum weight of 30 kg per bag. The said reduction may be allowed independently of the reductions provided for in paragraphs 6 and 7.

Reasons. — To make it clear that the reductions of not more than 50 percent referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 may also be allowed on printed papers sent in special bags, provided the latter satisfy the conditions required for the reduction.

Supported by. — Belgium, Spain.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3019.4

Paragraph 8. Supplement as follows:

...
The exchange of special bags exceeding 15 kilogrammes shall be optional. Countries which fix a weight of less than 30 kilogrammes shall, however, admit special bags in transit up to a weight of 30 kilogrammes.

Reasons. — There are postal administrations which have fixed a weight limit for bags in the internal service which is less than 30 kilogrammes. For such administrations, "M" bags from abroad with weights exceeding this limit cause serious difficulties.
They are obliged to handle these "M" bags from their arrival at the office of exchange of destination as far as the delivery post offices.
The aim of the proposal is to enable administrations to set a lower weight limit in the international service in the same way as in the domestic service (see also article 2 of the Postal Parcels Agreement).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 3019.5

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Administrations may likewise concede the same reduction for books and pamphlets, for musical scores /.../, for maps and for sound recordings and audio-visual materials, provided they contain no publicity matter or advertisement other than that appearing on the cover, container, wrapper or /.../ fly leaves.

Reasons. — Under this proposed change to article 19, paragraph 7, administrations would have the option of offering a reduced rate of postage to senders of sound recordings and audio-visual materials, in addition to the current types of printed matter referred to in this paragraph.
This extension of the reduced postage rate option to such items reflects their increased use in the dissemination of educational, cultural and scientific information.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 3019.6

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 The charge applicable to printed papers for the same addressee at the same address inserted in one or more special bags shall be calculated by weight steps of 1 kg up to the total weight of each bag. Administrations may allow a reduction in the charge of up to 20 percent for printed papers sent in special bags. These items shall not be subject to the limits of weight laid down in paragraph 1. However, they shall not exceed the maximum weight of 30 kg per bag.

Reasons. — Under this proposal member countries would be permitted to offer their customers a 20 percent postage rate reduction on direct sacks of printed papers to a single addressee (M bags).
The principal objective underlying this proposed change is to encourage wider mailer use of the M bag concept. The M bag form of mail preparation has obvious operational advantages for origin, intermediary and destination administrations. At each stage in the distribution and transport process, the use of M bags helps to eliminate unnecessary handling, to reduce sortation and dispatch times, and to expedite the flow of printed papers from senders to addressees.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 3019.7

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 The combining in one item of articles on which different charges are payable shall be authorized on condition that the total weight does not exceed the maximum weight of the category whose weight limit is the highest. The charge applicable on such an item shall be the sum of the separate charges applicable to each article in the item. Such items shall bear the endorsement "Combination Mailing".

Reasons. — This proposed amendment would provide for the entry of "combined items" in the international mails. Under this proposal, LC articles could be combined with AO articles in a single item, with each of the articles being paid for at the rate applicable to its respective category.
This change would be particularly beneficial to commercial mailers who have need to include letters, bills or invoices in items containing merchandise or printed papers. It would also be beneficial to postal administrations which would be able to collect separate rates of postage but only handle a single item.
For dispatching purposes, combination mailings would always be handled as AO items.

SWITZERLAND

3019.8

Paragraph 1. Amend the last entry of the table as follows:

Small packets	up to 1000 g	82.50	165	24.75	1 kg (this limit of weight may be raised to 2 kg after agreement between the administrations concerned)
	above 100 g up to 250 g	150	300	45	
	above 250 g up to 500 g	270	540	81	
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	450	900	135	
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g (optional weight step)	630	1260	189	

Reasons. — In response to the wishes of their customers, some administrations have already proposed on several occasions that the maximum weight of small packets be raised to 2 kg. Small packets require the minimum of formalities and their conveyance is often quicker than that of postal parcels since they follow the same forwarding routes as the letter post. As letters and printed papers are accepted up to a maximum weight of 2 kg (printed papers even beyond), there is no reason why those administrations which so desire may not, in their reciprocal relations, apply this maximum weight to small packets too.
The proposals for raising the maximum weight of small packets to 2 kg submitted to the Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro Congresses had an obligatory character which prevented the majority of administrations from supporting them. This proposal, on the other hand, is simply intended to provide a legal basis for administrations wanting to improve their services to customers in their reciprocal relations. The fact is that many administrations must have a legal basis at their disposal before they can proceed to relax the conditions of acceptance for small packets through bilateral agreements.
The postal administrations of a great many countries have to struggle against competition. By raising the maximum weight of small packets to 2 kg they offer their customers a rapid means of conveyance in which the dispatch formalities are reduced to the strict minimum; this is not the case for postal parcels.
As this is an optional provision and concerns the extension of a service introduced on a bilateral basis, each administration will remain free to exchange or not to exchange small packets up to a maximum weight of 2 kg. In consequence, there is the need to introduce this possibility into the Convention and to provide for the corresponding basic charge in article 19.

Supported by. — Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of.

NEW ZEALAND

3019.9

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis Administrations which have adopted in their internal service a rating structure based on the standard/non-standard concept may adopt the same structure for international letter-post items posted in their countries, subject to the maximum limits of size and weight set out in paragraph 1, columns 6 and 7, and the general conditions concerning the acceptance and make-up of letter-post items set out in the Convention and its Detailed Regulations. The postage rates shall, as far as possible, be fixed by administrations of origin having regard to the provisions of paragraph 1, columns 5, 6 and 7, but they may be varied where necessary to bring the rates into line with the cost of operating their services.

Reasons. — Under the existing structure of article 19 the prime criteria to determine postage rates and the relationship between the rates for the different categories for letter-post items in the international service are the make-up and contents of a postal article. These factors have no regard to the actual cost of providing service and it is only possible to achieve cost recovery from the international service in toto by way of cross-subsidization between individual categories.
Some administrations have, in their internal services, adopted rating systems based on a "user pay" philosophy, the key tenet of which is to relate prices to the cost of providing service or the level of service required by the customer. (One such rating concept is the standard/non-standard concept.)
The situation of cost-related internal rating structures contrasts markedly with the international services of such administrations which, because of the parameters and rating philosophy of article 19, are structured on an opposing philosophy. Because international services do not operate on a cost recovery basis, this creates difficulties not only in the area of pricing rationalization but also in customer and staff understanding. In this context, article 19 is acting as an impediment to certain administrations wishing to carry their domestic market/pricing considerations through to the international post.
The contention is that administrations should have the ability and scope to structure their international services according to whatever criteria have been judged appropriate in terms of their individual internal rating philosophies. It is considered unreasonable for these administrations not to be given the flexibility to allow them to charge their customers prices that reflect the cost of providing services, recognizing of course that there should be no adverse impact on destination countries processing mail. The latter point is accommodated by stipulating in the proposed paragraph 3bis that the general conditions concerning the acceptance and make-up of letter-post items set out in the Convention and its Detailed Regulations are to continue to be observed. (See also background notes below.)

Background. — The following amplifies the reasons for proposal 3019.9 and also provides additional supporting data.

Universality of rates

1 Article 19 of the Convention establishes the criteria under which administrations may operate their international letter-post services. It stipulates the categories of items that are accepted, their limits of size and weight and the minimum and maximum charges that may be applied. The prime function of stipulating these basic conditions is to obtain global uniformity concerning the conditions of acceptance for letter-post items.
2 Article 19 may be considered as one of the fundamental regulations of the Union. Its origin, albeit in a somewhat different format, dates back to the very inception of the Universal Postal Union more than 100 years ago where the principle of "universality" in charges was established with a common basic rate being prescribed for all member countries of the Union for each of the various categories then in existence.

Revision of rates

3 It has always been recognized that there is a need to continually review the provisions of article 19 (and its equivalent in earlier Conventions) to ensure they keep pace with the requirements and expectations of postal administrations and their customers. To this end, the provisions of the article have undergone substantial change and amendment at successive Congresses and, in more recent times, there has been a distinct shift towards providing flexibility within the article to allow administrations to adapt to changing market conditions and in recognition of the fact that cost structures vary widely from country to country. The present provisions provide a wide range of variations and this in itself demonstrates that the original concept of "universality of charging" is honoured today more in theory than in practice, eg:

i The charges that may be applied by administrations can be selected from an extremely wide base (ie, an effective scope of increase of 566 percent on any minimum rate; or, as it is expressed in the article, a reduction of 70 percent, or increase of 100 percent, on the basic rates).

ii Administrations are allowed to modify the weight step structure (vide article 19, paragraphs 2 and 4) thus recognizing that, because of varying conditions, some administrations apply different weight step systems in their internal services. (This relaxation allows administrations to apply their internal service weight steps in the international service.)

iii Authorizing lower weight limits for letter-post categories if these apply in internal services (vide article 19, paragraph 12). (Again, this allows the alignment of internal and international service conditions.)
iv Providing for the abolition of the postcard rate (vide article 19, paragraph 3).
v Providing for variable rates of increase for postcards, printed papers or small packets different from that for letters (vide article 19, paragraph 5).
vi Providing for an additional charge for non-standard/standard letters and printed papers (vide article 19, paragraph 9).

Philosophy of charging on basis of content and make-up

4 In all these variations, however, one basic concept has stood fast, ie, the fundamental principle of structuring international postal categories and charges (and the relationship between rates for individual categories) on the basis of content and make-up (and, of course, size and weight). This directly relates to the situation of letters versus printed papers and small packets and, to a lesser extent, postcards. It is in this area that it is considered there is room for justifiable criticism.
5 In the structure of article 19, letters are the highest-priced category reflecting the priority they are accorded in postal processing because of their typical current and personal nature. Printed papers on the other hand benefit from a lower pricing structure, recognizing their less personal and less urgent nature, as well as the role such items have in the dissemination of culture and information. Small packets, a category established to make the rapid means of conveyance of letter-post items available for small quantities of merchandise with a market value, is similar to printed papers in that it is a non-priority stream with a rating structure less than that for letters. The postcard category also benefits from a rate differential probably on the basis that as the items are sent unenclosed, they do not have the same privacy and personal importance for the sender/addressee and, therefore, should be charged at a rate lower than letters.

Alternative rating philosophies and comparison with article 19 structure

6 While the structure of article 19 has satisfied administrations' international services, (and indeed, it still continues to be the basis for the internal rating structures in the majority of UPU member countries), there has, in recent years, been a trend towards alternative philosophies as the basis for *internal* rate structures. This development has exposed serious flaws in the "classic" UPU structure in article 19 in terms of rationalizing services according to costs.
7 To demonstrate the difference between the traditional rating structure (article 19) and a rationalized structure, the following examines the standard/non-standard concept.
a Under the standard/non-standard system:
  i the traditional categories (letters, postcards, printed papers and small packets) disappear and are replaced by standard and non-standard categories whose categorization/rating is based on size and processing costs;
  ii standard items (ie, those items within standard dimensions) on the basis of their size, are easiest to handle and process (these items are typically letters and printed papers in envelope form). As these incur the lowest cost, they are accorded the cheapest rate (see also footnote);
  iii non-standard items (ie, items outside standard dimensions) because they are larger and more costly to process, are charged higher rates than standardized items (typically, non-standardized items comprise printed papers and small packet items as well as large letter envelopes).
b Under article 19, on the other hand, irrespective of the size of an article, those that are classed as letters (either by way of their contents or because they are sealed) are charged the premium price. Those that qualify as printed papers or small packets are accorded a cheaper rate and more often than not these are large items incurring a greater processing cost than letters. Postcards (unless the optional arrangement under paragraph 3 of article 19 is applied), would be charged less than that for letters although it is recognized that they incur costs similar to those for letters. This total pricing arrangement results in the overall financial viability of the letter-post segment relying on cross-subsidies between the profitable (ie, over-priced) letter category and the non-profitable (ie, under-priced) printed papers and small packets categories.

Footnote. — The standardization concept described in this proposal is not the same as that laid down in article 20 of the Convention. Although certain elements of article 20 are inherent in other standardized/non-standardized concepts (ie, the limits of size and thickness and positioning of address information and service indicators), the UPU system relates to a definition of standardized items for the purpose of facilitating the mechanical processing of mail and retains the categorization criteria stipulated in article 19. On the other hand, the concept under examination places emphasis on the size of an item determining whether it is standardized or non-standardized for the purpose of categorization as well as rating.

8 The above comparison demonstrates quite simply, therefore, that article 19 does not allow cost recovery from individual elements of the letter-post segment, whereas the standardized/non-standardized system does.
9 The end result of the conflict between article 19 and rationalized internal structures is that administrations can be placed in an untenable position on the question of cost recovery vis-à-vis their internal and international services. Furthermore, the operation of dual rating systems creates difficulties in customer and staff understanding.

Study within the UPU

10 The concern expressed by administrations which found themselves in the situation of their domestic services being operated on one set of principles while their international services followed a contradictory philosophy based on the Convention article, was raised at the 1974 Lausanne Congress. Recognizing the predicament of such countries, Congress, acting on a proposal sponsored by a group of European countries (Austria, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden), instructed the Executive Council, in cooperation with the Consultative Council for Postal Studies:

a to study ways and means of:
- improving the system of rates and conditions of acceptance currenty in force;
- introducing alternative systems of rates and conditions of acceptance corresponding to the objectives of postal enterprises;
- providing for the coexistence of the present system with a system based on other principles so as not to cause difficulty for administrations which would not be able to apply a new system when the Acts of the Congress after Lausanne came into force; and

b to undertake this study in the light of:
- the technical, social, economic and legal aspects of the problem;
- the need to consider all the advantages and disadvantages of the various possible systems and make a detailed comparison of them.

11 This study explored the compatibility of alternative systems (standard/non-standard, priority/non-priority, loose/batch) and gave rise to some proposals which were adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress. These proposals, however, only made peripheral and largely cosmetic concessions by way of exceptions to existing conditions to permit some features of alternative systems to be incorporated into international services (paragraph 3 lists some of these changes). However, the study stopped well short of making any change to the basic tenet of article 19, ie, that content and make-up form the prime criteria for category determination and the relationship between the rates for the different categories. Since the Rio de Janeiro Congress, the matter has not been the subject of any further study.
12 In the context of the changes made by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, it is perhaps appropriate to mention at this stage that one of the changes appears to go some way to assisting the position of administrations adopting standardized/non-standardized systems in that paragraph 9 of article 19 allows administrations to apply higher charges to non-standardized items, recognizing the increased processing cost such items incur. However, this relaxation is only effective and of value to administrations which have adopted a system of standardization which retains the basic categories in article 19. The relevant provision does not assist administrations where standardization has resulted in a move away from the traditional categories.

Need for change

13 One of the main thrusts for preserving the position of the postal service as a viable communications medium, capable of maintaining and even enhancing its market share (a goal that has been stressed and emphasized by both developed and developing countries with increasing impetus since the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress), is for administrations to have the ability and flexibility to provide services with standards and prices that are acceptable to the customer and competitive with those services that may be offered by private operators. In this context, article 19 is acting as an impediment to certain administrations wishing to carry their domestic market/pricing considerations through to the international post.

14 The contention is that administrations should have the ability and scope to structure their international services according to whatever criteria has been judged appropriate in terms of their individual domestic rating philosophies and it is considered unreasonable for these administrations not to be given the flexibility to allow them to charge their customers prices that reflect the cost of providing services. If the status quo remains, these administrations will be obliged:

- either to continue to operate a dual rating and category structure to satisfy the different demands of the internal and international services, with all the associated problems of customer and staff understanding that this creates;
- or to consider opting out of that part of the Convention through a Final Protocol declaration. (This course of action is not, however, seen as desirable within the spirit or context of international collaboration and understanding, nor would it be consistent with the general approach followed in recent times to incorporate, to the extent practicable, Final Protocol declarations in the main body of the Convention.)

Effect on administrations of destination

15 Given that there is general agreement to the principle of permitting administrations to charge their own customers prices that reflect the cost of providing a service (or charges that reflect the level of service required by the customer), the question must be asked as to the effect this will have on the operational front in the administration of destination. In this context, it is recognized that there is a clear and important need to maintain uniformity in conditions that have an impact on administrations of destination. Such conditions are the make-up of items (eg, the non-sealing of printed papers, except those posted in accordance with Convention, Detailed Regulations (Rio de Janeiro 1979), article 122, paragraph 2, and the endorsement of items as "printed papers", "small packets", etc). These conditions could continue to be observed under an alternative structure. Thus there would be no change for destination administrations and they would be able to continue their present inward processing arrangements unimpeded.

Desirability of retaining a link with article 19 if alternative rating philosophies are applied

16 In respect of the charges that may be applied under an alternative system, it is considered desirable for the rating parameters of article 19 to be observed in order that all administrations retain a link with the basic legislation of this very important article.

Conclusions

17 In summary, therefore, the provisions of article 19 which, with the help of the many exceptions that now exist, have stood the test of time, are today unsuited to some administrations which have adopted alternative rating structures in their internal services and which wish to structure their international services along similar lines. The interests of these administrations should be recognized by allowing them to vary the structure of article 19 and, in particular, the relationship between the charges for different categories, so enabling them to charge their own customers postage rates appropriate to their own market and postal business conditions without adversely affecting the operation of the international postal service in destination administrations. This flexibility would be a logical extension of the exceptional provisions that already exist, not only in article 19, but also in many of the key articles of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations. It would serve to enhance the image of the postal service as a vibrant organization, capable of adapting to change and genuinely intent on responding to the challenge of retaining and improving its communications market share in the face of outside competition.

18 Finally, it is emphasized that it is not the intent of this proposal to force change on administrations which still wish to operate within the traditional rating structure based on content and make-up. Its purpose merely is to provide for the coexistence of alternative systems compatible with the handling of mail in destination countries. It is only natural that any alteration to article 19 will be regarded with a degree of caution and some protagonists of the proposal may see that such a fundamental change should be referred to the Executive Council for study. The question must, however, be asked as to whether the world postal community can afford to wait for a deferment of another 5 years before taking a positive decision. The opportunity exists at the Hamburg Congress to give effect now to this important and necessary change in the interests of all parties — customers and postal administrations alike.

DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN — 3019.10

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis Exceptionally, member countries which have adopted in their internal service a classification system for letter-post items based on the principle of priority and non-priority mail may apply this system in the international service, priority items being treated, from the rate-fixing point of view, as letters and non-priority items as printed papers.

Reasons. — The question of the advisability of changing from a system of classifying letter-post items based on the nature of the contents of the items to another based, for instance, on the speed at which they are forwarded has been repeatedly discussed at the UPU without any tangible result being reached.
In proposal 3000.3, it has been suggested that the next Executive Council should undertake a new study without prejudice to the ones carried out before, and taking into account new factors which have arisen since then.
One of the arguments put forward for undertaking a new study is that a number of countries have now adopted in their internal service a classification system different from the traditional one. It should also be mentioned that there is already an agreement between some of these countries providing for items posted under another system to be forwarded to another country for delivery there. That is the practice currently followed in the countries sponsoring this proposal. In our experience, the forwarding and delivery of such items in the other countries cause no problems.
In view of the urgent need shown by some countries for using a priority/non-priority mail system and on the basis of the practical experience mentioned above, we have prepared a series of proposals aimed at introducing in a fairly simple way temporary exceptions to the present rules.
In order to find a longer term solution to this problem, the body made responsible for the study will use alternative systems and will make more extensive tests so that its conclusions will be based on wider practical experience. In the opinion of the countries sponsoring this proposal, the exceptional admission of this option would not prejudice the interests of countries wishing to keep the traditional system for some further time. The present proposal is aimed at regulating the rates aspect of the question. Its aim is to provide for the maximum and minimum charges on priority items to coincide with those on letters and for the maximum and minimum charges on non-priority items to coincide with those on printed papers. Moreover, the fixing of rates for these items is the responsibility of the country of origin and does not concern the country of destination. In addition, as is recalled in the reasons for proposal 3000.3, the country of destination is no longer obliged to verify the postage on items coming from abroad.
In addition to the present proposal on rate-fixing, adjustments are necessary in respect of:
- the closing of non-priority items (proposal 2522.4);
- the indication of the category on non-priority items (proposal 2530.91);
- transmission to other countries (proposal 2555.4).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3019.11

Paragraph 1. Amend the table as follows:

Category	Weight step	Basic charges	Charges upper limit (increase of 100%)	Charges lower limit (reduction of 70%)	Limits of weight	Limits of size
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		c	c	c		
Letters	up to 20 g	112.5	225	33.75	(unchanged)	(unchanged)
	above 20 g up to 100 g	270	540	81		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	540	1080	162		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	1035	2070	310.5		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	1800	3600	540		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	2925	5850	877.5		
Postcards		78.75	157.5	23.5		
Printed papers	up to 20 g	56.25	112.5	16.75		
	above 20 g up to 100 g	123.75	247.5	37		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	225	450	67.5		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	405	810	121.5		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	675	1350	202.5		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	945	1890	283.5		
	per additional step of 1000 g	472.5	945	141.75		
Literature for the blind	see article 17					
Small packets	up to 100 g	123.75	247.5	37		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	225	450	67.5		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	405	810	121.5		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	675	1350	202.5		

Reasons. — Within the framework of the study on the simplification of the rate structure and conditions for the acceptance of letter-post items, the Executive Council at its 1982 session instructed the International Bureau to carry out its usual consultation to establish the level of basic charges for submission to the next Congress.
In the light of the analysis of the results of the consultation and the conclusions of the study by France on the consequences of the introduction of the SDR in the Acts of the Union, the Executive Council finally decided to submit to the Hamburg Congress the following three possibilities of increasing basic charges:

- increase of 50 percent in the basic charges for letter-post items;
- increase of 50 percent in the basic charges for letters and postcards and of 62 percent in those for printed papers and small packets;
- increase of 20 percent in the basic charges for letter-post items.

This proposal relates to the increase of 50 percent in the basic charges for all letter-post items.
(See Congress — Doc 19.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3019.12

Paragraph 1. Amend the table as follows:

Category	Weight step	Basic charges	Charges upper limit (increase of 100%)	Charges lower limit (reduction of 70%)	Limits of weight	Limits of size
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		c	c	c		
Letters	up to 20 g	112.5	225	33.75	(unchanged)	(unchanged)
	above 20 g up to 100 g	270	540	81		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	540	1080	162		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	1035	2070	310.5		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	1800	3600	540		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	2925	5850	877.5		
Postcards		78.75	157.5	23.5		
Printed papers	up to 20 g	60.75	121.15	18.25		
	above 20 g up to 100 g	133.75	267.5	40		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	243	486	73		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	437.5	875	131.25		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	729	1458	218.75		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	1020.5	2041	306.25		
	per additional step of 1000 g	510.25	1020.5	153		
Literature for the blind	see article 17					
Small packets	up to 100 g	133.75	267.5	40		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	243	486	73		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	437.5	875	131.25		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	729	1458	218.75		

Reasons. — Within the framework of the study on the simplification of the rate structure and conditions for the acceptance of letter-post items, the Executive Council at its 1982 session instructed the International Bureau to carry out its usual consultation to establish the level of basic charges for submission to the next Congress.
In the light of the analysis of the results of the consultation and the conclusions of the study by France on the consequences of the introduction of the SDR in the Acts of the Union, the Executive Council finally decided to submit to the Hamburg Congress the following three possibilities of increasing basic charges:

- increase of 50 percent in the basic charges for letter-post items;
- increase of 50 percent in the basic charges for letters and postcards and of 62 percent in those for printed papers and small packets;
- increase of 20 percent in the basic charges for letter-post items.

This proposal relates to the increase of 50 percent in the basic charges for letters and postcards and of 62 percent in those for printed papers and small packets.
(See Congress — Doc 19.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3019.13

Paragraph 1. Amend the table as follows:

Category	Weight step	Basic charges	Charges upper limit (increase of 100%)	Charges lower limit (reduction of 70%)	Limits of weight	Limits of size
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		c	c	c		
Letters	up to 20 g	90	180	27	(unchanged)	(unchanged)
	above 20 g up to 100 g	216	432	64.75		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	432	864	129.5		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	828	1656	248.5		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	1440	2880	432		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	2340	4680	702		
Postcards		63	126	19		
Printed papers	up to 20 g	45	90	13.5		
	above 20 g up to 100 g	99	198	29.75		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	180	360	54		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	324	648	97.25		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	540	1080	162		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	756	1512	226.75		
	per additional step of 1000 g	378	756	113.5		
Literature for the blind	see article 17					
Small packets	up to 100 g	99	198	29.75		
	above 100 g up to 250 g	180	360	54		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	324	648	97.25		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	540	1080	162		

Reasons. — Within the framework of the study on the simplification of the rate structure and conditions for the acceptance of letter-post items, the Executive Council at its 1982 session instructed the International Bureau to carry out its usual consultation to establish the level of basic charges for submission to the next Congress.
In the light of the analysis of the results of the consultation and the conclusions of the study by France on the consequences of the introduction of the SDR in the Acts of the Union, the Executive Council finally decided to submit to the Hamburg Congress the following three possibilities of increasing basic charges:

- increase of 50 percent in the basic charges for letter-post items;
- increase of 50 percent in the basic charges for letters and postcards and of 62 percent in those for printed papers and small packets;
- increase of 20 percent in the basic charges for letter-post items.

This proposal relates to the increase of 20 percent in the basic charges for all postal items.
(See Congress — Doc 19.)

Article 24

Special charges

1 The charges prescribed in the Convention which are collected in addition to the postage charges mentioned in article 19 shall be known as "special charges". Their amount shall be fixed in accordance with the indications in the table below.

Description of charge	Amount	Observations
1	2	3
...		
f Charge for delivery to the addressee of a small packet exceeding 500 g (article 25, paragraph 6)	60 centimes at most	This charge may be increased by 30 centimes at most when the item is delivered to the place of address
...		

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP — 3024.1

Paragraph 1, table, f, column 1. Amend as follows:

Description of charge	Amount	Observations
1	2	3
f Charge for delivery to the addressee of /.../ an item exceeding 500 g (article 25, paragraph 6)	60 centimes at most	This charge may be increased by 30 centimes at most when the item is delivered to the place of address.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3025.1 concerning article 25.

Article 25

Charge on items posted after the latest time for posting. Charge on items posted outside normal counter opening hours. Charge for collection at the sender's address. Charge for withdrawal outside normal counter opening hours. Poste restante charge. Charge for delivery of small packets

...

6 Administrations of countries of destination shall be authorized to collect on each small packet exceeding the weight of 500 grammes delivered to the addressee, the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, f.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP

3025.1

Title and paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

Charge on items posted after the latest time for posting. Charge on items posted outside normal counter opening hours. Charge for collection at the sender's address. Charge for withdrawal outside normal counter opening hours. Poste restante charge. Charge for delivery /.../

6 Administrations of countries of destination shall be authorized to collect on each /.../ item exceeding the weight of 500 grammes delivered to the addressee, the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, f.

Reasons. – Delivery to the addressee of a letter-post item exceeding 500 g entails an extra burden for the postman and this burden is quite unrelated to the category of item to be delivered.
This is why the charge for delivery should apply not only to small packets but to all letter-post items.

Article 32

Express items

...

5 Administrations may confine themselves to making only one attempt at express delivery. If that attempt fails, the item may be treated as an ordinary item.

...

NIGERIA

3032.1

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 Administrations may confine themselves to making only /.../ two attempts at express delivery. If /.../ both these attempts fail, the item may be treated as an ordinary item.

Reasons. – It is not always possible to effect delivery of an express item at the first attempt. Thus, if the first attempt fails, a second attempt should be made in order to improve the efficiency of the international mail services.

PAKISTAN 3032.2

Paragraph 5. Supplement as follows:

5 Administrations may confine themselves to making only one attempt at express delivery. If that attempt fails, the item may be treated as an ordinary item. However, if the regulations of the country of destination permit, a second attempt at express delivery may be made on payment of the express delivery charge applicable in the internal service.

Reasons. — The 1939 Buenos Aires Congress had introduced the above provision, which appears in note 5 to this article. However no formal provision to this effect has been included in the Convention itself. We feel that it is in the interest of the users of the express service as well as the postal administrations that these provisions be formally incorporated in the Convention. This possibility will help the Post to compete with other organizations in the commercial sector.

Article 33

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address at the sender's request

...

4 If the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph of the action taken by the office of destination on his request for withdrawal from the post or alteration of the address, he shall pay for this purpose the relative telegraph charge. If telegrams are used, the telegraph charge shall be that for a reply-paid telegram, calculated on a fifteen-word basis. When telex is used, the telegraph charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the request by telex.

...

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWEDEN 3033.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 If, in relations between two countries which admit this procedure, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph of the action taken by the office of destination on his request for withdrawal from the post or alteration of the address, he shall pay for this purpose the relative telegraph charge. If telegrams are used, the telegraph charge shall be that for a reply-paid telegram, calculated on a fifteen-word basis. When telex is used, the telegraph charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the request by telex.

Reasons. — According to recommendation F 1 of the CCITT of the ITU, the execution of the "reply-paid telegram (RPX)" service is optional. The service has therefore already been abolished by a number of telecommunications administrations because it was little used and not profitable enough.
Consequently, some postal administrations can no longer apply the present provision, ie collect the telegraph charge for a reply-paid telegram, calculated on the basis of 15 words. The proposal therefore aims at bringing the regulations into line with the actual situation. The charge for the reply to a telegraph request for withdrawal from the post or alteration or correction of address must therefore sometimes be met by the administration of destination, as is the case for a request by telex (see proposal 3042.3).

Supported by. — Austria, Denmark, Finland, Hungarian People's Rep, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway.

Note by the International Bureau. — At its final meeting (Geneva, 7 to 15 May 1984), Study Group I of the CCITT of the ITU decided, as part of the revision of recommendation F 1, to propose that the optional "reply-paid telegram RPX" service should be abolished and also that the revised recommendation should go into effect on 1 October 1985.
The CCITT Plenary Assembly, which is to meet in October 1984, after Congress, will take a final decision on this matter. If it accepts the proposal of its Study Group I, the service concerned will be abolished as from 1 October 1985. However, the provision proposed in the present paragraph could continue to be applied under the same conditions as at present, for the majority of administrations are subscribers to the telex service. The present text will have to be finalized by the next Congress.

Article 35

Undeliverable items. Return to country of origin or to sender

1 Items which it has not proved possible to deliver to the addressee for whatever reason, shall be considered as undeliverable items.

2 Undeliverable items shall be returned forthwith to the country of origin.

3 The period of retention for items held at the disposal of the addressees or addressed poste restante shall be fixed by the regulations of the administration of destination. As a general rule, however, this period may not exceed one month, except in particular cases where the administration of destination considers it necessary to extend it to a maximum of two months. Return to the country of origin shall be effected within a shorter period if the sender has requested it by a note on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

4 Undeliverable items of the internal service shall be redirected abroad for return to the sender only if they satisfy the conditions for the further conveyance.

5 Postcards which do not bear the address of the sender shall not be returned. However, registered postcards shall always be returned.

6 The return to origin of undeliverable printed papers shall not be compulsory, unless the sender has asked for their return by means of a note on the item in a language known in the country of destination. Registered printed papers and books shall always be returned.

7 In the event of return to the country of origin by air, articles 77 of the Convention and 195 of the Detailed Regulations shall be applied.

8 Undeliverable letter-post items returned to the country of origin shall be delivered to senders according to the conditions laid down in article 34, paragraph 5. Such items shall not give rise to the collection of any additional charge, except for the exceptions provided for in the Detailed Regulations. However, administrations which collect a charge for return of items in their internal service shall be authorized to collect this same charge on the international mail returned to them.

MADAGASCAR 3035.1

Amend the title and the text of this article as follows:

Undelivered items. Return to country of origin or to sender

1 Items which it has not proved possible to deliver to the addressee for whatever reason, shall be considered as undelivered items.

2 Undelivered items shall be returned forthwith to the country of origin.

3 (No change.)

4 Undelivered items of the internal service shall be redirected abroad for return to the sender only if they satisfy the conditions for the further conveyance.

5 (No change.)

6 The return to origin of undelivered printed papers shall not be compulsory unless the sender has asked for their return by means of a note on the item in a language known in the country of destination. Registered printed papers and books shall always be returned.

7 (No change.)

8 Undelivered letter-post items returned to the country of origin shall be delivered to senders according to the conditions laid down in article 34, paragraph 5. Such items shall not give rise to the collection of any additional charge, except for the exceptions provided for in the Detailed Regulations. However, administrations which collect a charge for return of items in their internal service shall be authorized to collect this same charge on the international mail returned to them.

Reasons. — The definition given in article 35, paragraph 1, appears to concern undelivered items because it implies that delivery has been unsuccessful. Undeliverable items, on the other hand, are not delivered in principle and are essentially prohibited items.

Article 42

Inquiries

1 Inquiries from users shall be entertained within a period of a year from the day after that on which the item was posted.

2 Each administration shall be bound to deal with inquiries within the shortest possible time.

3 Each administration shall be bound to accept inquiries relating to any item posted in the service of another administration.

4 Unless the sender has already paid the charge for an advice of delivery, the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, o, may be collected on each inquiry. If a request is made for transmission by telegraph, the telegraph charge for transmitting the inquiry and, where applicable, the reply shall be collected in addition to the inquiry charge. If telegrams are used for the reply, the telegraph charge shall be that for a reply-paid telegram, calculated on a fifteen-word basis. When telex is used, the telegraph charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the inquiry by telex.

...

CHILE 3042.1

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Inquiries concerning totally damaged or rifled items shall be entertained only if they are made during or immediately after delivery.

Reasons. –
1 It is considered necessary to insert a paragraph 1bis in order to take into consideration the interests of administrations when users make inquiries in respect of totally damaged or rifled items. The aim must be, in fact, to avoid failing to carry out the necessary investigation for such a long time (1 year) because it has been assumed that the addressee is in agreement or because it is impossible to effectively establish the real extent of the damage.
2 In conformity with the provisions of article 50, paragraph 6, of the Convention.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP) 3042.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Inquiries from users shall be entertained within a period of six months for airmail and a year for surface mail from the day after that on which the item was posted.

Reasons. – As a result of progress in the quicker handling of airmail and air parcels in the offices of posting and delivery and in the offices of exchange, and in view of rapid conveyance by the airlines which enables postal items and air parcels to reach their addressees within a short period of time, it is unnecessary to extend beyond six months the period in which inquiries are accepted from users. Our administrations have in fact observed, when checking the time taken to inititate inquiries, that in most cases they are submitted within six months of posting the item or parcel.

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWEDEN 3042.3

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Unless the sender has already paid the charge for an advice of delivery, the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, o, may be collected on each inquiry. If a request is made for transmission by telegraph, the telegraph charge for transmitting the inquiry and, where applicable, in relations between two countries which admit this procedure, that for transmitting the reply shall be collected in addition to the inquiry charge. If telegrams are used for the reply, the telegraph charge shall be that for a reply-paid telegram, calculated on a fifteen-word basis. When telex is used, the telegraph charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the inquiry by telex.

Reasons. — According to recommendation F 1 of the CCITT of the ITU, the execution of the "reply-paid telegram (RPX)" service is optional. The service has therefore already been abolished by a number of telecommunications administrations because it was little used and was not profitable enough.
Consequently, some postal administrations can no longer apply the present provision, ie collect the telegraph charge for a reply-paid telegram, calculated on the basis of 15 words. The proposal therefore aims at bringing the regulations into line with the actual situation. The charge for the reply to a telegraph inquiry must therefore sometimes be met by the administration of destination, as is the case for an inquiry by telex (see proposal 3033.1).

Supported by. — Austria, Denmark, Finland, Hungarian People's Rep, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway.

Note by the International Bureau. — At its final meeting (Geneva, 7 to 15 May 1984), Study Group I of the CCITT of the ITU decided, as part of the revision of recommendation F 1, to propose that the optional "reply-paid telegram RPX" service should be abolished and also that the revised recommendation should go into effect on 1 October 1985.
The CCITT Plenary Assembly, which is to meet in October 1984, after Congress, will take a final decision on this matter. If it accepts the proposal of its Study Group I, the service concerned will be abolished as from 1 October 1985. However, the provision proposed in the present paragraph could continue to be applied under the same conditions as at present, for the majority of administrations are subscribers to the telex service. The present text will have to be finalized by the next Congress.

Article 49

Delivery to the addressee in person

1 In the service between those administrations which have given their consent, registered items and insured letters shall, at the sender's request, be delivered to the addressee in person. Administrations may agree to allow this option only for registered items and insured letters accompanied by an advice of delivery. In both cases, the sender shall pay the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, t.

2 Administrations shall make a second attempt to deliver such items only if there is a presumption that it will be successful.

PAKISTAN **3049.1**

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

2 Administrations shall make a second attempt to deliver such items only if there is a presumption that it will be successful and if the internal regulations so permit.

Reasons. — To further clarify the provision, the above phrase is added to avoid any contradiction with the internal regulations.

Article 61

Transit charges

1 Subject to article 63, closed mails exchanged between two administrations or between two offices of the same country by means of the services of one or more other administrations (third party services) shall be subject to the transit charges indicated in the table below, payable to each of the countries which are crossed or whose services take part in the conveyance. These charges shall be payable by the administration of the country of origin of the mail.

Distances traversed	Charge per kg gross
1	2
	fr
i Distances traversed by land expressed in kilometres	
Up to 300 km	0.25
Above 300 up to 600	0.39
600 1000	0.53
1000 1500	0.70
1500 2000	0.88
2000 2500	1.04
2500 3000	1.20
3000 3800	1.40
3800 4600	1.64
4600 5500	1.89
5500 6500	2.15
6500 7500	2.42
7500 for each additional 1000 km	0.24
ii Distances traversed by sea	
a Expressed in nautical miles	
Up to 300 nautical miles	0.40
Above 300 up to 600	0.54
600 1000	0.66
1000 1500	0.77
1500 2000	0.87
2000 2500	0.95
2500 3000	1.03
3000 3500	1.10
3500 4000	1.17
4000 5000	1.25
5000 6000	1.36
6000 7000	1.46
7000 8000	1.55
8000 for each additional 1000 n.m.	0.07
b Expressed in kilometres after conversion on the basis of 1 nautical mile = 1.852 km	
Up to 556 km	0.40
Above 556 up to 1 111	0.54
1 111 1 852	0.66
1 852 2 778	0.77
2 778 3 704	0.87
3 704 4 630	0.95
4 630 5 556	1.03
5 556 6 482	1.10
6 482 7 408	1.17
7 408 9 260	1.25
9 260 11 112	1.36
11 112 12 964	1.46
12 964 14 816	1.55
14 816 for each additional 1852 km	0.07

2 When a country gives permission for its territory to be crossed by a foreign transport service without the participation of its services in accordance with article 3, mail thus forwarded shall not be subject to transit charges.

3 In the absence of special agreement direct sea conveyance between two countries by the ships of one of them shall be regarded as a third party service.

4 The distances used to determine the transit charges according to the table in paragraph 1 shall be taken from the "List of kilometric distances relating to land sectors of mails in transit" provided for in article 111, paragraph 2, c, of the Detailed Regulations, as regards distances traversed by land, and from the "List of shipping lines" provided for in article 111, paragraph 2, d, of the Detailed Regulations, as regards distances traversed by sea.

5 Sea transit shall begin when the mails are deposited on the quay serving the ship in the port of departure and shall end when they are delivered on the quay of the port of destination.

6 For the payment of transit charges, missent mails shall be considered to have followed their normal route; consequently, administrations concerned in the conveyance of such mails shall not be entitled on that account to demand a payment from the dispatching administrations, but the latter shall remain liable for the appropriate transit charges to the countries whose services they normally use.

7 New mails establishing a connection between two administrations for the first time and created during the triennial period covered by the statistics shall be subject to transit charges only from the date on which the first mail is made up. For mails made up before the start of the statistical operations, the transit country shall, in preparing the account, deduct the time between the starting date of the triennial period and the date on which the first mail was made up. For mails made up after the expiry of the statistical period, the transit charges due up to the end of the triennial period shall be calculated, by agreement between the administrations on the basis either of the actual weights or of the results of the following statistical count. The administrations of origin shall inform the administrations of transit of the date on which these new mails are created.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3061.1

Amend and supplement as follows:

1 Subject to article 63, closed mails exchanged between two administrations or between two offices of the same country by means of the services of one or more other administrations (third party services) shall be subject to the payment of transit charges as remuneration for the services rendered in respect of land transit and sea transit. /.../

2 When a country gives permission for its territory to be crossed by a foreign transport service without the participation of its services in accordance with article 3, mails thus forwarded shall not be subject to the payment of land transit charges.

3 (No change.)

4 (Transfer to article 61bis (Transit charge scales).)

5 (No change.)

6 (Transfer to article 65ter (Transit charges for diverted or missent mails).)

7 (Transfer to article 170, paragraphs 6 and 7 (Incidence, duration and application of the statistics).)

Reasons. — Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 36 instructed the EC to study, among other things, the following points:
- the revision of the rules governing transit charges and the accounting thereof in order to bring them into line with the practice followed;
- possibilities of applying contemporary administrative methods in the field of transit charges accounting.

The most important reason advanced on these two points was the absence in the Acts of provisions to allow the direct settlement of transit charges between the administration of origin of the mails and the shipping companies in the case of mails forwarded in transit by sea.

Following a consultation, the EC considered that the provisions of article 61 should be revised so as to introduce into the Convention and its Detailed Regulations amendments pertaining to transit charges and to enable postal administrations, as is their practice, to settle their accounts with the shipping companies direct.
With this in mind, article 61 has been split up and amended with a view to harmonizing the provisions and presenting them in a manner that is easier to consult.
Paragraph 1: The last sentence ("These charges shall be payable by the administration of the country of origin of the mail") has been transferred to article 65bis, paragraph 1 and the table containing the scales to article 61bis. Additions have also been made to this paragraph to make it clear that the *transit charges* arise from services rendered in respect of *land transit* and *sea transit.*
Paragraph 2: It is necessary to state the case provided for in this paragraph concerns solely the payment of *land* transit charges: if the administration concerned reforwards them by sea, the mails are subject to the payment of sea transit charges.
Paragraph 4: This is a provision inherent in the transit charge scales and has therefore been incorporated in the new article 61bis (Transit charge scales).
Paragraph 6: This is an important provision which has been transferred to article 65ter (Transit charges for diverted or missent mails). A similar provision is being considered for article 83 of the Convention in respect of airmail dispatches.
Paragraph 7: This concerns provisions dealing with application, which will be more suitably placed within the framework of the Detailed Regulations. They have therefore been redrafted and incorporated in article 170 (Incidence, duration and application of the statistics), paragraphs 6 and 7.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3061.2/Rev 1

Resolution

Revision of transit charges

Congress,

Having adopted
the new transit charge scales proposed by the Executive Council as a result of the study stemming from resolution C 28 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress,

Aware
of the continuous development of the data on which the calculation of these scales is based (transport prices, postal costs and weight of transit mail),

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to recalculate, at a date as close to the next Congress as possible and by the method used in drawing them up, the scales of transit charges fixed in article 61 of the Convention;

ii to review the methodology currently being used, in particular, with respect to the distance steps in order to bring them into line with the actual routes taken by the mails in transit by both land and sea;

iii to seek ways of eliminating the distortions in the data which are taken into account in calculating the scales.

Hamburg, — Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — To enable the scales to be updated for the next Congress.
To take account of the development of the data on which the calculation is based and to eliminate the distortions observed when the scales are calculated (Congress — Doc 9, paragraphs 19 and 20).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3061.3

Paragraph 1. Amend the table as follows:

Distances traversed	Charge per kg gross
1	2
	fr
i Distances traversed by land expressed in kilometres	
Up to 300 km	0.37
Above 300 up to 600	0.54
600 1000	0.74
1000 1500	0.98
1500 2000	1.25
2000 2500	1.51
2500 3000	1.76
3000 3800	2.09
3800 4600	2.49
4600 5500	2.91
5500 6500	3.38
6500 7500	3.86
7500 for each additional 1000 km	0.47
ii Distances traversed by sea	
a Expressed in nautical miles	
Up to 300 nautical miles	0.47
Above 300 up to 600	0.57
600 1000	0.64
1000 1500	0.70
1500 2000	0.75
2000 2500	0.80
2500 3000	0.83
3000 3500	0.86
3500 4000	0.89
4000 5000	0.93
5000 6000	0.97
6000 7000	1.01
7000 8000	1.04
8000 for each additional 1000 n.m.	0.02
b Expressed in kilometres after conversion on the basis of 1 nautical mile = 1.852 km	
Up to 556 km	0.47
Above 556 up to 1 111	0.57
1 111 1 852	0.64
1 852 2 778	0.70
2 778 3 704	0.75
3 704 4 630	0.80
4 630 5 556	0.83
5 556 6 482	0.86
6 482 7 408	0.89
7 408 9 260	0.93
9 260 11 112	0.97
11 112 12 964	1.01
12 964 14 816	1.04
14 816 for each additional 1852 km	0.02

Reasons. — In resolution C 28, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the Executive Council:

i to update the scales of transit charges fixed in article 61 of the Convention, by the method used in drawing them up, as short a time as possible before the next Congress;

ii to continue the economic study on the structure of the scales; and

iii to seek ways of reflecting, if necessary, in these scales the development of all factors entering into consideration for drawing them up.

Within the framework of the activities of the Executive Council, this study fell to Committee 5 (Transit Charges and Terminal Dues), chaired by Argentina.

The new scales represent an updating of the scales adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress. They were established by applying the traditional method of calculation to the data provided by the administrations, viz:

— postal costs;

— commercial prices for the transport of 15 commodities comparable to mail;

— distances in kilometres or in nautical miles;

— weight in kilogrammes in accordance with the October–November 1982 transit charge statistics.

All details of the calculation are given in Congress — Doc 9.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3061.4

Paragraph 1. Amend the table as follows:

Distances traversed	Charge per kg gross
1	2
	fr
i Distances traversed by land expressed in kilometres	
Up to 300 km	0.44
Above 300 up to 600	0.64
600 1000	0.81
1000 1500	1.01
1500 2000	1.20
2000 2500	1.37
2500 3000	1.53
3000 3800	1.73
3800 4600	1.95
4600 5500	2.18
5500 6500	2.42
6500 7500	2.65
7500 for each additional 1000 km	0.20
ii Distances traversed by sea	
a Expressed in nautical miles	
Up to 300 nautical miles	0.45
Above 300 up to 600	0.56
600 1000	0.64
1000 1500	0.72
1500 2000	0.78
2000 2500	0.83
2500 3000	0.88
3000 3500	0.92
3500 4000	0.96
4000 5000	1.01
5000 6000	1.07
6000 7000	1.12
7000 8000	1.16
8000 for each additional 1000 n.m.	0.04
b Expressed in kilometres after conversion on the basis of 1 nautical mile = 1.852 km	
Up to 556 km	
Above 556 up to 1 111	
1 111 1 852	
1 852 2 778	
2 778 3 704	
3 704 4 630	
4 630 5 556	
5 556 6 482	
6 482 7 408	
7 408 9 260	
9 260 11 112	
11 112 12 964	
12 964 14 816	
14 816 for each additional 1852 km	

Reasons. — In resolution C 28, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the Executive Council:

i to update the scales of transit charges fixed in article 61 of the Convention, by the method used in drawing them up, as short a time as possible before the next Congress;

ii to continue the economic study on the structure of the scales; and

iii to seek ways of reflecting, if necessary, in these scales the development of all factors entering into consideration for drawing them up.

Within the framework of the activities of the Executive Council, this study fell to Committee 5 (Transit Charges and Terminal Dues), chaired by Argentina.

The new scales represent an updating of the scales adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress. They were established by applying the traditional method of calculation to the data provided by the administrations, viz:

— postal costs;

— commercial prices for the transport of 15 commodities comparable to mail;

— distances in kilometres or in nautical miles;

— weight in kilogrammes in accordance with the October—November 1982 transit charge statistics.

All details of the calculation are given in Congress — Doc 9.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3061.5

Paragraph 1. Amend the table as follows:

Distances traversed			Charge per kg gross
1			2
			fr
i Distances traversed by land expressed in kilometres			
Up to 300 km			0.50
Above	300 up to	600	0.68
	600	1000	0.85
	1000	1500	1.03
	1500	2000	1.20
	2000	2500	1.37
	2500	3000	1.52
	3000	3800	1.70
	3800	4600	1.91
	4600	5500	2.12
	5500	6500	2.34
	6500	7500	2.57
	7500 for each additional 1000 km		0.19
ii Distances traversed by sea			
a Expressed in nautical miles			
Up to 300 nautical miles			0.47
Above	300 up to	600	0.59
	600	1000	0.67
	1000	1500	0.74
	1500	2000	0.81
	2000	2500	0.86
	2500	3000	0.91
	3000	3500	0.95
	3500	4000	0.99
	4000	5000	1.04
	5000	6000	1.10
	6000	7000	1.16
	7000	8000	1.20
	8000 for each additional 1000 n.m.		0.04
b Expressed in kilometres after conversion on the basis of 1 nautical mile = 1.852 km			
Up to 556 km			0.47
Above	556 up to	1 111	0.59
	1 111	1 852	0.67
	1 852	2 778	0.74
	2 778	3 704	0.81
	3 704	4 630	0.86
	4 630	5 556	0.91
	5 556	6 482	0.95
	6 482	7 408	0.99
	7 408	9 260	1.04
	9 260	11 112	1.10
	11 112	12 964	1.16
	12 964	14 816	1.20
	14 816 for each additional 1852 km		0.04

Reasons. – In resolution C 28, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the Executive Council:

i to update the scales of transit charges fixed in article 61 of the Convention, by the method used in drawing them up, as short a time as possible before the next Congress;

ii to continue the economic study on the structure of the scales; and

iii to seek ways of reflecting, if necessary, in these scales the development of all factors entering into consideration for drawing them up.

Within the framework of the activities of the Executive Council, this study fell to Committee 5 (Transit Charges and Terminal Dues), chaired by Argentina.

The new scales represent an updating of the scales adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress. They were established by applying the traditional method of calculation to the data provided by the administrations, viz:

- postal costs for 1983 with application of a coefficient of variation 1978–1983 (1/2 period);
- transport prices actually paid in 1983 with application of a coefficient of variation 1978–1983 (1/2 period);
- distances in kilometres or in nautical miles;
- weight in kilogrammes in accordance with the October–November 1982 transit charge statistics.

All details of the calculation are given in Congress – Doc 9.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3061.6

Paragraph 7. Delete and transfer the essential part to article 178quater, paragraphs 3 and 4 (Statistical period for the calculation of airmail terminal dues).

Reasons. — The statistics in the new system are valid only to determine the proportions of the airmail bag categories.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3061.7

Paragraph 7. Delete and transfer the essence to article 170, paragraphs 4 and 5 (incidence, duration and application of the statistics).

Reasons. — In the new system the statistics determine only the proportions of the categories of bags. The new mails do not therefore distort these proportions.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3061.91

Create the following new article:

Article 61bis

Transit charge scales

1 The transit charges provided for in article 61, paragraph 1, shall be calculated in accordance with the scales set out in the following table:

Distances traversed					Charge per kg gross
1					2
					fr
i Distances traversed by land expressed in kilometres					
Up to 300 km					0.25
Above	300	up to	600		0.39
	600		1000		0.53
	1000		1500		0.70
	1500		2000		0.88
	2000		2500		1.04
	2500		3000		1.20
	3000		3800		1.40
	3800		4600		1.64
	4600		5500		1.89
	5500		6500		2.15
	6500		7500		2.42
	7500 for each additional 1000 km				0.24
ii Distances traversed by sea					
a Expressed in nautical miles				b Expressed in kilometres after conversion on the basis of 1 nautical mile = 1.852 km	
Up to 300 nautical miles				Up to 556 km	0.40
Above	300	up to	600	Above 556 up to 1 111	0.54
	600		1000	1 111 1 852	0.66
	1000		1500	1 852 2 778	0.77
	1500		2000	2 778 3 704	0.87
	2000		2500	3 704 4 630	0.95
	2500		3000	4 630 5 556	1.03
	3000		3500	5 556 6 482	1.10
	3500		4000	6 482 7 408	1.17
	4000		5000	7 408 9 260	1.25
	5000		6000	9 260 11 112	1.36
	6000		7000	11 112 12 964	1.46
	7000		8000	12 964 14 816	1.55
	8000 for each additional 1000 n.m.			14 816 for each additional 1852 km	0.07

2 The distances used to determine the transit charges according to the table in paragraph 1 shall be taken from:

— the "List of kilometric distances relating to land sectors of mails in transit" provided for in article 111, paragraph 2, c, of the Detailed Regulations, as regards distances traversed by land;

— the "List of shipping lines" provided for in article 111, paragraph 2, d, of the Detailed Regulations, as regards distances traversed by sea.

Reasons. — For practical reasons, it is advisable to have an article exclusively concerned with the transit charge scales and reference to the basic documents for their application. These provisions have been taken over from article 61, paragraphs 1 and 4. (See proposal 3061.1.)

Article 62

Terminal dues

1 Subject to article 63, each administration which, in its exchanges by air and surface means with another administration, receives a larger quantity of letter-mail items than it sends shall have the right to collect from the dispatching administration, as compensation, a payment for the costs it incurs for the excess international mail received.

2 The payment provided for in paragraph 1, per kilogramme of mail received in excess, shall be:

a 5.50 gold francs for LC and AO items (excluding the printed papers sent by special bags referred to in article 19, paragraph 8);

b 1.50 gold francs for the printed papers sent by special bags (M bags) referred to in article 19, paragraph 8.

3 Any administration may waive wholly or in part the payment provided for in paragraph 1.

4 Article 61, paragraph 7, shall apply by analogy to terminal dues.

AFGHANISTAN 3062.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The payment provided for in paragraph 1, per kilogramme of mail received in excess, shall be:

a 7 gold francs for LC and AO items (excluding the printed papers sent by special bags referred to in article 19, paragraph 8);

b (no change).

Reasons. — International costs have been increased and the delivery of postal items is very expensive.

SRI LANKA 3062.2

Paragraph 2, a and b. Amend as follows:

2 The payment provided for in paragraph 1, per kilogramme of mail received in excess, shall be:

a 8 gold francs for LC and AO items (excluding the printed papers sent by special bags referred to in article 19, paragraph 8);

b 2 gold francs for the printed papers sent by special bags (M bags) referred to in article 19, paragraph 8.

Reasons. — In accordance with resolution C 35 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, the Executive Council was instructed to continue the study of terminal dues and to propose a rate formula for fixing the rate of terminal dues, taking into account all factors which are reflected in costs both for administrations of origin and for administrations of destination. The Working Party nominated by the Executive Council has not completed the current studies on this subject and a rate formula has not yet been proposed.

Under these circumstances, the studies so far concluded on this subject will have to be used to propose a revision of the terminal dues rate. Rio de Janeiro Congress Document 7 was produced after a comprehensive study on terminal dues utilizing the basic rate for letter-post items under article 19 of the Lausanne Convention. According to this study, the weighted world average cost of handling inward international mail containing LC, AO and M bags, was 5.9592 g fr per kilogramme.
The basic rate for letter-post items was increased at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress by 50 percent. Accordingly, the weighted world average revenue derived from one kilogramme of international mail has to be increased by 50 percent. On the same basis, the cost of handling inward international mail has to be increased by 50 percent. Applying the above formula to the present rates, it is reasonable to calculate the revised rates for LC and AO items at 8.25 g fr per kilogramme and 2.25 g fr per kilogramme for M bags. To simplify calculation, it is proposed — on the basis of the contents of the report on the terminal dues study, submitted to the last Congress as Doc 7 — that the rates should be 8 g fr per kilogramme for LC and AO and 2 g fr per kilogramme for M bags.

BANGLADESH 3062.3

Paragraph 2, a and b. Amend as follows:

a 2.25 SDR for LC and AO items (excluding the printed papers sent by special bags referred to in article 19, paragraph 8);
b 0.61 SDR for the printed papers sent by special bags (M bags) referred to in article 19, paragraph 8.

Reasons. — The Restricted Working Party set up by the 1975 EC to examine the question of terminal dues and to propose a formula for fixing the rate of terminal dues on the basis of the imbalance of mail submitted a detailed report to the 1978 EC which mentioned that world average cost of handling inward international mail was 5.9592 gold francs per kilogramme of combined mail (LC and AO and M bags). The Rio de Janeiro Congress fixed the rate of terminal dues at 5.50 g fr for LC and AO items (excluding M bags) and 1.50 g fr for M bags. The combined impact of the two rates fell far short of the actual cost of handling inward international mail in 1975–1978. In the last six years, since the submission of the report by the Restricted Working Party to the 1978 EC, the cost of handling such mails has greatly increased. To compensate for the increased cost of handling inward international mails a modest increase of 25 percent over the rates fixed at the Rio de Janeiro Congress has been proposed (2.25 SDR = 6.88725 g fr and 0.61 SDR = 1.86721 g fr; see proposal 1007.2).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3062.4

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The payment provided for in paragraph 1, per kilogramme of mail received in excess, shall be:
a _____ gold francs for LC /.../ items /.../;
b _____ gold francs for AO items;
c _____ gold francs for the printed papers sent by special bags (M bags) referred to in article 19, paragraph 8.

Reasons. — Establishment of a rate of payment for each category of item, as the consequence of the terminal dues study.
See Congress — Doc 10.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3062.5

Paragraph 4. Delete.

Reasons. – Abolition of paragraph 7 of article 61, as a consequence of the permanent counting of bags. (See proposal 3061.6.)
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3062.6

Paragraph 4. Delete.

Reasons. – Deletion of article 61, paragraph 7, the essence of which has been transferred to article 170, paragraphs 4 and 5.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

AUSTRALIA 3062.7

Amendment to proposal 3062.4

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The payment provided for in paragraph 1, per kilogramme of mail received in excess, shall be:
a 34.00 gold francs for LC /.../ items /.../;
b 3.65 gold francs for AO items;
c 1.10 gold francs for the printed papers sent by special bags (M bags) referred to in article 19, paragraph 8.

Reasons. –
1 In accordance with Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 35, the Executive Council resumed the terminal dues study which had been carried out between 1974 and 1979.
The Executive Council Working Party to which this study was assigned developed the so-called "equivalence" principle as a means of determining the terminal dues rate(s) (Congress – Doc 10).

The Working Party explains the equivalence principle as follows:
"Two reciprocal mail flows are said to comply with the equivalence principle if they generate the same revenue on the basis of a common rates system ... where there is no financial balance between two reciprocal mail flows, the difference between the revenue generated by them will be shared equitably (equally) between the two administrations, the equivalence of the flows thus being re-established".
The equivalence principle can, however, be more appropriately expressed in terms of sharing total revenue. For example, if we take an exchange of mails between two countries, A and B, and if the mail dispatched by country A generates revenue of 200 000 g fr and that dispatched by country B generates revenue of 150 000 g fr, a financial balance is achieved by country A paying 100 000 g fr to country B, and by the latter paying the former 75 000 g fr. In this way, each country would receive 175 000 g fr, ie half of the total revenue generated by the mail flows. In theory, each country would be paying the other for the delivery of all its mail, rather than only for the imbalance.
This proposed sharing of revenue on a 50/50 basis compares with figures presented to the Rio de Janeiro Congress which showed that, for all letter-post mail, the dispatching country is entitled to 44 percent of the revenue for the costs involved in collection, inward and outward handling, transportation and delivery of the mail, and the receiving country to 56 percent. The equivalence principle, therefore, favours the debtor administrations.
Nevertheless, in the spirit of compromise, it is considered that the equivalence principle should be accepted as the means of determining terminal dues rates for the forthcoming inter-Congress period.
2 Whilst the equivalence principle can be applied relatively easily on a bilateral basis, difficulties arise in the application of the principle on a universal basis and in relating it to mail imbalances only.
The Working Party has calculated world average revenues per kilogramme, assuming that these are representative of all exchanges.
However, this approach overlooks the most important fact — which is supported by the data gathered by the Working Party — that the countries which are debtors as regards terminal dues (net exporters of mail) generate, on average, lower revenues per kilogramme than do countries which are creditors (net importers of mail).
A detailed examination of the Working Party's data for mails which give rise to significant imbalances (ie those exchanges which give rise to imbalances of over 100 000 kg per annum, which, altogether, represent about 90 percent of all mails and, indeed, imbalances) gives the following results:

	Dispatched (kg)	Revenue per kg (g fr)	Received (kg)	Revenue per kg (g fr)
LC mails	61.2 million	48.75	24.6 million	53.55
AO mails	159.0 million	5.51	50.4 million	6.90

(These revenues are based on the basic charges for weight steps and median charges for special services, which are those also used by the Working Party in its study.)
Application of the equivalence principle to these revenues and mail volumes produces terminal dues rates of 22.76 g fr per kg for LC mails and 2.43 g fr per kg for AO mails. This result is, in fact, a weighted average of the rates which would apply to the more than 200 individual exchange pairs already referred to, where there are imbalances of over 100 000 kg per annum.
The important point about the application of the equivalence principle in this manner is that it takes account of the composition of imbalances and, thus, the number of items involved. In this way, it alleviates the concerns, quite rightly expressed in the past, of many debtor countries that the terminal dues rates did not take into account the composition of the imbalance.
In determining the "M" bag rate, similar application of the equivalence principle proved difficult because the information available was not as detailed as that for LC and AO mails. However, the calculations made show that an "M" bag terminal dues rate of 0.71 g fr per kg would be justified.
Separate rates for LC, AO and "M" bags are proposed because the proportions of LC and AO in imbalances vary significantly from country to country. A combined LC/AO rate is particularly unfair to those countries whose dispatches include high proportions of AO mail. It will be seen from the Executive Council study on the statistical system (Congress — Doc 11) that the proportions of LC and AO in mails can be determined without difficulty by periodic sampling.
3 In summary, then, it is considered that separate terminal dues rates of 22.76 g fr per kg for LC, 2.43 g fr per kg for AO and 0.71 g fr per kg for "M" bags are justified, based on the present basic charges.
However, the terminal dues rates to be determined by Congress will, of course, need to reflect the situation over the five-year period from the midpoint of the current inter-Congress period to the midpoint of the next. Accordingly, a 50 percent increase in these rates is proposed. This would represent an average annual increase of only 8.4 percent which is considered a reasonable rate to reflect annual cost increases over the five-year period.
Therefore, it is proposed that the terminal dues rates set by Congress be:
- 34.00 g fr per kg for LC mails;
- 3.65 g fr per kg for AO mails; and
- 1.10 g fr per kg for "M" bags.

SWITZERLAND

3062.8

Amendment to proposal 3062.4

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The payment provided for in paragraph 1, per kilogramme of mail received in excess, shall be:
a 15.00 gold francs for LC /.../ items /.../;
b 5.50 gold francs for AO items;
c 1.50 gold francs for the printed papers sent by special bags (M bags) referred to in article 19, paragraph 8.

Reasons. – The study conducted by the Executive Council Working Party brought out the following factors:
– the average weight of a letter is 21 g;
– the average weight of an AO item is 177 g.
Consequently, 1 kg of LC comprises approximately 48 items, while 1 kg of AO contains only 6 items. However, the handling costs in the countries of destination are much higher for 1 kg of LC (48 items) than for 1 kg of AO (6 items). It is also self-evident that the revenue in the country of origin for 1 kg of LC is higher than for 1 kg of AO.
These considerations lead to the provision of different rates for LC and AO items since the costs and the revenues are also very different. In addition, separate rates make it possible to take account of the structure of the traffic between countries.
According to the cost calculations done by the Working Party, the handling costs for 1 kg of LC will be approximately 20 g fr and those for 1 kg of AO 3.29 g fr.
In order to dispel the doubts of administrations which might fear loss of revenue if separate rates are adopted, this proposal makes provision for retaining the present rates for AO items and M bags. On the other hand, the LC rate would be fixed at 15 g fr in order to offset the fact that the actual handling costs for AO items and M bags are less than 5.50 and 1.50 g fr.
The proposed rates ensure that each creditor administration receives increased revenue from terminal dues.
It is therefore proposed that Congress fix the following terminal dues rates:
– 15.00 g fr per kg for LC mails;
– 5.50 g fr per kg for AO mails;
– 1.50 g fr per kg for M bags.

Article 63

Exemption from transit charges and terminal dues

Items exempted from postal charges under articles 15 to 17, as well as dispatches of empty mailbags, shall be exempted from land and sea transit charges and from surface-mail terminal dues. Dispatches of empty mailbags shall also be exempted from airmail terminal dues.

ARGENTINA

3063.1

Amend as follows:

/.../ Dispatches of empty mailbags shall be exempted from land and sea transit charges and from /.../ terminal dues. /.../

Reasons. — The Argentine administration considers that items exempted from postal charges under articles 15 to 17 represent a tiny fraction of the total volume of mails subject to payment of transit charges and terminal dues, and that, furthermore, there is usually reciprocity in the exchange of such items.
That being the case, the idea should be banished that inclusion of such items in transit charges and terminal dues account might change the situation of debtor or creditor countries arising from the imbalance of mail subject to collection of charges.
It was considered in this connection that is was advisable to relieve to some extent the workload of the offices of exchange during statistical operations and to do away with the work of separating such items in order to treat them as "exempt".

CAMEROON

3063.2

Amend as follows:

The following /.../ shall be exempted from land and sea transit charges and/or /.../ terminal dues:
a postal items returned to origin;
b items exempted from postal charges under articles 15 to 17;
c dispatches of empty mailbags. /.../
The items referred to under letters a and b shall, in order to benefit from the exemption, be forwarded in separate bags during the statistical operations or the operations for preparing the statements of weight for calculating transit charges and terminal dues.

Reasons. — With respect to undeliverable items, it is abnormal for the country of destination, after having observed the regulation period of retention, to bear not only the transport costs for returning the items in question to origin but also the transit charges and the terminal dues when, at the outset, it has not been paid a charge for return.
Abolition of transit charges and terminal dues for such items would reduce the losses of the country responsible for returning undeliverable items to origin.

UPPER VOLTA

3063.3

Amend as follows:

Items exempted from postal charges under articles 15 to 17, undelivered postal items returned to origin and dispatches of empty mailbags shall be exempted from land and sea transit charges and from surface-mail terminal dues. Dispatches of empty mailbags shall also be exempted from airmail terminal dues.

Reasons. — It often happens that a great many letter-post items are returned to the dispatching administration as undelivered or refused. The administration which sends them back receives no postage for this service. Indeed, it is expected to pay the cost of reforwarding and transit charges when items are returned through an intermediary administration. Similarly, the weight of the items also adversely affects the administration returning them by distorting the balance of exchanges used for calculating the terminal dues.
In consequence in order to avoid the payment of terminal dues by the administration returning these items, it is proposed that the said dues be abolished for items being returned.

Supported by. — Benin, Central African Rep, Gabon, Ivory Coast (Rep), Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo.

Article 65

Accounting for transit charges and terminal dues

1 General accounting for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues, including those relating to surface mail conveyed by air, shall take place annually on the basis of statistical returns taken once every three years, over a period of 14 days. This period shall be extended to 28 days for mails made up less than five times a week or handled less than five times a week by the services of one and the same intermediate country. Detailed Regulations shall fix the incidence of the statistics and the duration of their application.

2 The administrations concerned may agree that surface mail conveyed by air shall not be included in the above-mentioned statistics but shall be accounted for on the basis of its actual weight or in some other way. They may also agree that accounting for surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues shall be done on the basis of the actual weight or on some other basis.

3 Terminal dues for airmail correspondence, and, where there is agreement between administrations, for correspondence inserted in surface mails conveyed by air, shall be calculated according to the actual weights. Administrations may, however, agree to apply in their mutual relations a simplified statistical method for determining such dues.

4 When the annual balance between two administrations does not exceed 25 francs for transit charges, the debtor administration shall be exempted from any payment. The debtor administration shall be exempted from payment of terminal dues if the difference in weight between the mail sent and received does not exceed 100 kilogrammes annually, separately by surface and air.

5 By agreement between the administrations concerned, special mails may be exempted from the ordinary statistical operations. The accounts may be made up on the basis of the true weight, whether those mails are dispatched or not during the statistical period.

6 Every administration shall be authorized to submit for the consideration of a committee of arbitrators the results of statistics which in its opinion differ too much from reality. The arbitration shall be arranged as laid down in article 127 of the General Regulations.

7 The arbitrators shall be empowered to fix in a fair and reasonable manner the transit charges or terminal dues to be paid.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3065.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 When the annual balance between two administrations does not exceed 25 francs for transit charges /.../ and the difference between terminal dues does not exceed 500 francs, the debtor administration shall be exempted from any payment. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — It is neither rational nor scientific to take the weight as the criterion for determining whether or not the terminal dues have been paid since LC/AO and M bags are subject to different rates. For example: Country A sends country B 5000 kg of mail of which 50 percent consists of M bags. Country B sends country A 5100 kg of LC/AO items. As things stand, country A does not have the right to collect the 10 550 francs of terminal dues to which it is entitled. As a result, the more traffic exchanged, the more country A loses.
Secondly, the actual weight of excess mail received from a country is not proportional to the amount of the terminal dues to which that country is entitled. Depending on the percentage of M bags in the total traffic, the terminal dues to be collected by that country could be nil or that country could even have to pay terminal dues to the other one.
In view of the foregoing, we propose that the criterion of 100 kg be replaced by 500 francs.

CAMEROON

3065.2/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The administrations concerned may agree that surface mail conveyed by air shall not be included in the above-mentioned statistics but shall be accounted for on the basis of its actual weight or in some other way. They may also agree that accounting for surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues shall be done on the basis of the actual weight or on some other basis. Accounting on the basis of the actual weight shall take place by right if it is formally requested by one of the administrations; it shall begin on 1 January or 1 July in accordance with the request, provided that the latter was received three months in advance.

3 and 4 (No change.)

Reasons. — The results of the triennial statistics are sometimes in flagrant contradiction to the actual situation as regards exchanges of mails between certain member countries of the Union. The volume of mails may vary by up to three times as much in some cases. Moreover, it may happen that a country favoured by this variation will reject the basis of agreement provided for in article 65 of the Convention. The proposed provision is designed to make the system of accounting on the basis of the actual weight obligatory in cases of persistent disagreement.

NIGERIA

3065.3

Amend as follows:

1 General accounting for transit charges and surface mail terminal dues including those relating to surface mail conveyed by air shall take place /.../ on the basis of actual weight.

2 (Deleted.)

3 Terminal dues for airmail correspondence shall also be calculated according to the actual weights. /.../

4 (No change.)

5, 6 and 7 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — Experience has shown that it is difficult to obtain an accurate picture of mail traffic during the statistical period because some administrations either intentionally or otherwise delay their mail dispatches during the period thereby defeating the purpose of the count.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3065.4

Amend paragraph 1 as follows:

1 General accounting for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues, including those relating to surface mail conveyed by air, shall take place /.../ at least twice a year on the basis of statistical returns taken once every three years, over a period of 14 days. This period shall be extended to 28 days for mails made up less than five times a week or handled less than five times a week by the services of one and the same intermediate country. Detailed Regulations shall fix the incidence of the statistics and the duration of their application.

Reasons. — It is proposed that the General Liquidation Account of transit charges and terminal dues be published more frequently so as to alleviate the effects of non-inclusion in the account of statements not accepted by both administrations concerned and to speed up payments to the creditor administrations.
Adoption of this proposal would entail related amendments to articles 181 and 182 of the Detailed Regulations (proposals 3581.4 and 3582.2).

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3065.5/Rev 2

Amend as follows:

1 /.../ Accounting for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues, including those relating to surface mail conveyed by air, shall take place annually on the basis of the results of the permanent counting of bags by rate (LC/AO and M bags) and weight categories. /.../

2 The administrations concerned may agree that surface mail conveyed by air shall /.../ be /.../ accounted for on the basis of its actual weight or in some other way. They may also agree that accounting for surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues shall be done on the basis of the actual weight or on some other basis.

3 Terminal dues for airmail /.../ shall be calculated according to the actual annual weight of each rate category (LC/AO and M bags). Administrations may, however, agree to apply in their mutual relations a simplified statistical method for determining such dues.

4 When the annual balance between two administrations does not exceed 25 francs for the transit charges and 1000 francs for the terminal dues, separately by surface and by air, the debtor administration shall be exempted from any payment. /.../

5 (Deleted.)

6 Every administration shall be authorized to submit for the consideration of a Committee of arbitrators the annual results /.../ which in its opinion differ too much from reality. The arbitration shall be arranged as laid down in article 127 of the General Regulations.

7 (No change.)

Reasons. — Basic proposal concerning statistical system a, amended in the light of the adoption by Committee 5 of two rates for terminal dues.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3065.6/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

1 /.../ Accounting for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues (including those relating to surface mails conveyed by air) shall be done for each administration according to the annual weight of each rate category (LC/AO and M bags). These weights shall be calculated, according, on the one hand, to the annual actual number of bags of each rate category (LC/AO and M bags) and, on the other, to the average weight of bags of each rate category determined according to their actual weight during a statistical period. The method of carrying out this statistical operation shall be laid down in the Detailed Regulations.

2 (Transferred to paragraph 3bis.)

3 Accounting for airmail terminal dues shall be done for each administration according to the annual actual weight of each rate category (LC/AO and M bags).

3bis The administrations concerned may agree that surface mail or surface mail conveyed by air shall be accounted for on the basis of the actual weight or in some other way. They may also agree on a different periodicity for the statistical period. As regards airmail terminal dues, administrations may agree to apply in their reciprocal relations a simplified statistical method to determine such dues.

4 When the annual balance between two administrations does not exceed 25 gold francs for transit charges and 1000 gold francs for terminal dues separately by surface and air, the debtor administration shall be exempted from any payment. /.../

5 (Deleted.)

6 Every administration shall be authorized to submit for the consideration of a Committee of arbitrators the annual results /.../ which in its opinion differ too much from reality. The arbitration shall be arranged as laid down in article 127 of the General Regulations.

7 (No change.)

Reasons. — Basic proposal for the statistical system C 1 amended following the adoption by Committee 5 of two terminal dues rates.

ROMANIA

3065.7

Amendment to proposal 3065.2/Rev 1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The administrations concerned may agree, at least three months before the year of the statistical count designated by the UPU, that surface mail conveyed by air shall not be included in the above-mentioned statistics but shall be accounted for on the basis of its actual weight or in some other way. They may also agree that accounting for surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues shall be done on the basis of the actual weight or on some other basis. If a debtor administration considers itself disadvantaged by the statistical data, it shall notify the creditor administration of the fact within two months from the dispatch of the C 17 and C 17bis statements. In this case, the accounts for the preceding year and the year of the statistical period shall be based on the statistical data, but those for the following year shall be based on the actual weight of the mail exchanged between the administrations concerned.

Reasons. — Accounting for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight is possible only if an advice has been received in advance. Following this advice, accounting on the basis of the actual weight will be done by agreement between the administrations concerned and will relate only to the years following that in which the latest statistics were taken.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3065.8

Amendment to proposal 3065.6

Add the following paragraph 3quater:

3quater Only those administrations which desire to continue their present practice of inserting LC and AO airmails in the same bag are required to participate in the annual airmail statistical exercise. Administrations which desire to separately bag LC and AO airmails throughout the year may record actual weights by rate category. This will be accomplished through an appropriate revision of forms AV 7, AV 3bis and AV 5bis.

Reasons. —
1 The proposed differentiated terminal dues rates for LC and AO have led to the requirement in both statistical systems a and C 1 that the weight proportions of LC and AO airmails determined during the statistical period be applied to the exact weights for the rest of the year as already shown on the AV 7 delivery bills. The practice of mixing LC and AO airmails would continue except during the statistical period when they would be placed in separate bags.
2 While systems a and C 1 avoid the permanent sorting of LC and AO airmails throughout the year, we feel that the annual change to a fundamentally different distribution system from that employed throughout the rest of the year would be disruptive and adversely affect service performance of this high priority class of mail.

3 It would appear ironic, given the fact that LC and AO airmails were separately bagged until the Rio de Janeiro Congress eliminated the separate air conveyance rates for these categories of mail and that all airmail billing is based on the actual weight shown on the AV 7 delivery bill, that a statistical exercise for airmail is considered desirable.
4 Whereas many administrations initiated the insertion of LC and AO in the same bag after the Rio de Janeiro Congress, many administrations have not implemented this practice or, if they have, only on a very limited basis. For these administrations, the implementation of statistical exercises for airmails is useless since they already have available the basic data upon which terminal dues are based – actual weights of bags by rate category.

Option concerning statistical system a

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3065.9

Amendment to proposal 3065.5/Rev 1

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis Only those administrations which desire to continue their present practice of inserting LC and AO airmails in the same bag are required to participate in the annual airmail statistical exercise. Administrations which desire to separately bag LC and AO airmails throughout the year may record actual weights by rate category. This will be accomplished through an appropriate revision of forms AV 7, AV 3bis and AV 5bis.

Reasons. –
1 The proposed differentiated terminal dues rates for LC and AO have led to the requirement in both statistical systems a and C 1 that the weight proportions of LC and AO airmails determined during the statistical period be applied to the exact weights for the rest of the year as already shown on the AV 7 delivery bills. The practice of mixing LC and AO airmails would continue except during the statistical period when they would be placed in separate bags.
2 While systems a and C 1 avoid the permanent sorting of LC and AO airmails throughout the year, we feel that the annual change to a fundamentally different distribution system from that employed throughout the rest of the year would be disruptive and adversely affect service performance of this high priority class of mail.
3 It would appear ironic, given the fact that LC and AO airmails were separately bagged until the Rio de Janeiro Congress eliminated the separate air conveyance rates for these categories of mail and that all airmail billing is based on the actual weight shown on the AV 7 delivery bill, that a statistical exercise for airmail is considered desirable.
4 Whereas many administrations initiated the insertion of LC and AO in the same bag after the Rio de Janeiro Congress, many administrations have not implemented this practice or, if they have, only on a very limited basis. For these administrations, the implementation of statistical exercises for airmails is useless since they already have available the basic data upon which terminal dues are based – actual weights of bags by rate category.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3065.91

Create the following new article:

Article 65bis

Payment of transit charges

1 The transit charges shall be borne by the administration of origin of the mails and shall be payable, subject to paragraph 2, to the administrations of the countries which are crossed or whose services take part in the land or sea conveyance of the mails.

2 The charges for the sea conveyance of mails in transit may be settled directly between the postal administrations of origin of the mails and the shipping companies or their agents, subject to the prior agreement of the postal administration of the port of embarkation concerned.

Reasons. — Creation of a separate article for the payment of transit charges and incorporation into the Convention of the possibility of settling sea transit charges directly between the administration of origin of the mails and the shipping companies.
Paragraph 1 is a redrafted and adapted version of the last sentence in paragraph 1 of article 61.
Paragraph 2 reflects the outcome of a consultation carried out by the EC on the settling of transit charge accounts. (See proposal 3061.1.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3065.92

Create the following new article:

Article 65ter

Transit charges for diverted or missent mails

For the payment of transit charges, diverted or missent mails shall be considered to have followed their normal route; consequently, administrations concerned in the conveyance of such mails shall not be entitled on that account to demand a payment from the dispatching administrations, but the latter shall remain liable for the appropriate transit charges to the postal administrations whose services they normally use.

Reasons. — The purpose of this new article is to establish, among the provisions concerning surface mail, a standard similar to article 83 on air conveyance dues for diverted or missent mails.
This provision is taken over from article 61, paragraph 6. (See proposal 3061.1.)

Article 65bis

Payment of transit charges

UPPER VOLTA

3065.93

Amendment to proposal 3065.91

Create the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis When the country which is crossed does not take part in the land or sea conveyance of the mails, the transit charges shall be payable to the administration of destination, if those charges are borne by the latter.

Reasons. — Provision enabling the administration of destination to obtain reimbursement of the transit charges if the latter have actually been paid by that administration.

Article 66

Exchange of closed mails with military units placed at the disposal of the United Nations and with warships or military aircraft

...

4 In the absence of special agreement, the administration of the country which has made the military unit available or to which the warships or military aircraft belong shall be liable to the intermediate administrations for the transit charges for the mails, calculated in accordance with article 61, and for air conveyance dues, calculated in accordance with article 79.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3066.1/Rev 1

Paragraph 4. Supplement as follows:

4 In the absence of special agreement, the administration of the country which has made the military unit available or to which the warships or military aircraft belong shall be liable to the /.../ administrations concerned for the transit charges for the mails, calculated in accordance with article 61, for the terminal dues calculated in accordance with article 62 and for air conveyance dues, calculated in accordance with article 79.

Reasons. — The mails in question are also subject to payment of terminal dues.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3066.2/Rev 1

Paragraph 4. Supplement as follows:

4 In the absence of special agreement, the administration of the country which has made the military unit available or to which the warships or military aircraft belong shall be liable to the /.../ administrations concerned for the transit charges for the mails, calculated in accordance with article 61, for the terminal dues, calculated in accordance with article 62, and for air conveyance dues, calculated in accordance with article 79.

Reasons. — These mails are also subject to payment of terminal dues.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

CONVENTION, FINAL PROTOCOL (RATE-FIXING AND PAYMENTS)

Article III

Equivalents. Maximum limits

Exceptionally, member countries shall be authorized to exceed the upper limits shown in article 19, paragraph 1, if this is necessary to bring their rates into relation with the costs of operating their services. Member countries wishing to take advantage of this provision must notify the International Bureau of their intentions as soon as possible.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3303.1

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Equivalents and special charges. Maximum limits

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and add the following paragraph 2:

1 Exceptionally, member countries shall be authorized to exceed the upper limits shown in article 19, paragraph 1, if this is necessary to bring their rates into relation with the costs of operating their services. Member countries wishing to take advantage of this provision must notify the International Bureau of their intentions as soon as possible.

2 Exceptionally, member countries shall be authorized to exceed the upper limits of the special charges shown in article 24, paragraph 1, whether applied in the internal service or not, if this is necessary to bring the charges into relation with the costs of operating their services. Member countries wishing to take advantage of this provision must notify the International Bureau of their intention as soon as possible.

Reasons. — In resolution C 14, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the Executive Council to study the possibility of applying the internal tariff to the various postal services subject to the special charges provided for at article 24 of the Rio de Janeiro Convention, taking into account all the relevant aspects of this subject.
To carry out its study, the EC sent a questionnaire to Union administrations to collect their views on the various possibilities of complete assimilation of the special charges in the international service to those in the internal service.
The results of this consultation, in which 92 administrations took part, brought out the following:

- a large majority of administrations do not favour a complete assimilation of international special charges to those of the internal service and they prefer to keep the maximum charges laid down in the Convention;
- as regards special charges for which the maximum rate is laid down in the Convention and which, in principle, do not exist in the internal service (presentation to customs charge and charges relating to items free of charges and fees), most administrations think that these charges should continue to be laid down in the Convention.

In the light of these results which tend towards maintaining the status quo, the EC decided not to amend article 24 of the Convention. However, since the provision providing for the possibility of applying the special charges of the internal service when they are higher than those of the international service (art 24, paragraph 2) was not completely satisfactory because some international services have no internal equivalent or, for the same service, the international operations are different from the internal ones, it endorsed a suggestion on taking into consideration proposal 2311.4, which had been distributed at the Rio de Janeiro Congress, but which had been judged irreceivable because it had not been submitted by the deadline laid down in the General Regulations. This proposal, which was aimed at introducing into the Final Protocol to the Convention, a provision on special charges similar to the one adopted by the Rio de Janeiro Congress for postal charges (see Final Protocol, article III), is, in effect, calculated to meet the needs of all administrations, including those which, for the eight services currently giving rise to the collection of the internal service charge (see art 24, paragraph 1, a to e, g, k and l) wish to be able to apply a higher charge, since, in their opinion, the costs of services relating to international items are higher than those for similar services relating to internal items.
In addition, it may be useful to recall the reasons given for the above-mentioned proposal 2311.4:
"Studies made by the Executive Council after both the Tokyo and the Lausanne Congresses have shown that it is very difficult to forecast accurately levels and limits of rates which will satisfy all countries. In order to comply with the needs of administrations which are required to operate on a strictly economic basis, the Executive Council has presented proposal 2303.1 which authorizes postal administrations to exceed the upper limits shown in article 19 of the Convention if this is necessary to cover their operational costs. We see no reason why this authorization should not be extended to the special charges shown in article 21, as these charges are meant to cover the costs of postal operations as well. Furthermore, such a provision will facilitate the work at Congresses because postal administrations will not feel the same need to adjust the special charges at each Congress."
(Note that adoption of proposal 2303.1 by the Rio de Janeiro Congress was reflected in the introduction of article III into the Final Protocol to the Convention.)
Lastly, it should be stressed that this proposal is only designed to introduce a derogation into the Final Protocol to the Convention. Its adoption by Congress should not exempt administrations from submitting, if necessary, proposals for adjusting the special charges given in article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

JAPAN

3303.91

Create the following new article:

Article IIIbis

Reduction of postage charges for letter-post items

Postal administrations may allow reduced charges based on their internal legislation for letter-post items posted in their country in accordance with the provisions of their internal legislation.

Reasons. — A new provision should be introduced to allow a reduction of charges based on the internal legislation of each administration for items in bulk, with a view to increasing the Post's competitiveness with respect to private courier firms which are invading not only the parcel-post sector but also that of letter-post items (commercial papers, etc). Some administrations are already successfully applying reduced charges in their internal service.

Article IX

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address

Article 33 shall not apply to Australia, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the State of Bahrain, Barbados, the Republic of Botswana, the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Canada, the Republic of Ecuador, Fiji, the Republic of the Gambia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to those of the Overseas Territories for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, the Republic of Kenya, Kuwait, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, the Republic of Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Seychelles, the Republic of Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the Republic of Zambia, whose legislation does not permit withdrawal from the post or alteration of address of letter-post items at the sender's request.

AUSTRALIA **3309.1**

Amend the present text as follows, number it paragraph 1 and add the following paragraph 2:

1 Article 33 shall not apply to /.../ the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, ... (remainder unchanged).

2 Article 33 shall apply to Australia only in so far as that article is consistent with its domestic legislation.

Reasons. — Australia does provide for withdrawal from the post but its domestic legislation does not allow the full application of article 33.

Article XIV

Special transit charges for conveyance in transit by the Trans-Siberian and via Lake Nasser

1 The postal administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be authorized to collect a supplement of 50 centimes in addition to the transit charges indicated in article 61, paragraph 1, i, (distances traversed by land) for each kilogramme of letter-post items conveyed in transit over the Trans-Siberian route.

...

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS **3314.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The postal administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be authorized to collect a supplement of 2 gold francs in addition to the transit charges indicated in article 61, paragraph 1, i, (distances traversed by land) for each kilogramme of letter-post items conveyed in transit over the Trans-Siberian route.

Reasons. — This amount is necessary to cover costs relating to the conveyance of letter-post items.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (RATE-FIXING AND PAYMENTS), PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3500.1

Recommendation

Technical assistance with regard to international payments

Congress,

Considering
resolution C 45 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructing the Executive Council to carry out a study on the preparation of effective means of expediting the settlement of accounts for the various international postal services and to submit the results of this study to Congress with a proposal to that effect,

Taking the view
that there are in fact certain countries in respect of which delays in payment have been noted and that the latter appear, in part, to be due to lack of knowledge of the regulations and non-adaptation of the international payments services,

Having taken note
that technical aid and cooperation can bring very considerable improvements on this point,

Aware
that certain initiatives have already been taken by the UPU to help the countries which desire to improve the organization and functioning of their international payments service, but that it is necessary to step up this cooperation and to undertake a specific action in the field concerned,

Recommends

i postal administrations which feel the need:
  a to size up accurately the inadequacies which may exist in their international payments services;
  b to take account, in cooperation projects submitted to the international bodies, of the training needs, satisfaction of which could improve their payments services;
  c to ask postal administrations with experienced payments services, under bilateral aid, for all information and technical aid likely to improve the organization of the service and the knowledge and implementation of the regulations concerning international payments. In order to facilitate the contacts between administrations, the International Bureau is invited to gather and make available in this field all useful information concerning administrations in a position to provide technical aid;

ii all postal administrations which are able to do so, to send the International Bureau in good time the names of qualified officials available for experts' and consultants' missions, and also to give favourable consideration to any request for bilateral aid in the field concerned,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:

i to continue the efforts already undertaken to prepare and implement a specific technical assistance action in the form of consultants' missions, training activities and distribution of documentation relating to international payments, through existing or new resources. Within the framework of technical cooperation, the

International Bureau should programme as from 1985 a priority action to inform administrations on the problems of international payments after having carried out a survey to identify the needs in this area and the possible contributions of administrations to this action;

ii to approach certain countries which are technically advanced in this field in order to obtain greater assistance from them on behalf of countries requesting technical support as regards the organization of the international payments service.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — In accordance with resolution C 45 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, the Executive Council instructed its Committee 4 (Letter Post) to conduct a study on "the preparation of effective means of expediting the settlement of accounts for the various international postal services".
A consultation carried out in 1981 revealed that, although many administrations were concerned about delays in payment, the problem did not appear of major importance for the majority of countries. They considered that the existing multilateral offsetting systems (transit charges, terminal dues and reply coupons) were satisfactory but did not wish for an extension of this procedure. In the light of these results, the Committee nevertheless instructed the reporting country (France) to continue the study from the point of view of regulations (periods, offsetting systems) and of the behaviour of administrations (means of expediting payments, interest rates on overdue payments, etc).
Following a new in-depth study of the replies and suggestions of the administrations, the reporting country submitted a number of recommendations and a proposal aimed at shortening the periods provided for in article 182 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. However, at its May 1982 session, the Committee rejected any amendment of the existing regulations and asked the reporting country to reconsider in greater detail its suggestions with regard to technical cooperation.
In the document it submitted for this purpose (CE 1983/C 4 — Doc 20) the reporting country set forth the reasons why certain countries experience difficulties and analyzed the various possible forms of technical cooperation that would make it possible to speed up the payments. With such cooperation in mind, it also drew up a draft recommendation addressed to the 1984 Hamburg Congress and designed to create a greater awareness of these problems in the countries concerned.
The document itself elicited no comments from the participants. The draft recommendation, on the other hand, prompted a number of remarks from the floor with the purpose, on the one hand, of making sure that cooperation in the field of international payments could be pursued on a bilateral basis as well as at the international level through the International Bureau and on the other, of fixing a specific programme of action in which the emphasis in 1985 should be placed on this field.
The draft, amended to take account of the wishes thus expressed, was subsequently adopted by Committee 9 (Technical Cooperation) of the Executive Council.
It is the subject of this proposal.

COMMITTEE 5 — 3500.2

Decision

Forms for provisional payments of transit charges and terminal dues

Congress,

Having decided
to maintain in the Convention the possibility of preparing and settling accounts for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues,

Instructs

i the International Bureau to prepare the forms for the preparation and acceptance of the provisional payments with respect to transit charges and terminal dues;

ii the Executive Council to consider and adopt at its first meeting the said forms, which will become forms of the Convention.

Reasons. — Consequences of the decision of Committee 5 concerning the preparation of provisional payments of transit charges and terminal dues.

COMMITTEE 5 — 3500.3

Resolution

Application of the May 1985 triennial statistics

Congress,

Considering
- the decisions taken in regard to the statistical system for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues;
- the decisions taken in regard to the provisional payments to be made by debtor countries with respect to transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues,

Decides

that the following procedure shall be adopted:
- The results of the triennial statistics scheduled for the month of May 1985 in accordance with the Rio de Janeiro Convention and its Detailed Regulations shall serve as the basis for the preparation and settlement of accounts for the years 1984 and 1985.
  The annual weights revealed by these statistics shall be used for the provisional payments relating to the year 1986.
  For this purpose, it will be necessary to apply to the weights thus obtained the new rates adopted for both transit charges and terminal dues.
- The new statistical system adopted by the Hamburg Congress shall be applied as from 1 January 1986 and the one-month statistical count for the purpose of determining the average weight of the bags shall take place in October 1986.
- Once the final accounts for 1986, prepared according to the new statistical system, have been accepted or considered as accepted, the provisional payments already made shall be adjusted.

Reasons. — The purpose of this resolution is to clarify the conditions governing implementation of the decisions taken with respect to the statistics for transit charges and terminal dues, in particular for the period when the system first comes into operation.
The month of October has been chosen so that the one-month statistical count will coincide with that for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert (Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 210, paragraph 1).

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (RATE-FIXING AND PAYMENTS)

Article 101

Preparation and settlement of accounts

...

2 In the total of each account made out in gold francs on C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, C 31, CP 16, CP 18, AV 5, AV 11 and AV 12 forms, centimes shall be ignored in the total or the balance.

...

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3501.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the total of each account made out in gold francs on C 20, /.../ C 21, /.../ C 23, C 24, C 31, CP 16, CP 18, AV 5, AV 11 and AV 12 forms, centimes shall be ignored in the total or the balance.

Reasons. — Consequence of the abolition of forms C 20bis and C 21bis.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3501.2/Rev 1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the total of each account made out in gold francs on C 20, C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, C 31, CP 16, CP 18, AV 5, AV 11 and AV 12 forms, centimes shall be ignored in the total of the balance.

Reasons. — Consequence of the maintenance of provisional payments.

Article 117

Items for delivery free of charges and fees

1 Items for delivery to addresses free of charges and fees shall bear in bold letters the heading *"Franc de taxes et de droits"* (Free of charges and fees) or a similar indication in the language of the country of origin. These items shall be provided with a yellow label also bearing in bold letters the indication *"Franc de taxes et de droits"*. The heading and the label shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

...

CANADA 3517.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Items for delivery to addressees free of charges and fees shall bear in bold letters the heading "Franc de taxes et de droits" (Free of charges and fees) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination. These items shall be provided with a yellow label also bearing the above-mentioned indication in bold letters. The heading and the label shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 135

Advice of delivery

1 Items for which the sender requests an advice of delivery shall bear in bold letters on the address side the indication *"Avis de réception"* (Advice of delivery) or the stamp impression "A.R.". The sender shall give his name and address in roman letters on the outside of the item. The latter indication, when it appears on the address side, shall be placed in the top left-hand corner. This position shall as far as possible also be assigned to the indication *"Avis de réception"* (Advice of delivery) or stamp impression "A.R.", which may be located beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

2 The items mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by a light red form, of the consistency of a postcard, conforming to the annexed specimen C 5. The sender shall enter his name and address in roman letters on the front of the form, using means other than ordinary pencil, and particulars relating to the item and the addressee on the back, as indicated by the form's layout. The front of the form shall be completed by the office of origin or by any other office appointed by the dispatching administration and be securely attached to the item; if the form does not reach the office of destination that office shall automatically make out a new advice of delivery.

3 In calculating the postage on an advice of delivery item, including where applicable calculation of the air surcharge, the weight of the form C 5 shall be taken into account. The advice of delivery charge shall be represented on the item with the other charges.

4 The office of destination shall return the C 5 form, duly completed, to the address shown by the sender; this form shall be sent à découvert and post free by the quickest route (air or surface).

5 At the sender's request, an advice of delivery which has not been returned within a normal time shall be the subject of an inquiry made free of charge on form C 9 provided for in article 147. A duplicate of the advice of delivery, bearing on the front in bold letters the word *"Duplicata"* (Duplicate), shall be attached to the C 9 inquiry form. The latter shall be dealt with in accordance with article 147. The C 5 form shall remain attached to the inquiry form C 9, unless the item has been duly delivered, in which case the office of destination shall detach this form in order to return it as prescribed in paragraph 4 above.

CANADA 3535.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Items for which the sender requests an advice of delivery shall bear in bold letters on the address side the indication "Avis de réception" (Advice of delivery) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination, or the stamp impression "A.R.". The sender shall give his name and address in roman letters on the outside of the item. The latter indication, when it appears on the address side, shall be placed in the top left-hand corner. This position shall as far as possible also be assigned to the indication "Avis de réception" (Advice of delivery) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination, or stamp impression "A.R.", which may be located beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 2028.1.

DENMARK 3535.2

Paragraphs 4 and 5. Amend as follows:

4 The office of destination shall return the C 5 form, duly completed, to the address shown by the sender; this form shall be sent à découvert and post free by the quickest route (air or surface). If the advice of delivery is returned without having been duly completed, the irregularity shall be notified by means of the C 9 form provided for in article 147, to which the relevant advice of delivery shall be attached.

5 At the sender's request, an advice of delivery which has not been returned within a normal time shall be the subject of an inquiry made free of charge on form C 9 /.../. A duplicate ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — At present, such irregularities are rectified by correspondence, accompanied by the relevant C 5 form, between the administrations concerned. If the proposed procedure is adopted, the corrections could be made by the post offices in a simpler way and without the involvement of the administrations.
See also proposal 3909.3 (amendment to form C 9).

Supported by. — Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 3535.3

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The office of destination shall return the C 5 form, duly completed (including the signature of the addressee or of the person at the address accepting delivery on behalf of the addressee; or of the delivering employee when there is no one at the address at the time of delivery), to the address shown by the sender; this form shall be sent à découvert and post free by the quickest route (air or surface).

Reasons. — Article 135, paragraph 4, does not explain the phrase "duly completed". Postal customers expect C 5 forms to show the addressee's signature or the signature of the person who actually received the item at the address of the addressee. The date of delivery and the postmark of the destination office must be shown on the C 5 form.
This proposed amendment would also require that the current C 5 form be revised to provide that the signature of an official of the destination administration is authorized only if delivery is made when there is no one at the address at the time of delivery.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 3535.4

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 At the sender's request, an advice of delivery which has not been returned within a normal time shall be the subject of an inquiry made free of charge on form C 9 provided for in article 147. A duplicate of the advice of delivery, bearing on the front in bold letters the word "Duplicata" (Duplicate), shall be attached to the C 9 inquiry form. The latter shall be dealt with in accordance with article 147. The C 5 form shall remain attached to the inquiry form C 9, unless the item has been duly delivered, in which case the office of destination shall detach this form /.../, have it completed with the signature of the addressee, and return it as prescribed in paragraph 4 above.

Reasons. — In instances in which the sender has not received an advice of delivery within a reasonable time, there is greater concern about the status of delivery of the item. This proposal provides that the duplicate advice of delivery form be signed by the addressee when the administration of destination determines that the item has been delivered. This would provide the sender with a response consistent with the service originally requested and with a response in which the sender would have complete confidence.

GERMAN DEM REP 3535.5/Rev 1

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis This advice must be signed by the addressee or by a person authorized to do so under the regulations of the country of destination, or, if these regulations permit, by the official of the office of destination, and returned by the first mail direct to the sender.

Reasons. — The inclusion of the text indicated on the back of the C 5 form in the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention creates unequivocal regulations on the possible ways of processing the said form in the country of destination.

Article 136

Delivery to the addressee in person

Registered items and insured letters for delivery to the addressee in person shall bear in bold letters the words *"A remettre en main propre"* (For delivery to the addressee in person) or the equivalent in a language known in the country of destination. This indication shall appear on the address side and, in so far as possible, in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

CANADA 3536.1

Amend as follows:

Registered items and insured letters for delivery to the addressee in person shall bear in bold letters the words "A remettre en main propre" (For delivery to the addressee in person) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination. This indication shall appear on the address side and, in so far as possible, in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 2028.1.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 3536.2

Supplement as follows:

Registered items and insured letters for delivery to the addressee in person shall bear in bold letters the words "A remettre en main propre" (For delivery to the addressee in person) or the equivalent in a language known in the country of destination. This indication shall appear on the address side and, insofar as possible, in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given. When the sender has requested an advice of delivery and delivery to the addressee in person, the C 5 form must be signed by the addressee at the time of delivery.

Reasons. — Senders who have requested both an advice of delivery and delivery to the addressee in person have indicated their dissatisfaction when the advice of delivery is returned with the signature of a postal employee or someone other than the named addressee. This proposal provides that the advice of delivery form must be completed with the signature of the addressee at the time delivery of an item for "delivery to the addressee in person" is made. It is understood that this requirement would not apply in those very few instances in which the delivering employee never has direct access to the addressee, as in the case of highly-placed persons and dignitaries of the State.

SWEDEN

3536.3

Amendment to proposal 3536.2

Supplement as follows:

Registered items and insured letters for delivery to the addressee in person shall bear in bold letters the words "A remettre en main propre" (For delivery to the addressee in person) or the equivalent in a language known in the country of destination. This indication shall appear on the address side and, in so far as possible, in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given. When the sender has requested an advice of delivery and delivery to the addressee in person, the C 5 form must be signed, unless this is impossible, by the addressee or by his duly authorized representative.

Reasons. — In principle, Sweden agrees with the addition suggested by the United States. Nevertheless, a more specific wording of the text would be preferable. Considering the different regulations applied in countries with respect to the distribution and delivery to a representative, it is proposed that the words "unless this is impossible" be inserted and that the words "or by his duly authorized representative" be added.
The purpose of the amendment to the proposal made by the United States, which does not change the idea on which it is based, is to specify the cases in which such impossibility exists; moreover, these cases are indicated in the reasons given for the original proposal.

Article 138

Express items

Items for express delivery shall be provided with either a special bright red printed label or a stamp impression in the same colour bearing the word *"Exprès"* (Express) in bold letters. In the absence of a label or a stamp impression, the word *"Exprès"* (Express) shall be written in very bold capital letters, in red ink or red pencil. The *"Exprès"* (Express) label, impression or indication shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

CANADA

3538.1

Amend as follows:

Items for express delivery shall be provided with either a special bright red printed label or a stamp impression in the same colour bearing the word "Exprès" (Express) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination in bold letters. In the absence of a label or a stamp impression, the word "Exprès" (Express) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination shall be written in very bold capital letters, in red ink or red pencil. The "Exprès" (Express) label, impression or indication shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 139

Unpaid or underpaid items

1 When the administration of origin undertakes to prepay automatically unpaid items or make up automatically the postage on underpaid items in order to collect the missing amount from the sender afterwards, the postage or the remainder of the postage may be denoted:

- either by one of the methods of prepayment laid down in article 28, paragraph 1, of the Convention,
- or by an indication showing that the postage has been paid in full, for example: *"Taxe perçue"* (Charge collected).

This indication shall appear in the top right-hand part of the address side and be authenticated by an impression of the date-stamp of the office which prepaid the item or made up the postage on it.

...

CANADA 3539.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 When the administration of origin undertakes to prepay automatically unpaid items or make up automatically the postage on underpaid items in order to collect the missing amount from the sender afterwards, the postage or the remainder of the postage may be denoted:

- either by one of the methods of prepayment laid down in article 28, paragraph 1, of the Convention,
- or by an indication showing that the postage has been paid in full, for example: "Taxe perçue" (Charge collected) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination.

This indication shall appear in the top right-hand part of the address side and be authenticated by an impression of the date-stamp of the office which prepaid the item or made up the postage on it.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 140

Return of part A of franking notes. Recovery of charges and fees

...

4 When an item bearing the words *"Franc de taxes et de droits"* (Free of charges and fees) reaches the service of destination without a franking note, the office responsible for customs clearance shall prepare a duplicate note; on parts A and B of this note it shall show the name of the country of origin and, as far as possible, the date of posting of the item.

...

CANADA 3540.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 When an item bearing the words "Franc de taxes et de droits" (Free of charges and fees) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination reaches the service of destination without a franking note, the office responsible for customs clearance shall prepare a duplicate note; on parts A and B of this note it shall show the name of the country of origin and, as far as possible, the date of posting of the item.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 2028.1.

Article 143

Undeliverable items

1 Before returning to the administration of origin items which for any reason have not been delivered, the office of destination shall show clearly and concisely, in French, as far as possible on the front of these items, the reason for non-delivery, in the following form: *"inconnu"* (not known), *"refusé"* (refused), *"en voyage"* (travelling), *"parti"* (gone away), *"non réclamé"* (not claimed), *"décédé"* (deceased), etc. As regards postcards and printed papers in the form of cards the reason for non-delivery shall be shown on the right-hand half of the front.

2 This information shall be shown by the application of a stamp or by affixing a label. Each administration may add the translation, in its own language, of the reason for non-delivery and other appropriate particulars. In the service with administrations which have so agreed the indications may be made in a single agreed language. Manuscript notes regarding the non-delivery made by officials or by post offices may also be regarded as sufficient in that case.

3 The office of destination shall strike out the address particulars with which it is concerned while leaving them legible and write *"Retour"* (Return) on the front of the item beside the name of the office of origin. It shall also apply its date-stamp on the back of letters and on the front of postcards.

4 Undeliverable items shall be returned to the office of exchange of the country of origin, either individually or in a special bundle labelled *"Envois non distribuables"* (Undeliverable items), as if they were items addressed to that country. Undeliverable and unregistered items which bear adequate return details shall be returned direct to the sender.

5 Undeliverable internal items which have to be sent abroad to be returned to the senders shall be dealt with in accordance with article 141. The same shall apply to international correspondence when the sender has moved to another country.

...

MADAGASCAR

3543.1

Title and paragraphs 4 and 5. Amend as follows:

Undelivered items

4 Undelivered items shall be returned to the office of exchange of the country of origin, either individually or in a special bundle labelled "Envois non distribués" (Undelivered items) as if they were items addressed to that country. Undelivered and unregistered items which bear adequate return details shall be returned direct to the sender.

5 Undelivered internal items which have to be sent abroad to be returned to the senders shall be dealt with in accordance with article 141. The same shall apply to international correspondence when the sender has moved to another country.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3035.1.

CANADA

3543.2

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 Before returning to the administration of origin items which for any reason have not been delivered, the office of destination shall show clearly and concisely, in French or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination, as far as possible on the front of these items, the reason for non-delivery, in the following form: "inconnu" (not known), "refusé" (refused), "en voyage" (travelling), "parti" (gone away), "non réclamé" (not claimed), "décédé" (deceased), etc. As regards postcards and printed papers in the form of cards the reason for non-delivery shall be shown on the right-hand half of the front.
2 This information shall be shown by the application of a stamp or by affixing a label. /.../ Manuscript notes regarding the non-delivery made by officials or by post offices may also be regarded as sufficient in that case.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 2028.1.

AUSTRIA

3543.3

Paragraph 2. Amend the first sentence as follows:

2 This information shall be shown by the application of a stamp or by affixing a label conforming to the annexed specimen C 33/CP 10 to be completed as applicable. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — Undeliverable items are very often returned with inadequate or barely legible endorsements.
The introduction of a standard label would avoid such inconvenience.
The reasons for non-delivery listed on the form are given as examples only and it should be possible to amend or supplement them according to the special requirements of the national regulations with regard to delivery of items.
See proposal 5535.2 on creating form C 33/CP 10.

Supported by. — Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Rep Fed of, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 147

Inquiries. Registered items and insured letters

...

4 The inquiry, furnished with the forwarding data, shall be sent from office to office following the same route as the item; it shall be sent automatically without a covering letter and in a closed envelope, and always by the quickest route (air or surface). However, an administration of destination may prescribe that all inquiries be sent to it by registered post.

...

9 The form, duly completed as prescribed in paragraphs 7 and 8, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface) to the address given at the end of it or, if no address is given, to the office which prepared it.

10 Any intermediate administration which forwards a C 9 form to the next administration shall be responsible for informing the administration of origin of the fact by means of a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 9bis.

11 If an inquiry has not been returned within a period of two months a duplicate of the C 9 form, furnished with the forwarding data, shall be sent to the central administration of the country of destination. The word *"Duplicata"* (Duplicate) and the date of dispatch of the original inquiry shall be written very conspicuously on the duplicate.

12 The C 9 form and the documents which are attached to it, including the addressee's declaration made out on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 32, and certifying the non-receipt of the item under inquiry shall invariably be returned to the administration of origin of the item under inquiry as soon as possible and at the latest within five months from the date of the original inquiry.

...

BRAZIL **3547.1**

Paragraph 12. Amend as follows:

12 The C 9 form and the documents which are attached to it, including the addressee's or sender's declaration made out on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 32 and certifying receipt of the item under inquiry, or the transfer to a third party of the entitlement to indemnity shall invariably be returned to the administration of origin of the item under inquiry as soon as possible and at the latest within five months from the date of the original inquiry.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3932.1 amending the C 32 form.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3547.2

Paragraphs 4 and 9. Amend as follows:

4 The inquiry, furnished with the forwarding data, shall be sent from office to office following the same route as the item; it shall be sent automatically without a covering letter and in a closed envelope, and always by the quickest route (air or surface) and by registered post. /.../

9 The form, duly completed as prescribed in paragraphs 7 and 8, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface) and by registered post to the address given at the end of it or, if no address is given, to the office which prepared it.

Reasons. — The C 9 form, as a form reserved for inquiries concerning registered items, insured letters, parcels and insured parcels, constitutes an important piece of evidence for determining liability and paying compensation. To avoid difficulties occasioned by the loss of the C 9 form, it must be specified that this form shall be sent as a registered item.

KOREA (REP) 3547.3

Paragraph 11. Amend as follows:

11 If an inquiry has not been returned within a period of two months, a duplicate of the C 9 form, furnished with the forwarding data, shall be sent to the central administration of the country of destination, or if appropriate to the central administration of the intermediary country. The word "Duplicata" and the date of dispatch of the original inquiry shall be written very conspicuously on the duplicate.

Reasons. — If the administration of the country of origin cannot be sure that transmission to the country of destination was properly carried out, it must send an inquiry about the relevant item to the central administration of the intermediary country.

AUSTRALIA 3547.4

Paragraph 12. Amend as follows:

12 The C 9 form and the documents which are attached to it, including the addressee's declaration made out on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 32, and certify the non-receipt of the item under inquiry shall invariably be returned to the administration of origin of the item under inquiry as soon as possible and at the latest within five months from the day following the date shown on the inquiry form.

Reasons. — See proposal 2057.2.

BELGIUM

3547.5

Amendment to proposal 3547.3

Paragraphs 10 and 11. Amend as follows:

10 Any intermediate administration which forwards a C 9 form to the next administration shall be responsible for informing the administration of origin of the fact by means of a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 9bis. If, within a period of one month, the administration of origin has not received the C 9bis form, it shall send the administration concerned a reminder supported by a copy of the C 9 form.

11 (Present text unchanged.)

Reasons. — In its reasons for proposal 3547.3, Korea (Rep) does not appear to have taken account of the provisions of paragraph 10, by virtue of which any intermediary administration which sends a C 9 form to the next administration is responsible for informing the administration of origin by means of the C 9bis form.
In the opinion of Belgium, the procedure suggested in proposal 3547.3 would only delay to no purpose forwarding of the duplicate of the C 9 inquiry form.
It is therefore suggested, with a view to speeding up the processing of inquiries, that paragraph 11 be not amended as proposed by Korea (Rep) but that paragraph 10 be supplemented as in the present amendment.

Article 156

Letter bills

1 A letter bill in the form of the annexed specimen C 12 shall accompany each mail. It shall be placed in a pink envelope, if the mail contains insured letters, and in a blue envelope, if it does not, marked in bold letters *"Feuille d'avis"* (Letter bill). This envelope shall be fastened to the outside of the packet or bag of registered items; if there are no registered items, the envelope shall whenever possible be attached to a bundle of ordinary items. In relations between countries whose administrations have reached agreement, the dispatching office of exchange shall send one copy of the C 12 by air to the office of exchange of destination. Administrations may, by means of special agreements, decide that mails containing exclusively ordinary letter-post items or empty bags shall not be accompanied by a letter bill.

2 The dispatching office shall complete the letter bill with all the details called for, taking into account this article and articles 157, 158, 160 and 168:

a Heading: in the absence of special agreement, dispatching offices shall not number the letter bills when mails are made up only once every day. In every other case they shall number them according to an annual series for each office of destination. Each mail shall in that event bear a separate number. In the case of the first dispatch of each year the bill shall bear, in addition to the serial number of the mail, that of the last mail of the preceding year. If a mail is suppressed, the dispatching office shall enter beside the number of the mail, the indication "Last mail". The name of the ship transporting the mail or the official abbreviation of the flight used shall be shown when the dispatching office knows it;

b Table I: the presence of unregistered express or airmail items shall be shown by a cross (x) in the corresponding box;

c Table II: the number of bags, broken down by category, shall be entered in this table. Administrations may agree that only red label bags shall be entered on the letter bills;

d Table III: the number of bags and packets of registered items or insured letters shall be entered in this table, as shall be the number of special lists of registered items (article 157), VD 3 dispatch lists (article 158) and AV 2 bills (article 209); when the mail does not contain envelopes, packets or bags of insured items the indication *"Néant"* (Nil) shall be entered into the "insured" column of that table;

e Table IV: this table is intended for the entry of small transit mails which are placed in the bag of the office of exchange reforwarding the mail;

f Table V: the number of bags used by the dispatching administration and the number of empty bags returned to the administration of destination shall be entered in this table; where applicable, the number of empty bags belonging to an administration other than that to which the mail is addressed shall be shown separately with a reference to that administration. When two administrations have agreed to enter red label bags only (subparagraph c), the number of bags used for the make-up of the mail or the number of empty bags belonging to the administration of destination shall not be given in table V. Unclosed official letters and the various communications or recommendations from the dispatching office relating to the service shall also be mentioned in this table;

g Table VI: this table is intended for the entry of registered items when special lists are not used exclusively. If the administrations concerned have agreed to the bulk advice of registered items, the number of these items inserted in the bag containing the letter bills shall be shown in words and in figures (article 157, paragraph 2). When the mail does not contain registered items the indication *"Néant"* (Nil) shall be entered in table VI.

3 Administrations may arrange with each other to include additional tables or headings in the letter bill or modify the tables to suit their needs when they consider it necessary.

4 When an office of exchange has no item to pass forward to a corresponding office and when, in the service between the administrations concerned, the letter bills are not numbered in accordance with paragraph 2, a, that office shall merely send a "Nil" letter bill in the next mail; in the case of annually numbered mails no "Nil" letter bill shall be sent.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3556.1

Amend as follows:

1 A letter bill in the form of the annexed specimen C 12 shall accompany each mail. It shall be placed in a pink envelope, if the mail contains insured letters, and in a blue envelope, if it does not, marked in bold letters *"Feuille d'avis"* (Letter bill). This envelope shall be fastened to the outside of the packet or bag of registered items; if there are no registered items, the envelope shall whenever possible be attached to a bundle of ordinary items. In relations between countries whose administrations have reached agreement, the dispatching office of exchange shall send one copy of the C 12 by air to the office of exchange of destination. Administrations may, by means of special agreements, decide that mails containing exclusively /.../ empty bags shall not be accompanied by a letter bill.

2 The dispatching office shall complete the letter bill with all the details called for, taking into account this article and articles 157, 158, 160 and 168:

a Heading: in the absence of special agreement, dispatching offices shall not number the letter bills when mails are made up only once every day. In every other case they shall number them according to an annual series for each office of destination. Each mail shall in that event bear a separate number. In the case of the first dispatch of each year the bill shall bear, in addition to the serial number of the mail, that of the last mail of the preceding year. If a mail is suppressed, the dispatching office shall enter beside the number of the mail, the indication "Last mail". The name of the ship transporting the mail or the official abbreviation of the flight used shall be shown when the dispatching office knows it. As regards surface mails only, the dispatching office shall enter the number of bags subject to transit charges and terminal dues according to the rate and weight categories to which they belong. The number of bags exempted from transit charges and terminal dues shall be the same as the total of those containing only empty bags and of those marked "Exempt", in accordance with article 162, paragraph 4bis;

b (no change);

c Table II: the number of bags, broken down according to the colour of the labels, shall be entered in this table. Administrations may agree that only red label bags shall be entered in table II of the letter bills;

d to g (no change).

3 and 4 (No change.)

Reasons. — Consequence of permanent counting of bags and transfer of paragraph 3 of article 173 as the last sentence of paragraph 2, a, of the present article.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3556.2**

Amend as follows:

1 A letter bill in the form of the annexed specimen C 12 shall accompany each mail. It shall be placed in a pink envelope, if the mail contains insured letters, and in a blue envelope, if it does not, marked in bold letters *"Feuille d'avis"* (Letter bill). This envelope shall be fastened to the outside of the packet or bag of registered items; if there are no registered items, the envelope shall whenever possible be attached to a bundle of ordinary items. In relations between countries whose administrations have reached agreement, the dispatching office of exchange shall send one copy of the C 12 by air to the office of exchange of destination. Administrations may, by means of special agreements, decide that mails containing exclusively ordinary letter-post items or empty bags shall not be accompanied by a letter bill.

2 The dispatching office shall complete the letter bill with all the details called for, taking into account this article and articles 157, 158, 160 and 168:

a Heading: in the absence of special agreement, dispatching offices shall not number the letter bills when mails are made up only once every day. In every other case they shall number them according to an annual series for each office of destination. Each mail shall in that event bear a separate number. In the case of the first dispatch of each year the bill shall bear, in addition to the serial number of the mail, that of the last mail of the preceding year. If a mail is suppressed, the dispatching office shall enter beside the number of the mail, the indication "Last mail". The name of the ship transporting the mail or the official abbreviation of the flight used shall be shown when the dispatching office knows it. The dispatching office shall enter the number of bags subject to transit charges and terminal dues according to the rate categories to which they belong (LC/AO, on the one hand, and M bags, on the other). The number of bags exempted from transit charges and terminal dues shall be the same as the total of those containing only empty bags and of those marked "Exempt" in accordance with article 162, paragraph 4bis;

b (no change);

c Table II: the number of bags, broken down according to the colour of the labels, shall be entered in this table. Administrations may agree that only red label bags shall be entered in table II of the letter bills;

d to g (no change).

3 and 4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the permanent counting of bags classified in LC/AO and M bag categories.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

...

3 A white label may also be used in conjunction with a tab 5 x 3 cm in one of the colours mentioned in paragraph 1: a blue label may also be used in conjunction with a similar tab in red.

4 Letters containing perishable infectious biological substances as defined in article 119 shall be placed in separate bags. Each bag shall be provided with an identification label, similar in colour and form to the label provided for in article 119 but made bigger to make room for affixing an eyelet. Besides the special symbol for items containing infectious substances, this label shall bear the phrase: "Infectious substance" and "In case of damage or leakage immediately notify public health authority".

5 In the case of mails not accompanied by a letter bill, the label of the outer bag containing express items shall bear either the red *"Exprès"* (Express) label or the word *"Exprès"* (Express) written in red.

...

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3562.1

Amend as follows:

1 to 4 (No change.)

4bis In the case of bags containing only items exempted from transit charges and terminal dues, the C 28 label shall be marked "Exempt" in very bold characters.

5 (Deleted.)

6 to 8 (No change.)

Reasons. –
a *Paragraph 4bis:* This paragraph has been transferred from paragraph 2 of article 172.
b *Paragraph 5:* Consequence of the compulsory dispatch of a C 12 letter bill with each mail.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3562.2

Amend as follows:

1 to 4 (No change.)

4bis In the case of bags containing only items exempted from transit charges and terminal dues, the C 28 label shall be marked "Exempt" in very bold characters.

5 (Deleted.)

6 to 8 (No change.)

Reasons. –
a *Paragraph 4bis:* This provision has been transferred from paragraph 2 of article 172 in view of its permanent character.
b *Paragraph 5:* Consequence of the compulsory dispatch of a letter bill with each mail.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Section V

Provisions concerning transit charges and terminal dues

Chapter I

Statistical operations

Section V

Option concerning statistical system a

Provisions concerning transit charges
and terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3569.91**

Supplement the title as follows:

Provisions concerning transit charges and terminal dues
(surface and airmail)

Reasons. — Basic proposal 3065.5.

Chapter I

Option concerning statistical system a

Statistical operations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3569.92**

Amend the title as follows:

Operations for determining the annual weight
of bags of surface mail

Reasons. — Basic proposal 3065.5.

Section V

Option concerning statistical system C 1

Provisions concerning transit charges and terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3569.93

Create the new chapter 0 as follows:

Chapter 0

Operations concerning the establishment of the annual number of bags of surface mail and the annual weights of bags of airmail

Reasons. — Basic proposal 3065.6.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3569.94/Rev 2

Create the following new article:

Article 169bis

Statement of bags of surface mail

1 After receipt of the last mail of each month, the office of exchange of destination shall prepare, for each office of exchange of origin, using the particulars on the C 12 letter bills, a statement of the bags of the mails received, in accordance with the attached specimen C 12bis. It shall then send these statements to its central administration.

2 For each administration of origin of the mails the administration of destination shall prepare quarterly, using the particulars on the C 12bis statements, per office of origin and per office of destination, and, where appropriate, per forwarding route, a statement of the bags received, in accordance with the attached specimen C 12ter.

3 The C 12bis statements shall be supplied in support of the C 12ter statement only at the request of the administration of origin of the mails.

4 The administration of transit may request from the administration of origin of the mails a duly accepted copy of the C 12ter quarterly statements which concern it.

Reasons. — Consequence of the new system of calculating transit charges and terminal dues.
Basic proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3569.95/Rev 1

Create the following new article:

Article 169ter

Statement of weight of airmails

1 Each office of destination shall prepare by office of exchange of origin a monthly statement of weight of airmails received using the particulars on the AV 7 delivery bill, in accordance with the attached specimen AV 3bis. It shall then send these statements to its central administration.

2 For each administration of origin of mails the administration of destination shall prepare, per office of origin and per office of destination, a quarterly statement of weights of airmails received using the particulars on the AV 3bis statements, in accordance with the attached specimen AV 5bis.

3 AV 3bis statement shall be supplied in support of AV 5bis statement of weights only at the request of the administration of origin of the mails.

Reasons. – Consequence of the new system for calculating terminal dues.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3569.96

Create the following new article:

Article 169quater

Transmission and acceptance of statements of bags of surface-mail and statements of weight of airmails

1 The C 12ter bag statements, as well as the AV 5bis statement of weights shall be sent in duplicate to the administrations of origin of the mails as soon as possible after the end of the quarter to which they relate.

2 After accepting them, the administration of origin of the mails shall return them to the administration which prepared them. If the administration concerned has not received any notice of amendment within three months from the date of dispatch, it shall consider them as fully accepted.

3 Administrations may agree that the C 12bis, C 12ter, AV 3bis and AV 5bis statements shall be prepared by the administration of origin of the mails. In this case, the acceptance procedure provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adapted accordingly.

Reasons. – Consequence of the new system for calculating transit charges and terminal dues.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Chapter I

Option concerning statistical system C 1

Statistical operations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3569.97/Rev 1**

Amend the title as follows:

Statistical operations for determining transit charges and terminal dues

Reasons. — Basic proposal 3065.6.

Article 169quater

Transmission and acceptance of statements of bags of surface mail and statements of weight of airmails

ROMANIA **3569.98**

Amendment to proposal 3569.96

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 After accepting them, the administration of origin of the mails shall return them to the administration which prepared them. If the checks reveal discrepancies, the corrected AV 3bis statements shall be attached to the duly amended and accepted AV 5bis statements. If the administration of destination of the mails disputes the amendments made on these AV 3bis statements, it shall request anew the weights of the disputed mails only on the future AV 3bis statement which it shall prepare, attaching to the corresponding AV 5bis statements the photocopies of the AV 7 delivery bill sent by the dispatching office for the mails in question. If the administration which prepared the AV 5bis statement has not received any notice of amendment within two months from the date of dispatch, it shall consider them as fully accepted.

2bis If within three months after the quarterly period that must be accepted the administration of origin has not received the C 12ter bag statements and the AV 5bis statements of weight, it shall request them from the administration of destination, which shall send them within one month. After that length of time, the administration of origin shall prepare the bag or weight statements in accordance with its own records. These documents, endorsed "Etabli d'office" (Routinely prepared), shall be attached to the C 20 or the AV 12 accounts sent by the creditor administration.

3 The administrations may agree that the C 12bis, C 12ter, AV 3bis and AV 5bis statements shall be prepared by the administration of origin of the mails. In this case, the transmission and acceptance procedure provided for in paragraphs 1, 2 and 2bis shall be adopted accordingly.

Reasons. — The statistical system C 1 can afford administrations the opportunity of accounting in a uniform manner for all surface and airmail terminal dues and for transit charges. Operational accounting for these dues and charges requires that documents be exchanged at each stage in the process, that is to say, the length of time for transmission, verification and settlement of these documents must be specified.
Accordingly, we propose that all the provisions of the Detailed Regulations to the Convention be reworded by stating the specified period, thereby affording postal administrations the opportunity to pay terminal dues and transit charges in a periodic manner and to cover their operating costs for handling mail in transit or excess inward mail, even during the year following the current traffic period (see the amendments by Romania to proposals 3573.4/Rev 1, 3574.93/Rev 2, 3577.91, 3579.6/Rev 1, 3581.4).
Paragraph 2 has been supplemented with a view to eliminating additional statements for the same traffic period.

Article 170

Incidence, duration and application of the statistics

1 The transit charges provided for under article 61, and in the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, the surface-mail terminal dues mentioned in article 62 of the Convention shall, subject to article 65, paragraph 2, of the Convention, be established on the basis of statistics prepared once every three years and alternately during the first 14 or 28 days on 2 May or during the first 14 or 28 days starting on 15 October.

2 The statistics shall be drawn up in the second year of each triennial period.

3 Mails made up on board ship shall be included in the statistics if they are landed during the statistical period.

4 The statistics of May 1979 shall apply, on the basis of the provisions of the Convention of Lausanne 1974, to the years 1978, 1979 and 1980; those of October-November 1982 shall apply to the years 1981, 1982 and 1983.

5 The annual payments of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues to be made on the basis of a set of statistics shall be continued provisionally until the accounts prepared in accordance with the next statistics are approved or regarded as fully accepted (article 179). The provisional payments shall then be adjusted.

AUSTRIA **3570.1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The annual payments of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues to be made on the basis of a set of statistics shall be continued provisionally, and taking account of the rates in force, until the accounts prepared in accordance with the next statistics are approved or regarded as fully accepted ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — In accordance with current practice, payments of transit charges and terminal dues made on account for years in which the provisions of the latest version of the Convention will already apply are based on the result of the last statistics while taking account of the new (increased) rates; this procedure should be ratified by supplementing the text of article 170 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention accordingly.

Supported by. — Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland.

MEXICO 3570.2

Paragraph 5. Supplement as follows:

5 The annual payments of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues to be made on the basis of a set of statistics shall be continued provisionally until the accounts prepared in accordance with the next statistics are approved or regarded as fully accepted (article 179). The provisional payments shall then be adjusted. In the case provided for in article 181, paragraph 11, provisional payments shall also be subject to the rules for payment laid down in article 103.

Reasons. — The aim is to regulate direct provisional payments between administrations, since these are frequently not made on the basis of the previous statistics but as the paying administration wishes, in which case the creditor administration ceases to collect these amounts in the shortest possible time.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3570.3

Add the following new paragraphs 6 and 7:

6 New mails establishing a connection between two administrations for the first time and made up and forwarded during the three years to which the results of the statistical period apply shall be subject to transit charges and terminal dues only from the date of the first mail. In this case:

a the transit charges and terminal dues for mails made up before or during the statistical period shall be calculated, for the triennial period, by taking account of the actual period during which they were forwarded;

b the transit charges and terminal dues for mails made up after the statistical period and up to the end of the triennial period shall be calculated, by agreement between the administrations concerned, on the basis of the actual weights of the mials or on that of the results of the statistical count of the next triennial period.

7 The administration of origin shall inform the administrations of transit and destination of the date of the first mail.

Reasons. — These new paragraphs (6 and 7) have been transferred from the Convention (article 61, paragraph 7) to the Detailed Regulations, since they are provisions concerned with application of the triennial statistical period. The fact is, they deal only with the procedure to be followed to calculate the transit charges and terminal dues for mails forwarded for the first time during the three years to which the results of the statistical period apply. (See proposal 3061.1.)

For information:
If this proposal is adopted, it will be necessary to delete paragraph 4 of article 62 concerning terminal dues since its substance is covered by the new paragraphs 6 and 7 above.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3570.4/Rev 1

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Permanent counting of bags of surface mail

1 The transit charges provided for under article 61 of the Convention, and in the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, the surface-mail terminal dues mentioned in article 62 of the Convention shall, subject to article 65, paragraph 2, of the Convention, be established on the basis of a permanent counting of bags throughout the year, according to their rate category and their weight.

1bis For the purposes of permanent counting, bags shall be divided into three categories according to their contents (LC bags, AO bags and M bags) and in each of these three categories according to their weight into light bags (up to 5 kg), medium bags (over 5 and up to 15 kg) and heavy bags (over 15 and up to 30 kg).

1ter For the verification of the weights of the bags in the offices of exchange of destination, the weight category of each bag (light, medium or heavy) shall be duly indicated on the C 28 label.

2 to 5 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — Consequence of the permanent counting of bags classified by rate and weight categories.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3570.5/Rev 3

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Statistical period for the calculation of transit charges and terminal dues.
Surface mail

1 Each year, in May and October alternately, a statistical count of surface mails shall be made in order to determine the average weight of the bags in each LC/AO category and M bags for the calculation of transit charges and terminal dues.

2 During the statistical period, each mail shall be provided, in addition to the letter bill, with an accompanying delivery bill for the bags dispatched, in the form of the annexed specimen C 15.

3 If, during the statistical period, no mails have been sent owing to the absence of transportation, the office of exchange shall make up, on the last day of the statistical period, a dispatch for the office concerned containing all the items awaiting dispatch, whatever the actual date of forwarding.

4 For mails exchanged between two administrations for the first time and made up after the statistical period, the transit charges and terminal dues shall be calculated, by agreement between the administrations concerned, either according to the actual weight of the mails or by applying to the actual traffic in number of bags the average weights revealed by the statistics of the following year.

5 The administration of origin shall inform the administrations of transit and destination of the date of the first mail exchanged between two administrations for the first time.

Reasons. — Consequence of the new system for the calculation of terminal dues, valid for surface mail.
Basic proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

Option concerning statistical system a

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

3570.6

Amendment to proposal 3570.4/Rev 1

Delete paragraphs 2 to 4, amend paragraph 5 and add paragraph 5bis as follows:

5 The permanent counting of bags during a year according to their rate category and their weight shall serve as the basis for the provisional payments of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues in the following year (article 179).

5bis The provisional payments shall be adjusted after the data obtained from the permanent counting of bags has been approved or regarded as fully accepted.

Reasons. — The development of the proposed statistical systems a and C 1 have an impact on the settlement process for surface-mail terminal dues and transit charges via the annual general liquidation account. In particular, because both systems produce annual statistics based on mail flows which are not available until after the year of operation, the progression to settlement is proposed to take place in mid-August of the year following that to which the data relates — this being by virtue of the fact that the relevant proposals concerning the settlement process (3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1) specify that the annual general liquidation account shall be distributed at the latest before the expiry of the first half of the year following the one to which they relate (cf paragraph 10). Given the six-week accounting requirement for settlement to be made, creditor administrations will receive their revenue entitlement some seven-and-a-half months after the year of operation.
The effect of the arrangement proposed in proposals 3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1 therefore is to delay payment quite significantly.
This is particularly pertinent when one considers that the present practice of the International Bureau is to distribute the annual general liquidation account towards the end of the year of operation and settlement can take place very early in the following year. Thus proposals 3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1 worsen the present situation by up to six months.
It is appropriate to point out that the present practice of the International Bureau in furnishing, in a timely way, the liquidation account has been interpreted as a response to the widely held concerns of creditor administrations regarding the adverse financial effects through payments being delayed. Accordingly, in tandem with the current earlier preparation of the liquidation account there is general recognition of the principle that *creditor administrations are entitled to payment as close as possible to the period to which they relate.*
Against the above background proposals 3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1 run counter to the interests of creditor administrations. The purpose of the present amending proposals is to improve the situation by introducing provisional payments which, according to the timing for the distribution of the annual general liquidation account, would enable payment to be received in the first month of the year following that to which it relates. This provisional payment could then be adjusted when the statistics for the period in question have been finalized.

In tabular form the proposed provisional system is envisaged as follows:

Year of operation	Provisional payment to be made	Basis for provisional payment	Basis for subsequent adjustment
1987	January 1988	1986 statistics	Finalized 1987 statistics*
1988	January 1989	1987 statistics	Finalized 1988 statistics*
etc.			

* The adjusting payment would be made in the liquidation account of the following year, ie 1988 and 1989 respectively. However, should the Executive Council proposals concerning more frequent rendition of the liquidation account be adopted, the adjusting settlements could be made as early as August of the year following that to which the statistics relate.

It is relevant to point out that the concept of provisional payment should not be regarded as a radical step – indeed such an arrangement already exists for the settlement of surface-mail terminal dues and transit charges.
In proposing a system of provisional settlements, amendments have also been made to proposals 3570.5/Rev 1, 3579.4/Rev 1, 3579.6/Rev 1, 3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1 to include the necessary references for the existence of the proposed system.

Supported by. – Botswana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

3570.7/Rev 1

Amendment to proposal 3570.5/Rev 1

Add the following paragraphs 5bis and 5ter:

5bis The annual statistical count shall serve as the basis for the provisional payments of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues in the following year (article 179).

5ter The provisional payments shall be adjusted after the next statistics are approved or regarded as fully accepted.

Reasons. – The development of the proposed statistical systems a and C 1 have an impact on the settlement process for surface-mail terminal dues and transit charges via the annual general liquidation account. In particular, because both systems produce annual statistics based on mail flows which are not available until after the year of operation, the progression to settlement is proposed to take place in mid-August of the year following that to which the data relates – this being by virtue of the fact that the relevant proposals concerning the settlement process (3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1) specify that the annual general liquidation account shall be distributed at the latest before the expiry of the first half of the year following the one to which they relate (cf paragraph 10). Given the six-week accounting requirement for settlement to be made, creditor administrations will receive their revenue entitlement some seven-and-a-half months after the year of operation.
The effect of the arrangement proposed in proposals 3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1 therefore is to delay payment quite significantly.
This is particularly pertinent when one considers that the present practice of the International Bureau is to distribute the annual general liquidation account towards the end of the year of operation and settlement can take place very early in the following year. Thus proposals 3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1 worsen the present situation by up to six months.

It is appropriate to point out that the present practice of the International Bureau in furnishing, in a timely way, the liquidation account has been interpreted as a response to the widely held concerns of creditor administrations regarding the adverse financial effects through payments being delayed. Accordingly, in tandem with the current earlier preparation of the liquidation account there is general recognition of the principle that *creditor administrations are entitled to payment as close as possible to the period to which they relate.*
Against the above background proposals 3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1 run counter to the interests of creditor administrations. The purpose of the present amending proposals is to improve the situation by introducing provisional payments which, according to the timing for the distribution of the annual general liquidation account, would enable payment to be received in the first month of the year following that to which it relates. This provisional payment could then be adjusted when the statistics for the period in question have been finalized.
In tabular form the proposed provisional system is envisaged as follows:

Year of operation	Provisional payment to be made	Basis for provisional payment	Basis for subsequent adjustment
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1988	January 1989	1987 statistics	Finalized 1988 statistics*
etc.			

* The adjusting payment would be made in the liquidation account of the following year, ie 1988 and 1989 respectively. However, should the Executive Council proposals concerning more frequent rendition of the liquidation account be adopted, the adjusting settlements could be made as early as August of the year following that to which the statistics relate.

It is relevant to point out that the concept of provisional payment should not be regarded as a radical step – indeed such an arrangement already exists for the settlement of surface-mail terminal dues and transit charges.
In proposing a system of provisional settlements, amendments have also been made to proposals 3570.5/Rev 1, 3579.4/Rev 1, 3579.6/Rev 1, 3581.5/Rev 1 and 3581.6/Rev 1 to include the necessary references for the existence of the proposed system.

Supported by. – Botswana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Article 171

Airmails

In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned airmails conveyed by surface for part of their journey in a third country shall also be included in the transit charges statistics.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3571.1

Transfer it as article 174ter.

Reasons. – It would be more appropriate to put this provision after article 174bis, paragraph 2 of which deals with the preparation of surface-mail transit charges.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3571.2

Delete.

Reasons. – This provision has been transferred to article 174quater.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Article 172

Make-up and labelling of closed mails during the statistical period

1 During the statistical period every bag of surface mail shall be provided, in addition to the ordinary labels, with a special C 28bis label in the form of the annexed specimen. Further, mails shall be made up in the normal way, as laid down in article 155, paragraph 3.

2 In the case of bags containing only items exempted from transit charges and terminal dues (article 63 of the Convention), the C 28bis label shall merely be marked with a cross in the "Exempt" box.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3572.1

Add the following new paragraph 2bis:

2bis In the case of M bags, the C 28bis label shall be marked with a cross in the "M bag" box.

Reasons. – This proposal provides the necessary means to identify M bags during the triennial statistics period. After administrations verify the weight category of each sack of mail received during the statistical period, the C 28bis label is removed from the bag for verification against the C 15 special letter bill which accompanied the dispatch. The C 28bis label, therefore, should be modified to provide an "M bag" box. Before the C 28bis label is removed from the bag, the exchange office of destination can verify that each M bag has a C 28bis label marked in the "M bag" box. Such verification will permit exchange office personnel to distinguish C 28bis labels relating to M bags from those relating to other categories of bags when comparing these labels to the statistical sack counts contained on the C 15 special letter bill. A specimen of a C 28bis label revised to include a box for M bags is the subject of proposal 3928.1.

ARGENTINA

3572.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the case of bags containing /.../ empty bags /.../ (article 63 of the Convention), the C 28bis label shall merely be marked with a cross in the "Exempt" box.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3063.1.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3572.3

Delete.

Reasons. — Consequence of the permanent counting of bags and of the transfer of paragraph 2 to paragraph 4bis of article 162.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3572.4/Rev 1

Amend the title and the text of this article as follows:

/.../ Labelling of /.../ mails during the statistical period

1 During the statistical period every bag of surface mail /.../ shall be provided, in addition to the ordinary labels, with a special C 28bis label in the form of the annexed specimen. Further, mails shall be made up in the normal way, as laid down in article 155, paragraph 3.

2 (Transferred to article 162, paragraph 4bis.)

Reasons. — The transfer of paragraph 2 to article 162, paragraph 4bis, is necessary because the number of bags exempted from transit charges and terminal dues must be given throughout the year and not just during the statistical period.
Basic proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

CHILE

3572.5

Amendment to proposal 3572.1

Amend paragraph 2bis as follows:

2bis The C 28bis label shall be marked with a cross in the "LC/AO" box or in the "M bag" box, as the case may be.

Reasons. — It is considered necessary to stipulate in this new paragraph that the label is to be marked with a cross in the appropriate box, "LC/AO" or "M bag", depending on whether the dispatches contain LC/AO items or M bags, so that they may be more easily identified and counted during the statistical period. At the same time, such an annotation will be useful for verifying the C 15 special letter bill, a form that includes boxes for LC and AO bags and for M bags.

Article 173

Special letter bill

1 For surface mails subject to transit charges or terminal dues, the dispatching office of exchange shall use a special letter bill in the form of the annexed specimen C 15 which shall replace the specimen C 12 during the statistical period. It shall enter on this letter bill the number of bags, dividing them as appropriate into the categories mentioned thereon. The first and last mails dispatched during the statistical period shall be indicated on the C 15 form by means of a cross in the appropriate box.

2 Notwithstanding article 156, paragraphs 1 and 2, mails which are not normally accompanied by a letter bill, or whose letter bills are not serially numbered, shall during the statistical period be accompanied by a C 15 special letter bill, numbered in a special series.

3 The number of bags exempted from transit charges and terminal dues shall be the total of those containing only empty sacks and of those bearing the indication *"Statistique — Exempt"* in accordance with article 165, paragraph 2.

4 When the dispatching office, as a result primarily of the uncertainty of connections, has been unable to indicate the last mail of the statistical period in accordance with paragraph 1, it shall send the office of destination a copy of the relevant letter bill by the quickest route (air or surface).

EGYPT

3573.1

Add the following new paragraph 4bis.

4bis Administrations dispatching mails during the statistical period must, at the end of this period, send the administration of destination copies of the C 15 special letter bill by the quickest route.

Reasons. —
i Assessment of outward and inward postal traffic during the statistical period.
ii Speedy preparation of the C 17bis statements.

ARGENTINA

3573.2

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The number of bags exempted from transit charges and terminal dues shall be equal to that of the empty bags entered in section II /.../, in accordance with article 172, paragraph 2.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3063.1.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3573.3

Delete.

Reasons. — The C 15 special letter bill is abolished as a consequence of the permanent indication of the number of bags on the C 12 letter bill throughout the year.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3573.4/Rev 2

Amend the title and text as follows:

Delivery bill (bags) — statistical period

1 For surface mails during the statistical period, the dispatching office of exchange shall attach to the C 12 letter bill a C 15 delivery bill. It shall enter on this /.../ bill the number of bags and their weights, dividing them in accordance with the rate categories mentioned thereon. The first and last mails dispatched during the statistical period shall be indicated on these bills by means of a cross in the appropriate box.

2 (Deleted.)

3 (Transferred to article 156, paragraph 2, a.)

4 (No change.)

Reasons. — Abolition of the special letter bill and creation of the C 15 and C 15 airmail delivery bills.
Basic proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

ROMANIA

3573.5

Amendment to proposal 3573.4/Rev 1

Create the following new paragraph:

1bis At the end of the statistical period the administration of origin of the mails must send the administration of destination copies of the C 15 delivery bills by the quickest route.

Reasons. — Speedy preparation of the C 15bis statements.

Article 174

Checking of closed mails and preparation, transmission and acceptance of the relevant statistical statements

1 The entries on the letter bills shall be checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds an error in the numbers entered, it shall correct the bill and immediately notify the dispatching office of exchange of the mistake by means of a verification note in the form of the annexed specimen C 16. However, as regards the weight of a bag, the entry of the dispatching office of exchange shall hold good unless the actual weight exceeds by more than 250 grammes the maximum weight of the category in which the bag has been entered.

2 As soon as possible after receipt of the last mail made up during the statistical period the offices of destination shall prepare:

a for mails subject to transit charges, statements in the form of the annexed specimen C 17, for each route followed and with a copy for each administration of transit plus one (for the country of origin); these statements shall give the fullest possible details of the route followed and the services used;

b for surface mails subject to terminal dues, statements in the form of the annexed specimen C 17bis.

3 The offices of destination shall send the C 17 and C 17bis statements to the offices of exchange of the dispatching administration for acceptance. They shall be sent by air when this presents an advantage. After accepting the statements, the offices of exchange shall forward them to their central administration which shall distribute the C 17 statements among the intermediary administrations and return the C 17bis statements to the administrations of destination.

4 If within three months from the date of dispatch of the last mail to be included in the statistics the offices of exchange of the dispatching administration have not received the number of C 17 statements indicated in paragraph 2, a, these offices themselves shall prepare the said statements on the basis of their own information, endorsing each: *"Les relevés C 17 du bureau de destination ne sont pas parvenus dans le délai réglementaire"* (C 17 statements not received from the office of destination within the prescribed period). They shall then forward the statements to their central administration which shall distribute them among the administrations concerned.

5 If within six months from the expiry of the statistical period the dispatching administration has not distributed the C 17 statements among the administrations of the intermediate countries, the latter shall request them from the dispatching administration which shall forward them within one month. After that deadline, the administrations of the intermediate countries shall prepare these statements on the basis of their own information. These documents, endorsed *"Etabli d'office"* (Routinely prepared), shall be attached to the C 20 account sent to dispatching administrations in accordance with article 179, paragraph 7, a.

6 If, within three months from the date of preparation of the C 17bis statements, they have not been returned to the administrations of destination, they shall be regarded as accepted.

7 Administrations may agree, in their reciprocal relations, that the dispatching office shall prepare the C 17 and C 17bis statements indicated in paragraph 1 as soon as possible after the dispatch of the last mail made up during the statistical period. The dispatching office shall send the statements to the office of destination for its acceptance and return of the copies of the C 17 and C 17bis statements.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP 3574.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 If within three months from the date of dispatch of the last mail to be included in the statistics the offices of exchange of the dispatching administration have not received the number of C 17 and C 17bis statements indicated in paragraph 2, a and b, these offices themselves shall prepare the said statements on the basis of their own information, endorsing each: "Les relevés C 17 du bureau de destination ne sont pas parvenus dans le délai réglementaire" (C 17 statements not received from the office of destination within the prescribed period) or "Les relevés C 17bis du bureau de destination ne sont pas parvenus dans le délai réglementaire" (C 17bis statements not received from the office of destination within the prescribed period). They shall then forward the statements to their central administration which shall distribute them among the administrations concerned.

Reasons. – While preparing the C 17 statements, the C 17bis statements could also be prepared quickly and easily, thus speeding up preparation and transmission of both the C 20 and C 20bis accounts.

USSR 3574.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The entries on the letter bills shall be checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds an error in the numbers entered, it shall correct the bill and immediately notify the dispatching office of exchange of the mistake by means of a verification note in the form of the annexed specimen C 16. However, as regards the weight of a bag, the entry of the dispatching office of exchange shall hold good unless the actual weight exceeds by more than 250 grammes the maximum weight of the category in which the bag has been entered. Should an incorrect entry concerning the weight category of a bag be found on the C 28bis special label, the intermediary office of exchange shall notify the offices of exchange of origin and destination by means of the C 16 verification note.

Reasons. – At the time of the triennial statistics relating to surface letter-post dispatches, it sometimes happens that the services of the transit country find that the entry of the weight categories of the bags on the C 28bis label is incorrect. If the office of exchange of destination makes no declaration on this subject, the intermediary postal administrations are deprived of the opportunity of taking steps to correct the weight of the mail conveyed, with the result that the transit countries suffer financial losses.

USSR 3574.3

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The offices of destination shall send the C 17 and C 17bis statements to the offices of exchange of the dispatching administration for acceptance. They shall be sent by air when this presents an advantage. After accepting the statements, the offices of exchange shall forward them to their central administration which shall distribute the C 17 statements among the intermediary administrations and return the C 17bis statements to the administrations of destination. Should the intermediary administrations note differences between the details given in the C 17 statements and the information possessed by their services, they shall amend the C 17 statements and send them back to the dispatching administration, indicating the corresponding verification notes.

Reasons. — At the time of the triennial statistics relating to surface letter-post dispatches, it sometimes happens that the services of the transit country find that the entry of the weight categories of the bags in the dispatch documents is incorrect. If the office of exchange of destination makes no declaration on this subject, the intermediary postal administrations are deprived of the opportunity of taking steps to correct the weight of the mail conveyed, with the result that the transit countries suffer financial losses.

GERMAN DEM REP 3574.4

Paragraphs 2, b, and 3. Amend as follows:

b for surface mails subject to terminal dues, two copies of statements in the form of the annexed specimen C 17bis.

3 The offices of destination shall send the C 17 and C 17bis statements to the offices of exchange of the dispatching administration for acceptance. They shall be sent by air when this presents an advantage. After accepting the statements, the offices of exchange shall forward them to their central administration which shall distribute the C 17 statements among the intermediary administrations and return the C 17bis statements to the administrations of destination. The dispatching administration may refuse to accept C 17bis statements which it does not receive within eighteen months following expiry of the statistical period.

Reasons. — In paragraph 2, b, it is proposed to specifically indicate the number of copies of C 17 statements that should be prepared and transmitted. Up to now, this has not been done for C 17bis statements. In this way, an omission in the provisions is rectified. The inclusion of the eighteen-month period for the sending of C 17bis statements is based on the period for which documents must be kept in accordance with article 107, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. It should help to speed up accounting between administrations and avoid cases in which C 17bis statements can no longer be checked because of the liquidation of documents (C 15) on expiry of the regulation period of retention.

CHILE 3574.5

Paragraphs 5 and 6. Amend as follows:

5 If, within four months from the expiry of the statistical period, ... (remainder unchanged).

6 If, within two months from the date of dispatch of the C 17bis statements, they have not been returned to the administrations of destination, they shall be regarded as accepted.

Reasons. –
1 The administration of Chile considers the period of six months stipulated in paragraph 5 of the existing text to be excessive, when it is known that the dispatching administration has a further period of one month to send the C 17 statements at the prior request of the administrations of the intermediary countries. In brief, under the existing wording of paragraph 5, the dispatching administration has over six months from the expiry of the statistical period to send the C 17 statements.
2 A large number of postal administrations incur a financial loss from the excessive delay with which debtor administrations pay international accounts. This state of affairs was considered by the 18th Rio de Janeiro Congress which expressed its concern on this subject and asked for the preparation of "effective means of expediting the settlement of accounts for the various international postal services" (resolution C 45). The aim of the Chilean administration, in specifically proposing the amendment of this provision, is to effectively expedite the payment of accounts without changing the regulation period but by reducing the periods for accepting or dispatching accounts and statements.
Moreover, the development of communications and accounting procedures, and, in many cases, computerization, makes it unnecessary to set extended time limits which, in the final analysis, merely prejudice the legitimate rights of the creditor administrations.
3 Similarly, in respect of paragraph 6, it is intended to replace the word "preparation" by "dispatch" to standardize the date from which the period for the acceptance of accounts or statements submitted by disptaching administrations runs.

CHILE 3574.6

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Administrations may agree, in their reciprocal relations, that the dispatching office shall prepare the C 17 and C 17bis statements indicated in paragraph 2 as soon as possible after the dispatch of the last mail made up during the statistical period. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The present proposal aims at making it clear that the preparation of the C 17 and C 17bis statements is stipulated in paragraph 2.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3574.7

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The entries on the letter bills shall be checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds an error in the numbers entered, it shall correct the bill and immediately notify the dispatching office of exchange of the mistake by means of a verification note in the form of the annexed specimen C 16. However, as regards the weight of a bag, the entry of the dispatching office of exchange shall hold good unless the actual weight exceeds by more than 500 grammes the maximum weight of the category in which the bag has been entered.

2 to 7 (Delete.)

Reasons. — See paragraphs 35 to 39 of Congress — Doc 11. The tolerance margin of 250 grammes was increased to 500 grammes to facilitate the make-up and weighing of bags in the event of the adoption of system a, in which all bags are classified by rate and weight categories.
Creation of article 174bis because of the permanent counting of bags.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3574.8/Rev 2

Amend the title and the text as follows:

Checking of mails for the statistical period

1 The entries on the C 15 delivery bills for the statistical period shall be checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds an error in the numbers and weights of bags entered, it shall correct the bill and immediately notify the dispatching office of exchange of the mistake by means of a verification note in the form of the annexed specimen C 16. However, as regards the weight of a bag, the entry of the dispatching office of exchange shall hold good unless the corrected weight exceeds by more than 250 grammes the weight entered on the label C 28bis.

2 to 7 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — Creation of articles 174bis and 174ter in view of the permanent counting of bags and determination of the average weights from statistics taken over a period of one month.
Basic proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

ROMANIA

3574.9

Amendment to proposal 3574.3

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The offices of destination shall send the C 17 and C 17bis statements to the offices of exchange of the dispatching administration for acceptance. They shall be sent by air when this presents an advantage. After accepting the statements, the offices of exchange shall forward them to their central administration which shall distribute the C 17 statements among the intermediary administrations and return the C 17bis statements to the administrations of destination. Should the intermediary administrations note differences between the details given in the C 17 statements and the information possessed by their services, they shall amend the C 17 statements and send them back to the dispatching administration, indicating the corresponding verification notes. If the dispatching administration has received no notice of amendment within two months from the date of dispatch, it shall consider the statements as fully accepted.

Reasons. — The administration of Romania thinks it expedient to fix time limits at each level of the exchange of statements and accounts concerning terminal dues and transit charges in order to speed up accounting in respect of them.

ROMANIA

3574.10

Amendment to proposal 3574.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 If within three months from the date of dispatch of the last mail to be included in the statistics the offices of exchange of the dispatching administration have not received the number of C 17 and C 17bis statements indicated in paragraph 2, a and b, these offices themselves shall prepare the said statements on the basis of their own information, endorsing each: "Les relevés C 17 du bureau de destination ne sont pas parvenus dans le délai réglementaire" (C 17 statements not received from the office of destination within the prescribed period) or "Etabli d'office. Les relevés C 17bis du bureau de destination ne sont pas parvenus dans le délai réglementaire" (Routinely prepared. C 17bis statements not received from the office of destination within the prescribed period). They shall then forward the statements to their central administration which shall distribute them among the administrations concerned.

Reasons. — If the administration of transit did not receive the C 17 statements from the dispatching administration within the prescribed period, the same procedure would be used.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3574.91

Create the following new article:

Article 174bis

Transmission and acceptance of annual statements of surface-mail bags and weights

1 Each office of exchange of destination of mails shall send to its central administration immediately after receiving the last surface mail of the year, a statement of bags of mails received in the form of the annexed specimen C 17, for each route followed and for each office of exchange of origin of the mails. This statement shall be prepared on the basis of the data entered in the C 12 letter bills, possibly corrected on the basis of the C 16 notes received. The statement shall give the fullest possible details of the route followed and the services used.

2 On the basis of the C 17 statements, the central administration shall prepare as soon as possible a statement of weights of bags of mails received during the year in the form of the annexed specimen C 17bis, for each route followed and in as many copies as there are transit administrations plus one for the country of origin. These statements shall be sent:

a to each of the transit countries of the mails and shall be valid for the settlement of transit charges accounts;

b to the administration of origin of the mails and shall be valid for the determination of the difference in weight between the mail dispatched and the mail received.

3 If, at the end of the first three months of each year, the administration of destination has not sent the C 17bis statements to the administrations of the intermediate countries and/or the countries of origin, the latter shall request them from the administration of destination, which shall forward them within one month. After that deadline, any administration of origin which has not received the C 17bis statement shall prepare it routinely for each route followed and on the basis of the C 12 letter bills. These documents, endorsed "Etabli d'office" (Routinely prepared), shall be forwarded to the intermediate administrations and attached to the C 20 or C 21 accounts sent to the administration of destination in accordance with article 179, paragraph 7, a and b.

4 If within six months of the end of the year the administrations of the intermediate countries have not yet received the C 17bis statements, they shall themselves prepare the said statements routinely in accordance with their own indications. These documents, endorsed "Etabli d'office" (Routinely prepared), shall be attached to the C 21 account sent to the dispatching administration, in accordance with article 179, paragraphs 9 and 10.

5 For the calculation of the total annual weight of the bags dispatched to be included in the C 17bis form, the light, medium or heavy bags, as defined in article 170, paragraph 2, shall be reckoned as having average weights of 3, 12 or 26 kilogrammes respectively.

6 The C 17 statements shall be provided in support of the C 17bis statement only at the request of the transit administration, in the case of transit charges, or of the administration of origin, in the case of terminal dues.

Reasons. – Consequence of the permanent counting of bags.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3574.92

Create the following new article:

Article 174ter

Airmails in transit by surface

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, airmails frequently conveyed by surface for part of their journey in a third country shall be subject to the payment of transit charges.

2 In the case provided for in paragraph 1, the transit charges shall be established on the basis of the actual gross weights shown on the AV 7 delivery bills.

Reasons. – Taken over, after amendment of title and text, from article 171.
The statistical period, the reference to which in paragraph 1 has been deleted, determines only the proportions of the bag categories and their average weights, with a view to the calculation of terminal dues. Paragraph 2 states how the transit charges shall be calculated in this instance.
If this proposal is adopted, article 214 must be deleted.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3574.93/Rev 2

Create the following new article:

Article 174bis

Preparation of the statistical statements of the weights of bags received by surface mail

1 As soon as possible after receipt of the last surface mail made up during the statistical period, the offices of destination shall prepare statistical statements of bags received in the form of the annexed specimen C 15bis for each office of exchange of origin on the basis of the data on the C 15 bills and shall send them to their central administration.

2 On the basis of the C 15bis statistical statements for the offices of exchange of one and the same administration of origin, the administration of destination shall prepare and send as soon as possible for approval by the administration of origin a recapitulative statement of the bags received, classified by category of item, in the form of the annexed specimen C 15ter, with a view to calculating the average weights of the LC/AO bags, on the one hand, and of the M bags, on the other, during the statistical period.

3 The average weights of the bags, mentioned in paragraph 2, applied to the total number of LC/AO bags and M bags received during the year shall determine the weight per category of item to be considered in the preparation of the surface-mail terminal dues accounts.

4 After accepting the C 15ter statements, the administration of origin of the mails shall return them to the administration which prepared them. If the administration of destination of the mails has received no corrective observation within three months from the date of dispatch, it shall regard these statements as fully accepted.

Reasons. — Consequence of the permanent counting of bags classified by category of LC/AO item and M bags and the determination of the proportions of weights and average weights of bags from statistics taken over a period of one month.
Basic proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3574.94/Rev 1

Create the following new article:

Article 174ter

Preparation of the statistical statements of the weights of bags received by airmail

1 As soon as possible after receipt of the last airmail made up during the statistical period, the offices of destination shall prepare statistical statements of bags received in the form of the annexed specimen airmail C 15bis for each office of exchange of origin on the basis of the data on the C 15 air bills and shall send them to their central administration.

2 On the basis of the C 15bis airmail statistical statements for the offices of exchange of one and the same administration of origin, the administration of destination shall prepare as soon as possible for approval by the administration of origin a recapitulative statement of the bags received, classified by category of item, in the form of the annexed specimen airmail C 15ter, with a view to calculating: the weight proportions of the LC bags and AO bags in the airmails considered during the statistical period. These proportions, applied to the total annual weight of LC/AO bags shall determine the weight of those two categories to be considered in addition to the actual weight of the M bags in the preparation of the airmail terminal dues accounts.

3 After accepting the airmail C 15ter statements, the administration of origin of the mails shall return them to the administration which prepared them. If the administration of destination of the mails has received no corrective observation within three months from the date of dispatch, it shall regard these statements as fully accepted.

Reasons. — Consequence of the permanent counting of bags classified by rate category and the determination of the proportions of weights from statistics taken over a period of one month.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3574.95

Create the following new article:

Article 174quater

Airmails in transit by surface

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, airmails conveyed frequently by surface for part of their journey in a third country shall be subject to payment of transit charges.

2 In the cases referred to in paragraph 1, the transit charges shall be calculated in accordance with the actual gross weights shown on the AV 7 delivery bills.

Reasons. – Taken over with modification of title and text from article 171.
The statistical period, reference to which has been deleted in paragraph 1, determines only the proportions of categories of bags and their average weights for the purpose of calculating the terminal dues. Paragraph 2 specifies, in the instant case, the method of calculating the transit charges.
If this proposal is adopted, article 214 should be deleted.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Article 174bis

Preparation of the statistical statements of the weights of bags received by surface mail

ROMANIA

3574.96

Amendment to proposal 3574.93/Rev 2

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

4 After accepting the C 15ter statements, the administration of origin of the mails shall return them to the administration which prepared them. If the administration of destination of the mails has received no corrective observation within two months from the date of dispatch, it shall regard these statements as fully accepted.

4bis If within three months after the statistical period the administration of origin has not received the C 15ter statistical statements, it shall request them from the administration of destination, which shall forward them within one month thereof. After that length of time the administration of origin shall prepare the said statements routinely in accordance with its own indications. These documents, endorsed "Etabli d'office" (Routinely prepared), shall be attached to the C 20 account sent by the creditor administration.

Reasons. — The same as for proposal 3569.98.

Article 175

Closed mails exchanged with military units placed at the disposal of the United Nations and with warships or military aircraft

1 It shall be the responsibility of the postal administrations of countries to which military units, warships or military aircraft belong to prepare the C 17 statements in respect of the mails sent or received by those military units, ships or aircraft. Mails dispatched to military units, warships or military aircraft during the statistical period shall bear the date of dispatch on the labels.

2 If these mails are redirected, the redirecting administrations shall report the fact to the administration of the country to which the military unit, ship or aircraft belongs.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3575.1/Rev 1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 It shall be the responsibility of the postal administrations of countries to which military units, warships or military aircraft belong to settle direct with the administrations concerned the transit charges and terminal dues in respect of the mails sent /.../ by those military units, ships or aircraft. /.../

2 (No change.)

Reasons. — The aim of this proposal is to facilitate the settlement of accounts relating to special mails sent by military units, etc.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3575.2/Rev 1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 It shall be the responsibility of the postal administrations of countries to which military units, warships or military aircraft settle direct with the administrations concerned the transit charges and terminal dues arising from the mails sent /.../ by those military units, ships or aircraft. /.../

2 (No change.)

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to facilitate settlement of accounts relating to special mails sent by military units, etc.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Article 176

Transit bulletin

1 To obtain all the information necessary to prepare C 17 statements, the administration of destination may ask the administration of origin to attach to each mail subject to transit charges a green transit bulletin in the form of the annexed specimen C 19 when the latter administration is unable to provide the routeing data on the C 15 special letter bill with complete certainty. This request shall reach the administration of origin three months before the beginning of the statistical operations.

2 The transit bulletin shall be used only if, during the statistical period, the route followed by mails is uncertain or if the transport services used are unknown to the administration of origin or destination. Before requesting its preparation, the administration of destination shall satisfy itself that it has no other way of finding out the routeing of the mails it receives, if necessary by consulting the administration of origin in writing beforehand.

3 Exceptionally, the administration of origin may, without a formal request from the administration of destination, send a transit bulletin with its mails when it cannot ascertain in advance the route they will follow.

4 The presence of a transit bulletin accompanying a mail shall be shown by the endorsement "C 19" written in bold lettering:

a at the head of the letter bill of the mail;

b on the special C 28bis label of the bag containing the letter bill;

c in the *"Observations"* column of the C 18 delivery bill.

5 The transit bulletin annexed to the C 18 delivery bill shall be forwarded unenclosed, with the mail to which it refers, to the different services participating in the conveyance of that mail. In each transit country, the inward and outward offices of exchange, and no other (intermediate) office, shall enter on the bulletin particulars of the transit performed by them. The last intermediate office of exchange shall forward the C 19 bulletin to the office of destination which shall record on it the exact date of arrival of the mail. The C 19 bulletin shall be returned to the office of origin in support of the C 17 statement.

6 When a transit bulletin, dispatch of which is advised on the delivery bill or on the special C 28bis labels, is missing, the intermediate office of exchange or the office of exchange of destination which notices its absence shall make immediate inquiries about it of the preceding office of exchange; nevertheless the intermediate office of exchange shall without delay prepare a new bulletin bearing the words *"Etabli d'office par le bureau de ..."* (Routinely prepared by the office of ...), and forward it with the mail. When the C 19 bulletin prepared by the office of origin reaches the office which has been inquiring about it, the latter shall send it direct to the office of destination, under sealed cover, having endorsed it accordingly.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3576.1**

Amend the title and the text of this article as follows:

Transit bulletin for surface mails

1 To obtain all the information necessary to prepare C 17 statements, the dispatching office of exchange may /.../ attach to each mail subject to transit charges a green transit bulletin in the form of annexed specimen C 19 when it is unable to provide the routeing data on the C 12 letter bill with complete certainty. /.../

2 The transit bulletin shall be used only if /.../ the route followed by mails is uncertain or if the transport services used are unknown to the administration of origin or destination. Before deciding on its preparation, the administration of origin shall satisfy itself that it has no other way of finding out the routeing of the mails it dispatches, if necessary by consulting the administration of destination in writing beforehand.

3 (Deleted.)

4 The presence of a transit bulletin accompanying a mail shall be shown by the endorsement "C 19" written in bold lettering:
a at the head of the C 12 letter bill of the mail;
b on the /.../ C 28 label of the bag containing the letter bill;
c in the "Observations" column of the C 18 delivery bill.

5 The transit bulletin annexed to the C 18 delivery bill shall be forwarded unenclosed, with the mail to which it refers, to the different services participating in the conveyance of that mail. In each transit country, the inward and outward offices of exchange, and no other (intermediate) office, shall enter on the bulletin particulars of the transit performed by them. The last intermediate office of exchange shall forward the C 19 bulletin to the office of destination which shall record on it the exact date of arrival of the mail. The C 19 bulletin shall be returned to the office of exchange of origin /.../.

6 When a transit bulletin, dispatch of which is advised on the C 18 delivery bill or on the /.../ C 28 label, is missing, the intermediate office of exchange or the office of exchange of destination which notices its absence shall make immediate inquiries about it of the preceding office of exchange; nevertheless the intermediate office of exchange shall without delay prepare a new bulletin bearing the words "Etabli d'office par le bureau de ..." (Routinely prepared by the office of ...), and forward it with the mail. When the C 19 bulletin prepared by the office of exchange of origin reaches the office which has been inquiring about it, the latter shall send it direct to the office of destination, under sealed cover, having endorsed it accordingly.

Reasons. — Consequence of article 174bis.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3576.2/Rev 1

Amend the title and text as follows:

Transit bulletin for surface mails

1 To obtain all the information necessary to prepare C 17 statements, the dispatching office of exchange may /.../ attach to each mail of the statistical period subject to transit charges a green transit bulletin in the form of the annexed specimen C 19 when it is unable to provide the routeing data on the /.../ special letter bill with complete certainty. /.../

2 The transit bulletin shall be used only if /.../ the route followed by mails is uncertain or if the transport services used are unknown to the administration of origin or destination. Before deciding on its preparation, the administration of origin shall satisfy itself that it has no other way of finding out the routeing of the mails it dispatches, if necessary by consulting the administration of destination in writing beforehand.

3 (Deleted.)

4 The presence of a transit bulletin accompanying a mail shall be shown by the endorsement "C 19" written in bold lettering:

a at the head of the C 12 letter bill of the mail;

b on the /.../ C 28bis label of the bag containing the letter bill;

c in the "Observations" column of the C 18 delivery bill.

5 The transit bulletin annexed to the C 18 delivery bill shall be forwarded unenclosed, with the mail to which it refers, to the different services participating in the conveyance of that mail. In each transit country, the inward and outward offices of exchange, and no other (intermediate) office, shall enter on the bulletin particulars of the transit performed by them. The last intermediate office of exchange shall forward the C 19 bulletin to the office of destination which shall record on it the exact date of arrival of the mail. The C 19 bulletin shall be returned to the office of exchange of origin /.../.

6 When a transit bulletin, dispatch of which is advised on the C 18 delivery bill or on the /.../ C 28bis label, is missing, the intermediate office of exchange or the office of exchange of destination which notices its absence shall make immediate inquiries about it of the preceding office of exchange; nevertheless the intermediate office of exchange shall without delay prepare a new bulletin bearing the words "Etabli d'office par le bureau de ..." (Routinely prepared by the office of ...), and forward it with the mail. When the C 19 bulletin prepared by the office of exchange reaches the office which has been inquiring about it, the latter shall send it direct to the office of destination, under sealed cover, having endorsed it accordingly.

Reasons. — It is the dispatching office which should know the routeing of its mails.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Article 177

Transmission of C 16, C 17, C 17bis and C 19 forms. Exceptions

1 Each administration may notify other administrations, through the International Bureau, that C 16 verification notes, C 17 and C 17bis statements as well as returned C 19 transit bulletins shall be sent to its central administration.

2 In that case, the latter shall take the place of the offices of exchange for the preparation of the C 17 statements in accordance with article 174, paragraph 4.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3577.1

Delete.

Reasons. — The provision contained in paragraph 1 would be better placed after the articles concerning the preparation of terminal dues accounts.
Paragraph 2 is no longer relevant as all the statements are to be prepared by the central administrations and not by the offices of exchange of destination.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3577.2

Amend as follows:

1 (Transferred to article 180bis with new wording.)

2 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — The provision contained in paragraph 1 would be better placed after the articles concerning the preparation of transit charges and terminal dues accounts (surface and airmail).
Paragraph 2 is no longer relevant since, under the new system, the preparation and acceptance of all accounts are the responsibility of the central administrations.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3577.91/Rev 2**

Create the following new article:

Article 177bis

Preparation of the annual statement of weight of transit mails

1 As soon as possible after receiving the last surface mail of the year, the administration of destination shall prepare an annual statement of weight of the mails received in transit in accordance with the attached specimen C 17. This statement shall be prepared for each route followed and for each administration of origin of mails on the basis of the data entered in C 12ter and C 15ter statements.

2 The C 17 statements, prepared in as many copies as there are transit administrations plus one (for the country of origin), shall be sent as soon as possible to the central administration of the dispatching country. The latter, after having accepted them, shall distribute the C 17 statements to the central administrations of the transit countries.

3 If the dispatching country considers it necessary, it may request the country of destination to send it copies of the C 12ter and C 15ter statements on the basis of which the C 17 statements were prepared.

4 If at the end of the first four months of each year, the administration of destination has not sent the C 17 statements to the central administration of the country of origin, the latter shall routinely prepare them, by route followed, on the basis of the documents in its possession. These statements, endorsed "Etabli d'office" (Routinely prepared) shall afterwards be distributed to the administrations of transit.

5 If, within six months of the end of the year, the administrations of transit have not received the C 17 statements from the administrations of origin, they shall prepare them routinely in accordance with their own indications. For this purpose, they may ask the administration of origin of the mails for a duly accepted copy of the C 12ter and C 15ter statements which concern it. The C 17 statements, endorsed "Etabli d'office" (Routinely prepared), shall in this case be attached to the C 20 detailed account.

Reasons. – Consequence of the maintenance of provisional payments.

Chapter II

Preparation, transmission and acceptance of statements of weight of airmails for the calculation of terminal dues

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3577.92**

Amend the title of chapter II as follows:

Operations for determining the annual weight of bags of airmail

Reasons. — Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3577.93**

Delete.

Reasons. — Incorporation in chapter III of the provisions concerning the surface mail and airmail accounts. Basic proposal 3065.6.

Article 177bis

Preparation of the annual statement of weight of transit mails

ROMANIA

3577.94

Amendment to proposal 3577.91

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 If, at the end of the first three months of each year, the administration of destination has not sent the C 17 statements to the administration of origin, the latter shall request them from the administration of destination, which shall forward them within one month. (Remainder unchanged.)

2bis If the intermediary administrations find differences between the entries in the C 17 statements and those which they have in their documents, they shall amend the C 17 statements and send them back to the administration which forwarded them, at the same time attaching copies on the basis of the corresponding verification notes. The dispatching administration of the C 17 statements which has received no correction within two months from the day of dispatch, shall regard the statements as fully accepted.

3 If, within five months of the end of the year... (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The same as for proposal 3569.98. (Related proposals 3574.96, 3579.11, 3581.12.)

Article 178

Preparation, transmission and acceptance of statements of weight of airmails for the calculation of terminal dues

1 Each administration of destination shall prepare for each administration of origin, monthly or quarterly as preferred, using the particulars entered on the AV 7 delivery bills, a statement of weight of airmails received.

2 The administration of destination may use for this purpose a copy of the separate AV 3 statement ("Internal service") if it prepares the latter for airmails subject to dues for air conveyance within its country in accordance with article 215, paragraph 1. Otherwise, the statement of weight referred to in paragraph 1 shall conform to the annexed specimen AV 3bis. As in the case of the separate AV 3 statement, the airmails received shall be entered on the AV 3bis statement by office of origin, then by office of destination, in chronological order of the mails; separate statements may be requested by the administration of origin of the mails for each dispatching office of exchange.

3 The separate AV 3 statements or the AV 3bis statements shall be recapitulated on a statement of weights of airmails received conforming to the annexed specimen AV 5bis. The recapitulation shall be done either by office of origin and office of destination, or in accordance with the serial numbers of the separate AV 3 statements or of the AV 3bis statements if such numbers have been given to them.

4 The AV 5bis statement, made out in duplicate monthly or quarterly as the case may be and accompanied by the copies of the separate AV 3 statements or of the AV 3bis statements, shall be sent to the administration of origin of the mails as soon as possible after the end of the period to which it relates.

5 After accepting it, the administration of origin of the mails shall return the AV 5bis statement to the administration which prepared it. If the latter has not received any notice of amendment within three months from the date of dispatch, it shall consider the statement as fully accepted.

6 In relations for which AV 3bis statements have to be prepared, the administrations concerned may reach agreement with one another with a view to these statements and, where appropriate, the AV 5bis statements being prepared by the administration of origin of the airmails. In this case the acceptance procedure laid down in paragraphs 4 and 5 shall be modified accordingly.

7 Administrations required to prepare AV 3bis statements may agree to make them out on the basis of a simplified method.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3578.1

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 /.../ The statement of weight referred to in paragraph 1 shall conform to the annexed specimen AV 3bis. /.../ The airmails received shall be entered on the AV 3bis statement by office of origin, then by office of destination, in chronological order of the mails; separate statements may be requested by the administration of origin of the mails for each dispatching office of exchange.

3 The /.../ AV 3bis statements shall be recapitulated on a statement of weights of airmails received conforming to the annexed specimen AV 5bis. The recapitulation shall be done either by office of origin and office of destination, or in accordance with the serial numbers of the /.../ AV 3bis statements if such numbers have been given to them.

4 The AV 5bis statement, made out in duplicate monthly or quarterly as the case may be and accompanied by the copies /.../ of the AV 3bis statements, shall be sent to the administration of origin of the mails as soon as possible after the end of the period to which it relates.

5 to 7 (No change.)

Reasons. — According to the existing text, separate AV 3 statements are used in place of AV 3bis statements for settling terminal dues when dues are collected for air conveyance within the country of destination. However, in settling terminal dues, account must be taken of the weight of special bags of printed papers. Since the weight of M bags is not shown in the separate AV 3 statements (made out for internal conveyance), the latter cannot be used for calculating terminal dues. We therefore propose that terminal dues be calculated on the basis of the AV 3bis statements and that duplicates of these AV 3bis statements be used for calculating internal air conveyance dues. This procedure will, in our view, obviate the need to amend the existing AV 3 statements and will facilitate the preparation and checking of terminal dues accounts.

GERMAN DEM REP

3578.2

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 After accepting it, the administration of origin of the mails shall return the AV 5bis statement to the administration which prepared it. /.../ If the verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected AV 3bis statements shall be attached in support of the AV 5bis statements duly amended and accepted. If the administration of destination of the mails disputes the amendments made to these AV 3bis statements, the administration of origin shall confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of the AV 7 forms drawn up by the office of origin upon dispatch of the disputed mails. If the administration which prepared the statement has not received any notice of amendment within three months from the date of dispatch, it shall consider the statement as fully accepted.

Reasons. — The aim of the proposal is to bring the provisions relating to terminal dues for airmails into line with the similar provisions existing for the settlement of accounts of à découvert airmail correspondence in accordance with article 217, paragraph 2. In this way, the methods used for verifying the accounts of à découvert airmail correspondence will also become obligatory for preparing the terminal dues accounts of airmails.

GERMAN DEM REP

3578.3

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 As soon as possible and at the latest within six months from the end of the period to which they refer, the administration of destination shall send the administration of origin of the mails the AV 3bis or AV 3 (Internal service) statements, prepared monthly or quarterly as the case may be, and the AV 5bis statements, all in duplicate. The administration of origin may refuse to accept AV 5bis statements not forwarded to it within that period.

Reasons. — To conform with the similar provisions of the airmail service under article 217, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. Such conformity is necessary, in particular when the administration of destination runs a domestic airmail service and keeps accounts for it since, where the time limits are concerned, it would be useful to apply provisions identical to those for airmails. Stipulation of the period helps to speed up accounting between administrations. Hitherto there has been no provision explicitly stating that the AV 3bis statements shall be forwarded in duplicate, with the result that, if the AV 3bis statements are amended, copies of them have to be made.

CHILE

3578.4

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 After accepting it, the administration of origin of the mails shall return the AV 5bis statement to the administration which prepared it. If the latter has not received any notice of amendment within two months from the date of dispatch, it shall consider the statement as fully accepted.

Reasons. —
1 Considering that administrations have the option of preparing the AV 5bis form monthly, the period of three months is too long.
2 The present proposal is the consequence of what the administration of Chile said in paragraph 2 of the reasons for proposal 3574.5 on article 174 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3578.5

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the creation of articles 178bis, 178ter, 178quater, 178quinquies and 178sexies.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3578.6

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of article 174ter.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

ROMANIA

3578.7

Amendment to proposal 3578.2

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 After accepting it, the administration of origin of the mails shall return the AV 5bis statement to the administration which prepared it. If the verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected AV 3bis statements shall be attached in support of the AV 5bis statements duly amended and accepted. If the administration of destination of the mails disputes the amendments made to these AV 3bis statements, it shall be entitled to claim the weight of the disputed mails only on the next AV 3bis statement, to which it will add them and attach photocopies of the AV 7 bill drawn up by the dispatching office. If the administration which prepared the statement has not received any notice of amendment within two months from the date of dispatch, it shall consider the statement as fully accepted.

Reasons. –
1 The acceptance of the AV 5bis statements must not be delayed by additional correspondence about disputed mails. In our opinion, this situation can be avoided by including the disputed mails in the next AV 3bis statement and attaching the documents.
2 The period for verifying the weight is adequate, thanks to modern working conditions.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3578.91

Create the following new article:

Article 178bis

Statement of weight of airmails

1 Each office of destination shall prepare by office of exchange of origin a monthly statement of weight of airmails received using the particulars on the AV 7 delivery bill, in accordance with the attached specimen AV 3bis. It shall send these statements to its central administration.

2 The administration of destination shall prepare for each administration of origin of mails a quarterly statement of weights of airmails received using the particulars on the AV 3bis statements, in accordance with the attached specimen AV 5bis.

3 AV 3bis statements shall be supplied in support of AV 5bis statement of weights only at the request of the administration of origin of the mails.

Reasons. — Consequence of the new system for calculating terminal dues.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3578.92

Create the following new article:

Article 178ter

Transmission and acceptance of statements of weight of airmails

1 The AV 5bis statements of weight shall be sent in duplicate to the administrations of origin of the mails as soon as possible after the end of the quarter to which they relate.

2 After accepting the AV 5bis statements of weight, the administration of origin of the mails shall return them to the administration which prepared them. If the administration concerned has not received any notice of amendment within three months from the date of dispatch, it shall consider them as fully accepted.

3 Administrations may agree that the AV 3bis and AV 5bis statements shall be prepared by the administration of origin of the mails. In this case, the acceptance procedure provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adapted accordingly.

Reasons. — Consequence of the new system of calculating terminal dues.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3578.93/Rev 1

Create the following new article:

Article 178quater

Statistical period for calculating airmail terminal dues

1 Statistics of airmail dispatches shall be taken each year, during May and October alternately, to determine the elements to be taken into consideration for the settlement of terminal dues. For this purpose, separate bags shall be made up for LC items and for AO items.

2 During the statistical period, all airmail dispatches shall be made up under the usual conditions provided for by article 155, paragraph 3, taking account of the following documents to be completed:

a each airmail dispatch shall be accompanied, in addition to the C 12 letter bill, by a bill in conformity with the attached specimen C 15;

b in addition to the C 28 label, each airmail bag shall be given a label in conformity with the attached specimen C 28bis.

3 For dispatches exchanged between two administrations for the first time and made up after the statistical period, the terminal dues shall be calculated, by agreement between the administrations concerned, either according to the actual weight of the dispatches or by applying to the actual weight of LC + AO the proportions revealed by the statistics of the following year.

4 The administration of origin shall inform the administration of destination of the date of the first dispatch exchanged between two administrations for the first time.

Reasons. — Consequence of the new system for calculating terminal dues valid for airmails only.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3578.94/Rev 1

Create the following new article:

Article 178quinquies

Preparation of statistical statements of weights of bags of airmail

1 As soon as possible after receiving the last airmail dispatch made up during the statistical period, the offices of destination shall prepare statistical statements of the bags received in conformity with the attached C 15bis airmail specimen, for each office of origin according to the data of the C 15 airmail bills and shall send them to their central administration.

2 On the basis of the C 15bis airmail statistical statements for the offices of exchange of the same administration of origin, the administration of destination shall prepare as soon as possible a recapitulative statement of the bags and of their weights, classified by categories of item in conformity with the attached C 15ter airmail form, in order to calculate the weight proportions of the LC and AO bags of the airmail dispatches concerned during the statistical period. These proportions, applied to the total annual weight of the LC/AO bags, shall determine the weight of these two categories to be taken into account in addition to the actual weight of the M bags for the preparation of the airmail terminal dues accounts.

3 The C 15bis airmail statistical statements shall be provided in support of the C 15ter airmail statements only at the request of the administration of origin of the mails.

Reasons. — Consequence of the permanent counting of bags classified by rate categories and determination of the proportions of the weight categories on the basis of a statistical operation lasting one month.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3578.95

Create the following new article:

Article 178sexies

Checking of airmail bag weights and categories

The entries on the C 15 airmail bag bill shall be checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds an error in the numbers entered, it shall correct the bill and immediately notify the dispatching office of exchange of the error by means of a verification note conforming to the annexed C 16 specimen. However, the bag weight entered by the dispatching office of exchange shall hold good, unless the actual weight exceeds that entered on the C 28bis label by more than 250 grammes.

Reasons. — In order to determine the procedure in the event of error in the number of bags entered or in the event of differences in bag weights.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Chapter III

Preparation, settlement and revision of accounts

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3578.96

Supplement the title as follows:

Preparation, settlement, approval and revision of transit charges and terminal dues (surface and airmail) accounts

Reasons. — Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3578.97/Rev 1

Amend the title as follows:

Preparation, settlement, approval and revision of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

Reasons. – Incorporation into the same chapter of the provisions concerning surface mail and airmail. Basic proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

Article 179

Preparation, transmission and approval of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

1 For the preparation of transit charges accounts and surface-mail terminal dues accounts, the light, medium or heavy bags, as defined in article 173, shall be reckoned as having average weights of 3, 12 or 26 kilogrammes respectively.

2 The total amounts of the credits for closed mails shall be multiplied by 26 or 13, as the case may be, and the product shall serve as the basis for the detailed accounts specifying in francs the annual sums due to each administration.

3 If the use of the multiplier 26 or 13 gives a result which does not correspond to normal traffic, each administration concerned may request that another multiplier be adopted. This new multiplier shall be valid during the years to which the statistics apply.

4 In the absence of agreement on the new multiplier, the administration which considers itself unfairly treated may – provided it furnishes all the necessary supporting evidence – submit the question to the International Bureau or to a committee of arbitrators for the purposes laid down in article 65, pararagraph 6, of the Convention.

5 However, in the absence of any special arrangement between the administrations concerned, a new multiplier may be adopted only if the established difference between the traffic as revealed by the statistics and the actual traffic involves a modification of more than 5000 francs per annum in the transit charges account, or surface-mail terminal dues account and on no other condition.

6 The creditor administration shall be responsible for preparing the accounts and forwarding them to the debtor administration. However, the forwarding of accounts shall not be required when the balance is less than the minimum provided for in article 65, paragraph 4, of the Convention for this purpose.

7 The detailed accounts shall be prepared in duplicate:

a on forms conforming to the annexed specimen C 20 and on the basis of the C 17 statements for transit charges,

b on forms conforming to the annexed specimen C 20bis and on the basis of the C 17bis statements relating to surface mails for terminal dues.

8 Further, the following procedure shall apply:

a the C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts relating to the year of the statistical count and prepared on the basis of the data therein shall serve as the basis for fixing the transit charges and terminal dues of the preceding and the following year;

b for the accounts for subsequent years, in the absence of statistical data applicable to those years, the previous statistical data shall be used for the purposes of the provisional payments provided for in article 170, paragraph 5.

9 The C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts shall be sent to the dispatching administration as soon as possible after the expiry of the statistical period. That administration shall not be bound to accept accounts not transmitted to it within three years of the expiry of the statistical period.

10 The C 17 statements shall be provided in support of the C 20 account only if they have been routinely prepared by the intermediate administration (article 174, paragraph 5) or at the request of the dispatching administration.

11 If the administration sending the detailed account receives no notice of amendment within three months from the date of dispatch the account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3579.1

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 The C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts shall be sent to the dispatching administration as soon as possible after the expiry of the statistical period. That administration shall not be bound to accept accounts not transmitted to it within /.../ eighteen months of the expiry of the statistical period.

Reasons. — As the time for transmitting the C 17 and C 17bis statements is fixed at six months after the expiry of the statistical period, administrations have every opportunity to send the C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts within eighteen months of the expiry of the statistical period. Reducing the present time limit from three years to eighteen months would speed up settlement of the accounts and cut down the retention period for the records by making it compatible with the period of retention of documents of the international service provided for in article 107 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

FRANCE

3579.2/Rev 1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 For the preparation of transit charges accounts and surface-mail terminal dues accounts, the light, medium, /.../ heavy or very heavy bags, as defined in article 173, shall be reckoned as having average weights of 3, 11, /.../ 19 or 27 kilogrammes respectively.

Reasons. — It is proposed to introduce a fourth weight category for bags weighing over 25 kg, that being the maximum weight of bags in many countries.
The average weights advocated for the four weight categories arise from analysis of the data collected by Brazil in the world traffic sampling done in 1982–1983 for the Executive Council terminal dues study.
The 30 421 surface bags of less than 30 kg from 57 countries which were counted were distributed as follows:

Category	Number of bags	Total weight in kg	Average weight in kg without rounding up	Average weight in kg after rounding up to the nearest kg
0 to 5 kg	1 722	4 954.61	2.88	3
5 to 15 kg	12 858	140 862.06	10.96	11
15 to 25 kg	13 543	260 719.19	19.25	19
25 to 30 kg	2 298	62 726.98	27.30	27
Total	30 421	469 262.84	15.43	15
15 to 30 kg	15 841	323 446.17	20.42	20

The large number of bags sampled, the duration of the observation period, the number of countries concerned confer unquestionable objectivity and representativity on the results of this analysis.

Supported by. — Belgium, Finland, Great Britain, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

CHILE

3579.3

Paragraphs 9 and 11. Amend as follows:

9 The C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts shall be sent to the dispatching administration as soon as possible after the expiry of the statistical period. That administration shall not be bound to accept accounts not transmitted to it during the year following the expiry of the statistical period.

11 If the administration sending the detailed account receives no notice of amendment within two months from the date of dispatch the account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

Reasons. —
1 To avoid the dispatching administration keeping the documents relating to the previous statistical period in its files for more than three years.
2 The proposed amendment to paragraph 11 is the consequence of what the administration of Chile said in paragraph 2 of the reasons given in support of proposal 3574.5 on article 174 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3579.4/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

1 (Delete and transfer with new wording to article 174bis, paragraph 5.)

2 to 5 (Deleted.)

6 (No change.)

7 The detailed accounts shall be prepared as follows:

a on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 20 and on the basis of the weight difference, for each category of item, between the surface mail dispatched and received, according to the C 17bis statements of weight for terminal dues;

b on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 21 and on the basis of the results of the C 17bis statements /.../ for transit charges.

8 (Deleted.)

9 The C 20 or C 21 detailed accounts shall be sent simultaneously and as soon as possible as follows:

a to the debtor administration (in triplicate) to be endorsed with acceptance. After accepting them, the debtor administration shall forward one copy to the creditor administration and another to the International Bureau for the preparation of the general liquidation account (article 181);

b to the International Bureau for the preparation of the general liquidation account (article 181).

10 The C 17bis statements of weight shall be provided in support of the C 20 and C 21 accounts only if they have been routinely prepared by the administration of origin or by the intermediate administration (article 174bis, paragraph 3) /.../.

10bis The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts that are not sent to it within three years of the end of the year concerned.

11 (No change.)

Reasons. — Consequence of the system of permanent bag counting and in order to speed up the settlement of transit charges and terminal dues accounts.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3579.5

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 For the preparation of transit charges accounts and surface-mail terminal dues accounts, the light, medium, heavy or very heavy bags, as defined in article 173, shall be reckoned as having average weights of ___, ___, ___ or ___ kilogrammes respectively.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 11, paragraphs 35 to 39.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Note by the International Bureau. – Adoption of this proposal would require amendment of:
i the current "C 15 special letter bill" or, as the case may be, of the draft "C 12 letter bill" adapted to system a concerning the permanent counting of bags classified by rate (LC, AO, M) and weight categories (light, medium, heavy and very heavy);
ii *article 174bis, paragraph 5.*

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3579.6/Rev 3

Amend as follows:

1 to 5 (Deleted.)

6 (No change.)

7 The detailed accounts shall be prepared as follows:
a Terminal dues: On a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 20bis and on the basis of the difference between the weights of the mail received and dispatched for each category of item (LC/AO and M bags) established on the basis of the C 12ter and C 15ter statements.
b Transit charges. On a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 20 and on the basis of the total weight of the categories (LC/AO + M) established with the aid of the C 17 statements.

8 (Deleted.)

9 The C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts shall be sent in duplicate to the debtor administration as soon as possible after the end of the year to which they refer. /.../

10 The C 17 statements of weight shall be provided in support of the C 20 account only if they have been routinely prepared by the administration of origin or by the intermediate administration (article 178bis, paragraphs 2 and 3) /.../.

10bis The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts that are not sent to it within three years of the end of the year concerned.

11 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of maintaining provisional payments.

FRANCE

3579.7

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 For the preparation of transit charges accounts and surface-mail terminal dues accounts, the light, medium or heavy bags, as defined in article 173, shall be reckoned as having average weights of 3, 11 or 20 kilogrammes respectively.

Reasons. — In its proposal 3579.2/Rev 1, France advocates:
- the creation of a fourth weight category;
- the revision of the average statistical weights on the basis of an analysis of the weight of bags done using the data collected by Brazil in the framework of the terminal dues sampling programme. The summary results of this study are in the description of the reasons for proposal 3579.2/Rev 1.

This analysis also shows that, even if a system of three weight categories were adopted by Congress, a revision of the statistical weights would be necessary for the 5 to 15 kg and the 15 to 30 kg categories.

Supported by. — Belgium, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

ROMANIA

3579.8

Amendment to proposal 3579.3

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 The C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts shall be sent to the dispatching administration as soon as possible after the expiry of the statistical period. That administration shall not be bound to accept accounts not transmitted to it during the six months following the expiry of the statistical period.

11 (No change.)

Reasons. — In view of the proposals to reduce the acceptance periods for the C 17 and C 17bis statements and of the need to speed up the accounting for terminal dues and transit charges, the administration of Romania considers that six months is adequate for preparing and dispatching the C 20 and C 20bis accounts.

Option concerning statistical system a

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

3579.9

Amendment to proposal 3579.4/Rev 1

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 The C 20 or C 21 detailed accounts shall be prepared on the basis of the data obtained from the permanent counting of bags of the previous year. They shall be sent simultaneously and as soon as possible as follows:

(Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — See proposal 3570.6 (system a).

Supported by. — Botswana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

3579.10/Rev 1

Amendment to proposal 3579.6/Rev 1

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 The C 20 or C 21 detailed accounts shall be prepared on the basis of the data obtained from the statistical count of the previous year. They shall be sent simultaneously and as soon as possible as follows:

a to the debtor administration (in triplicate) to be endorsed with their acceptance. After accepting them, the debtor administration shall forward one copy to the creditor administration and another to the International Bureau for the preparation of the general liquidation account (article 181);

b to the International Bureau for the preparation of the general liquidation account (article 181).

Reasons. — See proposal 3570.7/Rev 1.

Supported by. — Botswana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

ROMANIA

3579.11

Amendment to proposal 3579.6/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

1 to 5 (Deleted.)

6 (No change.)

7 The detailed accounts shall be prepared as follows:

a on a form conforming to the annexed specimens C 20 or AV 12 and on the basis of the differences in weight, for each category of item, between the mail dispatched and received, for surface or airmail terminal dues;

b on a form conforming to the attached specimen C 21 and on the basis of the results of the C 17 statements, for transit charges.

8 (Deleted.)

9 As soon as possible and within six months of the end of the year to which the account relates, the creditor administration shall send the C 20, C 21 or AV 12 accounts, in duplicate, to the administration concerned, by the quickest route (surface or air). If, within a period of two years from the day on which these accounts were sent, the administration which prepared them has received no objections from the administrations concerned, the accounts shall be regarded as fully accepted. Payment of these accounts shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 103, paragraph 9, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

9bis Administrations may, if they consider it essential, agree to settle their accounts through the International Bureau. In such case, within the same period laid down for direct settlement, the creditor administration shall send three copies of the C 20 or C 21 accounts to the administration concerned, to be endorsed with its acceptance and one copy of these accounts to the International Bureau. After accepting them, the debtor administration shall send one copy to the creditor administration and another to the International Bureau for the preparation of the general liquidation account (article 181).

10 (No change.)

10bis The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts that are not sent to it within one year of the end of the traffic period concerned.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 3569.98, 3573.5, 3574.96, 3577.94 (see also proposal 3581.12).

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3579.91/Rev 1

Create the following new article:

Article 179bis

Regularization of differences in weight accepted after preparation of the detailed accounts

1 In the case of differences in weight pointed out on the arrival of the mails and accepted after preparation of the terminal dues detailed accounts, the said differences shall be regularized when the C 20bis detailed accounts of the following year are prepared.

2 When the administration of destination notes differences, it shall so inform the intermediate administrations with respect to the settlement of the transit charges detailed accounts, which shall be regularized when the C 20 detailed accounts of the following year are prepared.

Reasons. — Consequence of the maintenance of provisional payments.

AUSTRALIA, CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, NEW ZEALAND

3579.92

Create the following new article:

Article 179ter

Provisional payments

Creditor administrations may claim provisional payments in respect of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues. The provisional payments for one year shall be calculated on the basis of the weight of mail used for the final settlements of the previous year. The provisional payments to be made in respect of a year shall be made no later than the end of January following that year. The provisional payments shall then be adjusted as soon as the final accounts of the year are accepted or regarded as fully accepted.

Reasons. – Consequence of the Committee 5 decision on the preparation of provisional payments of transit charges and terminal dues.

Article 180

Preparation, transmission and approval of the annual airmail terminal dues accounts

1 The creditor administration shall be responsible for preparing the annual airmail terminal dues accounts and forwarding them to the debtor administration.

2 The detailed accounts shall be prepared in duplicate on forms conforming to the annexed specimen AV 12 and on the basis of the AV 5bis statements. They shall be forwarded to the debtor administration as soon as possible after the AV 5bis statements have been accepted or regarded as fully accepted. The latter shall be forwarded in support of the AV 12 accounts only if the debtor administration so requests.

3 If the administration sending the detailed account receives no notice of amendment within three months from the date of dispatch, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

4 The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which have not been sent to it within three years of the expiry of the year to which they relate.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

3580.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which have not been sent to it within /.../ eighteen months of the expiry of the year to which they relate.

Reasons. – Since the AV 3bis and AV 5bis statements are prepared monthly or quarterly, it should not be difficult for administrations to prepare and transmit the AV 12 accounts within eighteen months of the expiry of the year to which they relate. In our view, the present time limit of three years is too long. Reducing it to eighteen months would make it possible to speed up settlement of the accounts and cut down the retention period for the records by making it comptabile with the period of retention of documents of the international service provided for in article 107 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

CHILE 3580.2

Paragraphs 3 and 4. Amend as follows:

3 If the administration sending the detailed account receives no notice of amendment within two months from the date of dispatch, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted.

4 The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which have not been sent to it during the year following the expiry of the year to which they relate.

Reasons. –
1 The period proposed in paragraph 3 is considered to be more than adequate, as the AV 5 accounts from which this account stems have already been accepted.
2 The proposed amendment to paragraph 4 would avoid the debtor administration keeping documents in its archives for more than three years, which can cause difficulties.
3 The proposal is the consequence of what the administration of Chile said in paragraph 2 of the reasons given in support of proposal 3574.5 on article 174 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3580.3

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

(Note by the English Translation Service: the amendment to the French title does not affect the English.)

1 (No change.)

2 The detailed accounts shall be prepared as soon as possible in duplicate on forms conforming to the annexed specimen AV 12 and on the basis of the C 15ter airmail and AV 5bis forms. /.../ The C 15ter airmail and AV 5bis forms shall be produced in support of the AV 12 accounts only if the debtor administration so requests.

3 and 4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 3578.91 and 3578.92.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3580.4/Rev 1

Amend the title and the text as follows:

(Note by the English Translation Service: The amendment to the title in French does not affect the English.)

1 (No change.)

2 The detailed accounts shall be prepared as soon as possible in duplicate on forms conforming to the annexed specimen AV 12 and on the basis of the AV 5bis forms. /.../ The AV 5bis forms shall be forwarded in support of the AV 12 accounts only if the debtor administration so requests.

3 and 4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 3569.95/Rev 1 and 3574.94/Rev 1.
Basic proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

ROMANIA

3580.5

Amendment to proposal 3580.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which have not been sent to it within six months of the expiry of the traffic period to which they relate.

Reasons. – Since the documents relating to air conveyance dues are accepted and paid to the airlines fairly soon after the traffic period, we think that the same documents can also be used for accounting for airmail terminal dues.

AUSTRALIA

3580.6

Amend the title and paragraphs 1 to 4 as follows and create a new paragraph 1bis:

Preparation, transmission and approval of /.../ airmail terminal dues accounts

1 The creditor administration shall be responsible for preparing /.../ quarterly, half-yearly or annually as preferred, airmail terminal dues accounts and forwarding them to the debtor administration.

1bis Administrations may agree to these accounts being prepared more frequently than specified in paragraph 1.

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

4 The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which have not been sent to it within three years of the expiry of the /.../ period to which they relate.

Reasons. – Accounting for terminal dues was extended to take into account airmails by the 1974 Lausanne Congress. Initially, accounting for airmail terminal dues was determined together with surface-mail terminal dues but one year in arrears. With the entry into force of the Rio de Janeiro Convention separate preparation and settlement of surface-mail and airmail terminal dues accounts came into effect from the 1981 account.
This, in turn, has allowed the amount due between administrations in respect of airmail terminal dues to be determined more readily, particularly as actual weights are used (article 178 refers). As these weights are generally available on a progressive basis, the opportunity exists to prepare current terminal dues accounts on a more frequent basis.
By increasing the frequency in rendering and settlement, the improvement to cash flow will be obvious and will negate the detrimental effect of the possible increase in document flow. It will also be of great benefit to many countries, particularly with the increase in the rate for terminal dues made at the Rio de Janeiro 1979 Congress.
By allowing creditor administrations to determine this frequency, the preparation and settlement of airmail terminal dues can be more consistent with other accounts, namely internal air conveyance and parcel-post accounts.
It should be emphasized that the adoption of this proposal will give the creditor administration the flexibility to determine the most appropriate frequency of rendering airmail terminal dues accounts (ie quarterly, half-yearly or annually).
The matter of delays in settlement of accounts is often discussed. A good example is the Joint IATA-UPU Working Party. Specific recommendations arising out of discussions in this Working Party were made in respect of ensuring that delays did not occur when effecting settlement of airline accounts through the postal administration process. This has resulted in a Congress proposal (4000.1). The same urgency does not seem to have been applied to accounts exchanged between postal administrations. By simply increasing the frequency of these accounts many of these problems can be alleviated.
The exemption level of 100 kg per annum specified in article 65, paragraph 4, and referred to in article 183 would, of course, still be applicable. However, where the imbalance is in the region of 100 kg per annum, there would not be the urgency for more frequent rendering and settlement compared with annual imbalances in the region of, say, 100 000 kg.
The reasons for allowing administrations the flexibility to increase the frequency are varied; however, the fundamental aspect of this proposal is that, as the statements of weights are prepared, monthly or quarterly as preferred (article 178, paragraph 1), there should be no reason why accounts cannot be prepared at least quarterly.
Paragraph 1bis would give administrations the option of agreeing to prepare the accounts on, say, a monthly or two-monthly basis.

Note. – A minor consequential amendment to form AV 12 would need to be made, namely the word "year" would have to be changed to "period" in three places.

Supported by. – Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Rep), Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Swaziland, Tanzania (United Rep), Zimbabwe.

GREAT BRITAIN

3580.7

Amendment to proposal 3580.6

Amend the title and paragraphs 1 and 4 as follows and create a new paragraph 1bis:

Preparation, transmission and approval of airmail terminal dues accounts

1 The creditor administration shall be responsible for preparing /.../ half-yearly or annually, as preferred, airmail terminal dues accounts and forwarding them to the debtor administration.

1bis Administrations may agree to these accounts being prepared more frequently than specified in paragraph 1.

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

4 The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which have not been sent to it within three years of the expiry of the period to which they relate.

Reasons. – Great Britain is sympathetic to the ideas contained in proposal 3580.6, from Australia, subject to a slight modification, which would eliminate the proposed obligations to prepare quarterly accounts.
If accounts are prepared as often as once every quarter, it would be possible, in some relations, for the net debtor/creditor position to swing back and forth between administrations. Depending on the regularity of traffic flows, an administration might find itself to be a debtor in one quarter, and then a creditor in the next quarter, and so on. In most cases, however, the overall pattern would become quite clear after six months or one year, and we feel that this amendment would remove the difficulties which might arise from obligatory quarterly accounts.
Administrations which are willing to prepare accounts more frequently than every six months will still be able to do so under the terms of the proposed paragraph 1bis.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3580.91

Create the following new article:

Article 180bis

Rectification of the weight differences accepted after preparation of the detailed accounts

1 In the event of weight differences being indicated on the arrival of the dispatches and accepted after preparation of the surface or airmail terminal dues detailed account, these differences shall be rectified when the detailed account for the following year is prepared.

2 If surface mails are involved, the administration of destination noting the differences shall give the intermediate administrations the information needed for payment of the transit charges detailed account, which shall be rectified when the C 21 detailed account for the following year is prepared.

Reasons. — The purpose of this article is to enable administrations to rectify the accounts in the event of weight differences being noted after preparation of the detailed accounts for terminal dues and transit charges.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3580.92/Rev 1

Create the following new article:

Article 180bis

Special address for the transmission of forms

Each administration may notify other administrations, through the International Bureau, that forms concerning the transit charges and terminal dues statistical period should be sent to a special address of its central administration.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3577.2. The transmission of forms concerning the new system of settling terminal dues accounts is valid both for surface mail and airmail.
Basic proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

Article 181

Annual general liquidation account. Role of the International Bureau

1 The annual general liquidation account prepared by the International Bureau shall serve as the basis for settling transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues between administrations.

2 As soon as the detailed accounts between two administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted (article 179, paragraph 11) each of those administrations shall forward without delay to the International Bureau a separate statement for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues in the form of the annexed specimens C 21 and C 21bis respectively, indicating the total amounts of the accounts. At the same time a copy of each of the statements shall be sent to the administration concerned.

3 A C 21 statement and a C 21bis statement shall be prepared for each of the three years to which the statistics apply.

4 In the event of discrepancy between corresponding particulars furnished by two administrations, the International Bureau shall invite them to reach agreement and to supply it with the finally agreed sums.

5 When only one administration has furnished C 21 or C 21bis statements, the International Bureau shall so inform the other administration concerned and tell it the amounts of the statements received. If, one month from the date of the dispatch of the statements, the International Bureau has received no comment, the amounts on these statements shall be accepted as final.

6 In the case provided for in article 179, paragraph 11, the statements shall be endorsed, *"Aucune observation de l'Administration débitrice n'est parvenue dans le délai réglementaire"* (No comment received from debtor administration within the prescribed period).

7 At the end of each year the International Bureau shall prepare, on the basis of the statements which it has received up to that time and which are regarded as fully accepted, an annual general liquidation account of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues. If necessary it shall conform to article 170, paragraph 5, for annual payments.

8 The account shall show separately for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues:
a the debit and credit of each administration;
b the debit balance or the credit balance of each administration;
c the amounts payable by the debtor administrations;
d the amounts receivable by the creditor administrations.

9 The International Bureau shall offset balances so as to restrict to a minimum the number of payments to be made.

10 The annual general liquidation accounts shall be forwarded by the International Bureau to administrations as soon as possible and at the latest before the expiry of the first quarter of the year following that of their preparation.

11 Two administrations may, exceptionally, arrange to settle their accounts direct between themselves, if they consider it essential. In this case, no C 21 or C 21bis statement shall be sent to the International Bureau.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 3581.1

Paragraph 11. Amend as follows:

11 Two administrations may, exceptionally, arrange to settle their accounts direct between themselves, if they consider it essential. In this case, no C 21 or C 21bis statement shall be sent to the International Bureau. Instead, the C 21 or C 21bis statements shall be sent by the creditor administration to the debtor administration no sooner than the last calendar quarter of the year to which they relate.

Reasons. — This proposal establishes a procedure for submission of C 21 and C 21bis statements for those administrations which do not participate in the UPU general liquidation account for terminal dues and transit charges. The amended wording provides for submission of accounts no sooner than the last ninety days of the year. This permits account acceptance by year end, thereby allowing account settlement during the first six weeks of the following year.

GERMAN DEM REP

3581.2

Amend as follows:

1 (Deleted.)

2 As soon as the C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts between the administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted (article 179, paragraph 11), the creditor administration shall prepare, in duplicate, separate statements for transit charges and /.../ terminal dues in the form of the annexed specimens C 21 and C 21bis respectively /.../.

3 The C 21 and C21bis statements shall be prepared for each of the three years to which the statistics apply.

4 (Present text transferred to paragraph 7bis. Insert in its place the following text):
4 The C 21 or C 21bis statements shall be sent in duplicate to the administration concerned by the quickest route (surface or air). If, within one month of the date of dispatch of these statements, the administration which prepared them has received no objection from the administration concerned, the statements shall be regarded as fully accepted.

5 (Present text transferred to paragraph 7ter.)

6 (No change.)

7 (Transferred to paragraph 7quater. Insert in its place the following text):
7 Administrations may, if they consider it essential, agree to settle their accounts through the International Bureau. In this case, as soon as the detailed accounts between two administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted (article 179, paragraph 11), each of these administrations shall forward without delay to the International Bureau a separate statement for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues in the form of the annexed specimens C 21 and C 21bis respectively, indicating the total amounts of the accounts. At the same time a copy of each of the statements shall be sent to the administration concerned.

7bis (Present paragraph 4.)

7ter (Present paragraph 5.)

7quater (Present paragraph 7.)

8 to 10 (No change.)

11 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — A proposal of this kind was previously submitted by our administration to the Rio de Janeiro Congress (2573.3).
1 The present method of accounting for services in the international postal service through the International Bureau, in accordance with article 181 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, constitutes an exception in international practice. No other agency applies such a method (not even the ITU).
2 The proportion of terminal dues at present settled in the general liquidation account through the International Bureau represents only a minor part of the total amount of terminal dues for mail, because some postal administrations do not participate in it at all or participate only in respect of a few relations.
3 Moreover, the importance of the International Bureau's general liquidation account is lessened by the fact that airmail terminal dues are now settled direct between administrations using the AV 12 detailed account, in accordance with article 180, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. Consequently, a large proportion of the terminal dues to be paid between administrations no longer comes under the International Bureau's general liquidation account.

4 The costs of the parcel-post and airmail services have always been settled bilaterally.
5 The liquidation account settled through the International Bureau results in payments having to be made to States and in currencies that are different from those which apply in the actual traffic relations existing between the administrations. Only after the amounts have been published by the International Bureau do the countries know from which administration they are to receive payments and to which countries they have to make them.
6 The inclusion by the Rio de Janeiro Congress of the new article 183 providing, as a matter of principle, for the direct settlement of airmail terminal dues took account of the wish to speed up the payment of the balances of accounts.
7 In view of the inflationary trend in some parts of the world, the administrations concerned have a justified interest in knowing in which currency and on what date a payment is made.

MEXICO 3581.3

Paragraph 7. Supplement as follows:

7 At the end of each year the International Bureau shall prepare, on the basis of the statements which it has received up to that time and which are regarded as fully accepted, an annual general liquidation account of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues. If necessary it shall conform to article 170, paragraph 5, for annual payments, with the exception of those referred to in article 181, paragraph 11, which are subject to the rules laid down in article 103.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3570.2 to supplement article 170, paragraph 5, of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3581.4

Amend the title and paragraphs 1 and 7 as follows; delete paragraph 10:

/.../ General liquidation account. Role of the International Bureau

1 The /.../ general liquidation account prepared by the International Bureau shall serve as the basis for settling transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues between administrations.

7 At least twice a year the International Bureau shall prepare, on the basis of the statements which it has received /.../ and which are regarded as fully accepted, a /.../ general liquidation account of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues. If necessary it shall conform to article 170, paragraph 5, for annual payments.

Reasons. — Proposal related to proposal 3065.4; see the reasons for that proposal.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3581.5/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 (Deleted.) (See article 179, paragraph 9.)

3 (Deleted.)

4 (No change.)

5 When only one administration has furnished C 20 or C 21 accounts the International Bureau shall so inform the other administration concerned and tell it the amounts of the accounts received. If, one month from the date of the dispatch of the accounts the International Bureau has received no comment, the amounts on these accounts shall be accepted as final.

6 (Deleted.)

7 /.../ Each year the International Bureau shall prepare, on the basis of the accounts which it has received /.../ and which are regarded as fully accepted, an annual general liquidation account of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues. /.../

8 and 9 (No change.)

10 The annual general liquidation accounts shall be forwarded by the International Bureau to administrations as soon as possible and at the latest before the expiry of the first half of the year following the one to which they refer.

11 Two administrations may, exceptionally, arrange to settle their accounts direct between themselves, if they consider it essential. In this case, no C 20 or C 21 account shall be sent to the International Bureau.

Reasons. — Consequence of the system using the permanent counting of bags and to expedite the settlement of transit charges and terminal dues accounts.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

COMMITTEE 5 **3581.6/Rev 3***

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

/.../. General liquidation account. Role of the International Bureau

1 (Deleted, as a consequence of the adoption of the principle established by proposal 3581.2 by the German Dem Rep.)

2 (Paragraph taken from proposal 3581.2.) As soon as the C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts between the administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted (article 179, paragraph 11), the creditor administration shall prepare, in duplicate, separate statments for transit charges and /.../ terminal dues in the form of the annexed specimens C 21 and C 21bis respectively /.../.

3 (Deleted, deletion provided for by 3581.6/Rev 2 as a consequence of the new statistical system.)

4 (Taken from proposal 3581.2.) The C 21 or C 21bis statements shall be sent in duplicate to the administration concerned by the quickest route (surface or air). If, within one month of the date of dispatch of these statements, the administration which prepared them has received no objection from the administration concerned, the statements shall be regarded as fully accepted.

5 (Deleted.)

6 (Present text of article 181, paragraph 6.) In the case provided for in article 179, paragraph 11, the statements shall be endorsed, "Aucune observation de l'Administration débitrice n'est parvenue dans le délai réglementaire" (No comment received from debtor administration within the prescribed period).

6bis (Principle taken from proposal 3581.1.) The C 21 or C 21bis statements concerning the provisional payments laid down in article 179 shall be sent by the creditor administration to the debtor administration no sooner than the last calendar quarter of the year to which they relate.

7 (Taken from proposal 3581.2 with deletion of "if they consider it essential", accepted by the German Dem Rep.) Administrations may agree to settle their accounts through the International Bureau. In this case, as soon as the detailed accounts between two administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted (article 179, paragraph 11), each of these administrations shall forward without delay to the International Bureau a separate statement for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues in the form of the annexed specimens C 21 and C 21bis respectively, indicating the total amounts of the accounts. At the same time a copy of each of the statements shall be sent to the administration concerned.

7bis (Text taking over paragraph 4 of the present article 181.) In the event of discrepancy between corresponding particulars furnished by two administrations, the International Bureau shall invite them to reach agreement and to supply it with the finally agreed sums.

7ter (Text taken from paragraph 5 of the present article 181.) When only one administration has furnished C 21 or C 21bis statements, the International Bureau shall so inform the other administration concerned and tell it the amounts of the statements received. If, one month from the date of the dispatch of the statements, the International Bureau has received no comment, the amounts on these statements shall be accepted as final.

* This proposal was prepared on the basis of proposals:
3581.6/Rev 2 by the Executive Council;
3581.2 by the German Dem Rep;
3581.13 by Australia, Canada, Great Britain and New Zealand;
3581.1 by the United States of America.

7quater (Text taken from paragraph 7 of proposal 3581.6/Rev 2.) At least twice a year the International Bureau shall prepare, on the basis of the statements which it has received /.../ and which are regarded as fully accepted, a /.../ general liquidation account of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues. /.../

7quinquies (Taken from proposal 3581.13.) The International Bureau shall make all proper arrangements to produce the general liquidation account in time for the settlements of the provisional payments to be made on the terms set out in article 179.

8 (Text of the present article 181, paragraph 8.) The account shall show separately for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues:

a the debit and credit of each administration;
b the debit balance or the credit balance of each administration;
c the amounts payable by the debtor administrations;
d the amounts receivable by the creditor administrations.

9 (Present text of article 181, paragraph 9.) The International Bureau shall offset balances so as to restrict to a minimum the number of payments to be made.

10 (Deleted by proposal 3581.6/Rev 2.)

11 (Deleted by proposal 3581.2.)

Reasons. — This text makes a synthesis between the four proposals relating to article 181, which aim at the adoption of the following principles:

a *3581.6/Rev 2 by the EC* — brings the text of article 181 into line with the new statistical system and establishes the principle of the preparation of the general liquidation account at least twice a year in its paragraph 7.
b *3581.2 by the German Democratic Republic* — reverses the present principles by making direct settlement the rule and the general liquidation account the exception (deletion of paragraph 1 and new paragraph 7). For direct settlements, this proposal lays down in paragraph 4 a one-month time limit for comments in respect of C 21 and C 21bis statements prepared after acceptance of the accounts (paragraph 2 of proposal 3581.2).
c *3581.13 with Australia, Canada, Great Britain and New Zealand as co-originators* establishes principles concerning provisional payments settled through the general liquidation account. The provisions adopted are taken over into paragraph 7quinquies.
d *3581.1 by the United States of America* — this proposal concerns direct settlements and is based on the old statistical system. The principle contained in this proposal can be adopted only for provisional payments, since the final accounts will only be drawn up during the year following that to which they relate.
After being recast, this provision is taken over into paragraph 6bis.

ROMANIA

3581.7

Amendment to proposal 3581.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 As soon as the C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts between the administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted (article 179, paragraph 11), and within a maximum period of ten months from the end of the statistical period, the creditor administration shall prepare, in duplicate, separate statements for transit charges and terminal dues in the form of the annexed specimens C 21 and C 21bis respectively.

Reasons. — The present procedure for accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is fairly complicated and the time spent exchanging statements and accounts between the administrations concerned considerably delays the recovery of an administration's costs.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA — 3581.8

Paragraphs 7 and 10. Amend as follows:

7 /.../ Each year the International Bureau shall prepare, on the basis of the statements which it has received /.../ and which are regarded as fully accepted, an annual general liquidation account of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues. If necessary, it shall conform to article 170, paragraph 5, for annual payments.

10 The annual general liquidation accounts shall be forwarded by the International Bureau to administrations /.../ by the end of November of the year /.../ of their preparation.

Reasons. — The annual general liquidation account has long been used by administrations as the intermediary for settling transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues. However, notwithstanding the advantages of using this method of settlement, there can also be a serious disadvantage.
Under the current provisions, settlement does not have to take place until mid-May in the year following the year of preparation of the account and even this period has, at times, been exceeded.
During the past two years, however, the situation has improved markedly and the 1983 accounts, for example, were issued much earlier than the time which the current UPU Acts specify. As a consequence of this earlier rendition of the accounts, payment was effected much closer to the end of the accounting period.
This proposal seeks to amend the Convention in a way which reflects what is achievable and what is, in fact, occurring in practice.

Supported by. — Bahamas, Cyprus, Japan, Korea (Rep), Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vanuatu.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND — 3581.9

Amendment to proposal 3581.4

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 The first liquidation accounts relating to a particular year shall be forwarded by the International Bureau to administrations /.../ by the end of November of /.../ that year.

Reasons. — This proposed amendment to the Executive Council proposal relates only to paragraph 10 of the article. There is no disagreement with the main aim of the Executive Council proposals on this subject, which is to publish general liquidation accounts more frequently.
The change suggested is that paragraph 10 be retained, with minor alterations to the text. Although the EC proposes that general liquidation accounts are to be published more frequently, the accounting period does not change, ie the accounts still will relate to a 12-month period (a calendar year). It is important, therefore, that administrations know when the first account relating to a particular year of operations will be issued.
Obviously, these accounts should be issued towards the end of the accounting period. Current UPU practice is for the accounts to be issued in late November or early December, even though article 181 currently specifies a later deadline. If the principal accounts are issued by the end of November, then administrations will be able to receive payment close to the end of the accounting period, ie by mid-January at the latest.
Subsequent accounts relating to a particular year, which include amounts which could not be included in the principal account, can be issued at the discretion of the International Bureau.

Option concerning statistical system a

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

3581.10

Amendment to proposal 3581.5/Rev 1

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 The annual general liquidation accounts shall be forwarded by the International Bureau to administrations as soon as possible and at the latest by the end of November of the year of their preparation.

Reasons. — See proposal 3570.6 (system a).

Supported by. — Botswana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND,
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

3581.11/Rev 1

Amendment to proposal 3581.6/Rev 1

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 The annual general liquidation accounts shall be forwarded by the International Bureau to administrations as soon as possible and at the latest /.../ by the end of November of the year of their preparation.

Reasons. — See proposal 3570.7/Rev 1.

Supported by. — Botswana, India, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

ROMANIA

3581.12

Amendment to proposal 3581.4

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The annual general liquidation account prepared by the International Bureau shall serve as the basis for setting transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues between administrations that have agreed to settle their accounts through the intermediary of the International Bureau (see Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 179, paragraph 9bis).

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3579.11.

AUSTRALIA, CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, NEW ZEALAND

3581.13

Create the following new paragraph:

7bis The International Bureau shall make all proper arrangements to produce the general liquidation account in time for the settlements of the provisional payments to be made on the terms set out in article 179.

Reasons. — Consequence of the Committee 5 decision on the preparation of provisional payments of transit charges and terminal dues.

Article 182

Payment of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues

1 If the amounts payable in respect of transit charges or surface-mail terminal dues as a result of the annual general liquidation account of the International Bureau have not been paid one year after the expiry of the prescribed period (article 103, paragraph 9), the creditor administration may notify the International Bureau, which shall invite the debtor administration to pay within a period of not more than four months.

2 If the amounts due have not been paid on the expiry of this new period the International Bureau shall include them in the next annual general liquidation account to the credit of the creditor administration. In this case compound interest shall be chargeable, that is to say, the interest shall be added to the principal at the end of each year until full settlement.

3 When paragraph 2 is applied, the general liquidation account in question and those of the following four years shall not, as far as possible, include in the balances due as a result of the offsetting table amounts payable by the defaulting administration to the creditor administration concerned.

CHILE

3582.1

Amend as follows:

1 If the amounts payable in respect of transit charges or surface-mail terminal dues as a result of the annual general liquidation account of the International Bureau have not been paid within four months of the expiry of the prescribed period (article 103, paragraph 9), the International Bureau shall include them in the next annual general liquidation account to the credit of the creditor administration. In this case, compound interest shall be chargeable, that is to say, the interest shall be added to the principal at the end of each year until full settlement.

2 (Delete.)

3 When paragraph 1 is applied, the general liquidation account in question and those of the following four years shall not, as far as possible, include in the balances due as the result of the offsetting table amounts payable by the defaulting administration to the creditor administration concerned.

Reasons. –
1 The supplementary period of one year, in addition to the prescribed period of six weeks and the invitation by the International Bureau, if appropriate, to pay within four months, is excessive for settling debts.
2 Consideration should be given to the fact that the International Bureau has, at most, the first quarter of the year following that of the preparation of the accounts for sending them to administrations. By granting a supplementary period of one year (the present rule), the general liquidation account for the next year is evaded, at the expense of the creditor administrations. In proposing that this period be shortened, Chile's basic idea is that once the supplementary period has expired, the debt should be included in the offsetting operation for the relevant year.
3 Moreover, account should be taken of the fact that the debtor administration is informed of the debt well before the account is published, when the C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts are sent to it for acceptance or comment. If the amendment proposed by Chile is adopted, debtor administrations will have five-and-a-half months to make arrangements for the debt to be paid in good time.
4 The present proposal is the consequence of what the administration of Chile said in paragraph 2 of the reasons for proposal 3574.5 concerning article 174 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3582.2

Amend paragraphs 1 and 2 as follows:

1 If the amounts payable in respect of transit charges or surface-mail terminal dues as a result of the /.../ general liquidation account of the International Bureau have not been paid one year after the expiry of the prescribed period (article 103, paragraph 9), the creditor administration may notify the International Bureau, which shall invite the debtor administration to pay within a period of not more than four months.

2 If the amounts due have not been paid on the expiry of this new period the International Bureau shall include them in the next /.../ general liquidation account to the credit of the creditor administration. In this case compound interest shall be chargeable, that is to say, the interest shall be added to the principal at the end of each year until full settlement.

Reasons. – Proposal related to proposal 3065.4; see reasons for that proposal.

Article 183

Payment of airmail terminal dues

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, the annual payments due in respect of airmail terminal dues shall be settled between them direct on the basis of the AV 12 detailed accounts (article 180, paragraph 2).

2 However, if according to the AV 12 detailed accounts the difference in weight between the mail sent and received does not exceed 100 kilogrammes, the debtor administration shall be exempted from any payment.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3583.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 However, if according to the AV 12 detailed accounts the difference /.../ in the airmail terminal dues between two administrations does not exceed 500 gold francs, the debtor administration shall be exempted from any payment.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3065.1.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3583.2

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3065.5 regarding article 65, paragraph 4.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3583.3

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3065.6 on article 65, paragraph 4.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

AUSTRALIA 3583.4

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, the /.../ payments due in respect of airmail terminal dues shall be settled between them direct on the basis of the AV 12 detailed accounts (article 180, paragraph 2).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3580.6.

Supported by. – Bangladesh, Botswana, Canada, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Rep), Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Swaziland, Tanzania (United Rep), Zimbabwe.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3583.91

Create the following new article:

Article 183bis

Special address for the transmission of forms

Each administration may notify other administrations, through the International Bureau, that forms concerning transit charges and terminal dues (surface and/or air) should be sent to a special address of its central administration.

Reasons. –
a Consequence of article 174bis.
b The transmission of forms concerning the settlement of terminal dues accounts should be valid for both surface mail and airmail.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Article 184

Revision of transit charges accounts

1 When a postal administration establishes that traffic varies very considerably from that resulting from the transit charges statistics, it may request that the results of these statistics should be revised.

2 Administrations may agree to make this revision.

3 In the absence of agreement, each administration may request, in the following cases, the preparation of special statistics with a view to the revision of transit charges accounts:
a use of air instead of surface means for the conveyance of mails;
b a major change in the surface routeing of mails from one country for one or more other countries;
c when an intermediate administration establishes within a year following the statistical period that there exists between the dispatches made by an administration during the statistical period and the normal traffic a difference of 20 percent at least in the total weight of mails dispatched in transit, these weights being calculated by multiplying the number of bags in each category by the corresponding average weights;
d when an intermediate administration establishes at any time during the period of application of the statistics that the total weight of mails in transit has increased by at least 50 percent or decreased by at least 50 percent compared with the results of the last statistics, this weight being calculated by multiplying the number of bags in each category by the corresponding average weights.

4 The special statistics shall cover either all or only part of the traffic depending on circumstances.

5 Also in the absence of agreement, the results of the special transit statistics taken on the basis of paragraph 3 shall be taken into consideration only if they affect by more than 5000 francs per annum the accounts between the administration of origin and the administration concerned.

6 Modifications resulting from the application of paragraphs 3 and 5 shall be taken into account in the general accounts of the administration of origin with the administrations which performed the transit before, and the administrations which provided it after the modifications which have occurred, even when for certain administrations the modification in the accounts does not reach the minimum fixed.

7 Notwithstanding paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 and in the event of complete and permanent diversion of mails from an intermediate country by another country, the transit charges payable by the administration of origin, on the basis of the last statistics, to the country which previously effected the transit shall, in the absence of any special agreement, be paid by the administration concerned to the new transit country from the date the diversion was established.

GREAT BRITAIN 3584.1

Paragraph 3. Delete c and amend d as follows:

d when an intermediate administration establishes at any time during the period of application of the statistics that the total weight of mails in transit has increased by at least 20 percent or decreased by at least 20 percent compared with the results of the last statistics, this weight being calculated by multiplying the number of bags in each category by the corresponding average weights.

Reasons. — This proposal is aimed at producing a more accurate relationship between actual traffic figures and annual payments for transit charges. It would reduce the amount of underpayment or overpayment which can occur when provisional payments are made on the basis of traffic figures from the previous statistical period. It would enable administrations to plan their income and expenditure on transit charges on a more realistic basis.
The present regulations specify, in article 184, paragraph 3, c and d, two different levels of traffic variation beyond which administrations may request the preparation of special statistics for the revision of transit charges accounts. The present level of 20 percent, specified in paragraph 3, c, can be applied in the year following the statistical period. For the remainder of the triennial period, special statistics can only be requested if traffic levels vary by more than 50 percent (paragraph 3, d). Consequently traffic may have increased or decreased by as much as 49 percent during this period, without the administrations being able to adjust their payments accordingly. Budgetary control and financial planning are made much more difficult when underpayments or overpayments of this size occur during a two-year period, and then have to be corrected in the third year. A more accurate relationship between actual traffic and annual payments should be of benefit to all administrations when planning and forecasting their revenue and costs.
It is therefore proposed to simplify procedures by specifying only one level of traffic variation, namely 20 percent. Variations in excess of 20 percent would permit administrations to request special statistics at any time during the period of application of the statistics.

Supported by. — Finland, Netherlands, Norway.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3584.2

Delete.

Reasons. — Consequence of permanent counting of bags.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3584.3/Rev 1

Merge articles 184 and 185 into article 184 as follows:

Article 184

Revision of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

1 When a postal administration establishes that the total annual weights established on the basis of the average weights of the bags obtained during the statistics varies very considerably from normal traffic, it may request that the results of these statistics should be revised.

2 Administrations may agree to make this revision.

3 In the absence of agreement, each administration may request, in the following cases, the preparation of special statistics with a view to the revision of transit charges or surface-mail terminal dues accounts:

a (delete);

b (no change);

c (delete);

d when it is established after the end of the year, that there exists a difference of over 20 percent between the number of bags considered during the month of the statistics and the average number of bags per month, that average number being the result of dividing the total annual number of bags by 12.

4 The special statistics shall cover either all or only part of the traffic, depending on circumstances.

5 Also in the absence of agreement, the results of the special /.../ statistics taken on the basis of paragraph 3 shall be taken into consideration only if they affect by more than 5000 francs per annum the accounts between the administration of origin and the administration concerned.

6 and 7 (No change.)

Reasons. — Common system in the event of revision of the accounts for transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Article 185

Revision of surface-mail terminal dues accounts

1 When a postal administration establishes that traffic varies very considerably from that resulting from the surface-mail terminal dues statistics, it may request that the results of these statistics should be revised.

2 Administrations may agree to make this revision.

3 In the absence of agreement, each administration may request, in the following cases, the preparation of special statistics with a view to the revision of surface-mail terminal dues accounts:

a use of air instead of surface means for the conveyance of mails;

b when it establishes within a year following the statistical period that there exists between the traffic counted during the statistical period and the normal traffic a difference of 20 percent at least in the total weight of mails received or sent, these weights being calculated by multiplying the number of bags in each category by the corresponding average weights;

c when it establishes at any time during the period of application of the statistics that the total weight of surface mails received or sent has increased by at least 50 percent or decreased by at least 50 percent compared with the results of the last statistics, this weight being calculated by multiplying the number of bags in each category by the corresponding average weights.

4 Also in the absence of agreement, the results of the special surface-mail terminal dues statistics taken on the basis of paragraph 3 shall be taken into consideration only if they affect by more than 5000 francs per annum the accounts between the administration of origin and the administration concerned.

GREAT BRITAIN **3585.1**

Paragraph 3. Delete b and amend c as follows:

c when it establishes at any time during the period of application of the statistics that the total weight of surface mails received or sent has increased by at least 20 percent or decreased by at least 20 percent compared with the results of the last statistics, this weight being calculated by multiplying the number of bags in each category by the corresponding average weights.

Reasons. — The purpose of this proposal is to produce a more accurate relationship between actual traffic figures and annual payments for teminal dues. Its adoption would reduce the amount of underpayment or overpayment which can occur when provisional payments are made on the basis of traffic figures from the previous statistical period. It would also enable administrations to plan their terminal dues revenue and expenditures on a more realistic basis.

In article 185, paragraph 3, b, and c, the present regulations specify two different levels of traffic variation beyond which administrations may request the preparation of special statistics for the revision of terminal dues accounts. The present level of 20 percent, specified in paragraph 3, b, may be applied in the year following the statistical period. For the remainder of the triennial period, special statistics may be requested only if traffic levels vary by more than 50 percent (paragraph 3, c). Consequently, traffic may have increased or decreased by as much as 49 percent during this period, without the administrations being able to adjust their payments accordingly.

Budgetary control and financial planning are made much more difficult when underpayments or overpayments of this size occur during a two-year period, and then have to be corrected in the third year. A more accurate relationship between actual traffic and annual payments should be of benefit to all administrations in preparing and forecasting their revenue and expenditures.

It is therefore proposed that procedures be simplified by specifying only one level of traffic variation, namely 20 percent. If variations exceeded 20 percent administrations would then be able to request special statistics at any time during the period of application of the statistics.

Supported by. — Finland, Netherlands, Norway.

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3585.2

Amend the title and the text as follows:

Revision of airmail terminal dues accounts

1 When a postal administration establishes that the traffic pattern in respect of the proportions of the rate categories of the bags varies very considerably from that resulting from the airmail bag statistics, it may request that the results of these statistics should be revised.

2 (No change.)

3 In the absence of agreement, each administration may request /.../ new statistics with a view to the revision of /.../ terminal dues accounts, if it establishes that there exists, between the traffic counted for a category of bags and the normal traffic of bags in the same category, a difference of 20 percent at least in the total annual weight of mails.

4 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — Under the new system of establishing terminal dues, the statistical period concerns airmail dispatches only.
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3585.3

Amend the title and text as follows:

Revision of airmail terminal dues accounts

1 When a postal administration establishes that the pattern of traffic in respect of the proportions of the rate categories of the bags varies very considerably from that resulting from the airmail bags statistics, it may request that the results of these statistics should be revised.

2 (No change.)

3 In the absence of agreement, each administration may request, /.../ new statistics with a view to the revision of /.../ terminal dues accounts; if it establishes that there exists, between the traffic counted for a category of bags and the normal traffic of bags in the same category, a difference of 20 percent at least in the total annual weight of mails.

4 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — Under the new system of establishing terminal dues, the statistical period concerns airmail dispatches only.
Basic proposal 3065.6.

CONVENTION, FORMS (RATE-FIXING AND PAYMENTS)

Postal administration of origin

INQUIRY

C 9 (Page 1)

Registered item, insured letter or postal parcel

Stamp of the office of origin

Notes. One form is sufficient for several items of the same category – registered item, insured letter, unregistered parcel, insured parcel – posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender and sent by the same route to the same address.

Office or service of origin	Date of inquiry	
	Date of duplicate	Reference

1 Particulars to be supplied by the service of origin

Reason for inquiry

Item ☐ not received ☐ stolen ☐ damaged ☐ delayed

Registered item

☐ Letter ☐ Printed paper ☐ Insured value

Insured item

☐ Letter ☐ Parcel

☐ Unregistered parcel

Special particulars

☐ Airmail ☐ Express ☐ Advice of delivery

COD amount and currency

☐ COD

Weight (does not concern letter-post items)

Date of posting	Office of posting	No of item

Routeing (does not concern letter-post items)

Name and full address of sender

Name and full address of addressee

Contents (precise description)

Description of external wrapping (does not concern letter-post items)

Facsimile of the address on the item

☐ attached ☐ not attached

Particulars to be supplied by the office of origin and forwarding offices

Mail in which the item was sent	Date	From	For
☐ Air ☐ Surface			
☐ Air ☐ Surface			
☐ Air ☐ Surface			

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 147, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

Particulars to be supplied by the office of exchange of the country of origin

Mail in which the item was sent

No Date

☐ Air ☐ Surface

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	No	No of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

2 Particulars to be supplied by the intermediate services or by the service of destination in the case of return or redirection (see page 3, table 3 B)

Mail in which the item was sent

No Date

☐ Air ☐ Surface

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	No	No of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

Signature

Mail in which the item was sent

No Date

☐ Air ☐ Surface

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	No	No of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

Signature

3 Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination

A in case of delivery

Date of delivery

The item in question was duly delivered to the entitled person

In case of rifling, damage or delayed delivery, indicate briefly the reason in table 4 under "Any other comments"

The COD amount has been — Date — No of money order

☐ forwarded to the sender of the item — Date — No of money order

☐ forwarded to the giro centre

Name of giro centre

☐ credited to giro account

Stamp and signature of official in charge of the delivery office

B In case of non-delivery, give the reason if it is a question of retention or return to origin

Treatment of the item — Name of office

☐ It is at — Date

☐ It has been returned to the office of origin[1]

Reasons

New address in full

☐ It has been redirected[1] — Date

☐ It has not been received at the office of destination. The addressee's declaration is attached

Stamp and signature of official in charge of the delivery office

4 Final reply

(to be given by the administration of destination, or, if appropriate, by the intermediate administration which cannot establish the regular transmission of the item under inquiry to the next administration)

The investigations made in our service have been unsuccessful. If the item under inquiry has not been received back by the sender, we authorize you to compensate the applicant within the prescribed limits

Reference

☐ The full amount paid may be debited against our service in a CP 16 summarized account

Reference

☐ Because of the use of bulk advice, it is impossible to establish where the loss occurred[2]. One half of the amount paid may be debited against our service in a CP 16 summarized account

☐ Because of the agreement between our two administrations[3], your administration has to compensate the applicant

Any other comments (continue overleaf)

Stamp, date and signature

This form must be returned to

[1] See table 2 for routeing. [2] Convention, art 55, para 3, and art 56, para 5; Parcels, art 42, para 4. [3] Convention, art 58, para 3; Parcels, art 44, para 4.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP

3909.1

Amend part 3 A as in the attached model.

Reasons. — On the C 9 inquiry form, the service of destination notes only the fact and date of delivery, without mentioning the name of the person to whom the item was handed. This practice often occasions further inquiries by the senders.
This is why, when the item is delivered to someone other than the addressee, it would be desirable to note in addition the name of the person who took delivery of the item and his relationship to the addressee.

3 Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination

A In case of delivery

The item in question was duly delivered — Date of delivery

☐ to the addressee

☐ to .....

(name and relationship to addressee of person accepting delivery of item)

In case of rifling, damage or delayed delivery, indicate briefly the reason in table 4 under "Any other comments"

The COD amount has been — Date — No of money order

☐ forwarded to the sender of the item — Date — No of money order

☐ forwarded to the giro centre — .....

Name of giro centre

.....

☐ credited to giro account

Stamp and signature of official in charge of the delivery office

B In case of non-delivery, give the reason if it is a question of retention or return to origin

Treatment of the item — Name of office

☐ It is at ..... Date .....

☐ It has been returned to the office of origin[1] .....

Reasons

..... New address in full

☐ It has been redirected[1] ..... Date .....

.....

☐ It has not been received at the office of destination. The addressee's declaration is attached

Stamp and signature of official in charge of the delivery office

4 Final reply

(to be given by the administration of destination, or, if appropriate, by the intermediate administration which cannot establish the regular transmission of the item under inquiry to the next administration)

The investigations made in our service have been unsuccessful. If the item under inquiry has not been received back by the sender, we authorize you to compensate the applicant within the prescribed limits

Reference

☐ The full amount paid may be debited against our service in a CP 16 summarized account

Reference

☐ Because of the use of bulk advice, it is impossible to establish where the loss occurred. One half of the amount paid may be debited against our service in a CP 16 summarized account

☐ Because of the agreement between our two administrations, your administration has to compensate the applicant

Any other comments (continue overleaf)

.....

Stamp, date and signature

This form must be returned to

[1] See table 2 for routeing.

BRAZIL 3909.2

Page 3, table 4. Replace the reference to "CP 16" by "C 31/CP 22" or add the words "or in a C 31 account, as appropriate".

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2931.91 concerning the creation of the C 31/CP 22 form. *Should this form not be adopted, the words "or in a C 31 account, as appropriate" would have to be added after the reference to "CP 16" in view of article 193 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.*

DENMARK 3909.3

Supplement it in accordance with the specimen below.

Postal administration of origin

INQUIRY

C 9 (Page 1)

Registered item, insured letter or postal parcel

Stamp of the office of origin

Notes. One form is sufficient for several items of the same category – registered item, insured letter, unregistered parcel, insured parcel – posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender and sent by the same route to the same address.

Office or service of origin	Date of inquiry	
	Date of duplicate	Reference

1 Particulars to be supplied by the service of origin

Reason for inquiry

Item ☐ not received ☐ stolen ☐ damaged ☐ delayed ☐ Advice of delivery not duly completed

Registered item

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3535.2.

Supported by: — Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway.

SWEDEN — 3909.4

Supplement it in accordance with the specimen below.

Facsimile of the address on the item		The item, if found, should	
☐ attached	☐ not attached	☐ be sent to the sender	☐ the addressee

Particulars to be supplied by the office of origin and forwarding offices

Mail in which the item was sent		Date	From	For
☐ Air	☐ Surface			
☐ Air	☐ Surface			
☐ Air	☐ Surface			

Reasons. — The inquirer should have the option of stating, as in the case of ordinary items on the C 8 form, whether an item which has been found should continue its journey towards the addressee or be returned to the sender.

Supported by: — Belgium, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland.

GERMANY, FED REP OF — 3909.5

Amend in accordance with the following specimen.

Reasons. — The number of postal administrations providing the exchange of "S.A.L." type mails is increasing steadily. It is therefore natural that the number of inquiries should also increase. To facilitate the inquiry work of the services concerned in such cases and to speed up the handling of inquiries, indication of the "S.A.L." special category of items seems to be appropriate.
(This proposal should be considered only if proposal 4597.1 concerning the "S.A.L." service is adopted.)

Supported by. — Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Switzerland.

Postal administration of origin

INQUIRY

Registered item, insured letter or postal parcel

C 9 (Page 1)

Stamp of the office of origin

Notes. One form is sufficient for several items of the same category – registered item, insured letter, unregistered parcel, insured parcel – posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender and sent by the same route to the same address.

Office or service of origin	Date of inquiry	
	Date of duplicate	Reference

1 Particulars to be supplied by the service of origin

Reason for inquiry

Item ☐ not received ☐ stolen ☐ damaged ☐ delayed

Registered item

☐ Letter ☐ Printed paper ☐

Insured item — Insured value

☐ Letter ☐ Parcel

☐ Unregistered parcel

Special particulars

☐ Airmail ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Express ☐ Advice of delivery

COD amount and currency

☐ COD

Weight (does not concern letter-post items)

Date of posting	Office of posting	No of item

Routeing (does not concern letter-post items)

Name and full address of sender

Name and full address of addressee

Contents (precise description)

Description of external wrapping (does not concern letter-post items)

Facsimile of the address on the item

☐ attached ☐ not attached

Particulars to be supplied by the office of origin and forwarding offices

Mail in which the item was sent	Date	From	For
☐ Air ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface			
☐ Air ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface			
☐ Air ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface			

Particulars to be supplied by the office of exchange of the country of origin

Mail in which the item was sent

No Date

☐ Air ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	No	No of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

2 Particulars to be supplied by the intermediate services or by the service of destination in the case of return or redirection (see page 3, table 3 B)

Mail in which the item was sent

No Date

☐ Air ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	No	No of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

Signature

Mail in which the item was sent

No Date

☐ Air ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	No	No of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

Signature

3 Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination

A In case of delivery

Date of delivery

The item in question was duly delivered to the entitled person

In case of rifling, damage or delayed delivery, indicate briefly the reason in table 4 under "Any other comments"

The COD amount has been — Date — No of money order

☐ forwarded to the sender of the item — Date — No of money order

☐ forwarded to the giro centre

Name of giro centre

☐ credited to giro account

Stamp and signature of official in charge of the delivery office

B In case of non-delivery, give the reason if it is a question of retention or return to origin

Treatment of the item — Name of office

☐ It is at — Date

☐ It has been returned to the office of origin[1]

Reasons

New address in full

☐ It has been redirected[1] — Date

☐ It has not been received at the office of destination. The addressee's declaration is attached

Stamp and signature of official in charge of the delivery office

4 Final reply

(to be given by the administration of destination, or, if appropriate, by the intermediate administration which cannot establish the regular transmission of the item under inquiry to the next administration)

The investigations made in our service have been unsuccessful. If the item under inquiry has not been received back by the sender, we authorize you to compensate the applicant within the prescribed limits

Reference

☐ The full amount paid may be debited against our service in a CP 16 summarized account

Reference

☐ Because of the use of bulk advice, it is impossible to establish where the loss occurred. One half of the amount paid may be debited against our service in a CP 16 summarized account

☐ Because of the agreement between our two administrations, your administration has to compensate the applicant

Any other comments (continue overleaf)

Stamp, date and signature

This form must be returned to

[1] See table 2 for routeing.

AUSTRALIA

3909.6

Tables 1 and 2. Amend in accordance with the attached specimen.

Reasons. –
Page 1, table 1
1 An addressee is unable to determine whether the item has been stolen or rifled, or whether it has simply lost its contents.
2 Registered items are often small packets. This amendment would obviate the need to specify "small packet" each time.
3 The S.A.L. service is an established service.

Page 2, table 1
1 The S.A.L. service is an established service.

Page 2, table 2
1 and 2 The S.A.L. service is an established service.

Postal administration of origin

INQUIRY

C 9 (Page 1)

Registered item, insured letter or postal parcel

Stamp of the office of origin

Notes. One form is sufficient for several items of the same category – registered item, insured letter, unregistered parcel, insured parcel – posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender and sent by the same route to the same address.

Office or service of origin	Date of inquiry	
	Date of duplicate	Reference

1 Particulars to be supplied by the service of origin

Reason for inquiry

Item ☐ not received ☐ Contents missing ☐ damaged ☐ delayed

Registered item

☐ Letter ☐ Printed paper ☐ ☐ Small packet

Insured item — Insured value

☐ Letter ☐ Parcel

☐ Unregistered parcel

Special particulars

☐ Airmail ☐ Express ☐ Advice of delivery ☐ S.A.L.

COD amount and currency

☐ COD

Weight (does not concern letter-post items)

Date of posting	Office of posting	No of item

Routeing (does not concern letter-post items)

Name and full address of sender

Name and full address of addressee

Contents (precise description)

Description of external wrapping (does not concern letter-post items)

Facsimile of the address on the item

☐ attached ☐ not attached

Particulars to be supplied by the office of origin and forwarding offices

Mail in which the item was sent	Date	From	For
☐ Air ☐ Surface			
☐ Air ☐ Surface			
☐ Air ☐ Surface			

Particulars to be supplied by the office of exchange of the country of origin

Mail in which the item was sent

No Date

☐ Air ☐ Surface ☐ S.A.L.

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	No	No of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

2 Particulars to be supplied by the intermediate services or by the service of destination in the case of return or redirection (see page 3, table 3 B)

Mail in which the item was sent

No Date

☐ Air ☐ Surface ☐ S.A.L.

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	No	No of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

Signature

Mail in which the item was sent

No Date

☐ Air ☐ Surface ☐ S.A.L.

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	No	No of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

Signature

3 Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination

A In case of delivery

Date of delivery

The item in question was duly delivered to the entitled person

In case of rifling, damage or delayed delivery, indicate briefly the reason in table 4 under "Any other comments"

The COD amount has been — Date — No of money order

☐ forwarded to the sender of the item — Date — No of money order

☐ forwarded to the giro centre

Name of giro centre

☐ credited to giro account

Stamp and signature of official in charge of the delivery office

B In case of non-delivery, give the reason if it is a question of retention or return to origin

Treatment of the item — Name of office

☐ It is at — Date

☐ It has been returned to the office of origin[1]

Reasons

New address in full

☐ It has been redirected[1] — Date

☐ It has not been received at the office of destination. The addressee's declaration is attached

Stamp and signature of official in charge of the delivery office

4 Final reply

(to be given by the administration of destination, or, if appropriate, by the intermediate administration which cannot establish the regular transmission of the item under inquiry to the next administration)

The investigations made in our service have been unsuccessful. If the item under inquiry has not been received back by the sender, we authorize you to compensate the applicant within the prescribed limits

Reference

☐ The full amount paid may be debited against our service in a CP 16 summarized account

Reference

☐ Because of the use of bulk advice, it is impossible to establish where the loss occurred. One half of the amount paid may be debited against our service in a CP 16 summarized account

☐ Because of the agreement between our two administrations, your administration has to compensate the applicant

Any other comments (continue overleaf)

Stamp, date and signature

This form must be returned to

[1] See table 2 for routeing.

Dispatching administration

LETTER BILL
Exchange of mails

C 12 (Front)

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of dispatch / Time	Mail No

Office of exchange of destination

Name of ship

Flight No

Via

I The mail contains

unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air

II Number of bags

	Number
Bags with red labels	
Bags with white and blue labels	
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	
Total number of bags	

III Summary of registered and insured items

	Registered	Insured
Number of bags containing items		
Number of packets containing items		
Number of special lists (registered) or dispatch lists (insured)		
Total number of items included in the mail		

Number of AV 2 bills

IV Closed mails included in this mail

No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	No of bags or packets

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

V Official notes

	Number
Dispatching administration bags	
Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	

Other information

VI List of registered items

Bulk advice

Number of items inserted in this bag

In letters

In figures

Individual advice

	Number			
	serial	of the item	Office of origin	Observations
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

Continue overleaf if necessary

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3912.1

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Dispatching administration

LETTER BILL

C 12

Exchange of mails

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of dispatch	Mail No

Office of exchange of destination	Name of ship
	Flight No
	Transit administration(s)
	Via

Number of surface bags subject to transit charges and/or terminal dues									Number of surface bags exempted from transit charges and terminal dues
LC bags			AO bags			M bags			
light	medium	heavy	light	medium	heavy	light	medium	heavy	

I. The mail contains

unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air

II. Number of bags

	Number
Bags with red labels	
Bags with white and blue labels	
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	
Total number of bags	

III. Summary of registered and insured items

	Registered	Insured
Number of bags containing items		
Number of packets containing items		
Number of special lists (registered) or dispatch lists (insured)		
Total number of items included in the mail		

Number of AV 2 bills

IV. Closed mails included in this mail

No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	No of bags or packets

V. Official notes

	Number
Dispatching administration bags	
Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	Number

Other information

VI. List of registered items

Bulk advice

Number of items inserted in this bag

In letters

In figures

Individual advice

	Number			
	serial	of the item	Office of origin	Observations
1				
2				
3				
4				

Continue overleaf if necessary

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3912.2

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Dispatching administration

LETTER BILL
Exchange of mails

C 12

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of dispatch	Mail No

Office of exchange of destination

Name of ship

Flight No

Transit administration(s)

Number of surface bags subject to transit charges and/or terminal dues		Number of surface bags exempted from transit charges and terminal dues
(LC/AO) bags	M bags	

I. The mail contains unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air

II. Number of bags

	Number
Bags with red labels	
Bags with white and blue labels	
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	
Total number of bags	

III. Summary of registered and insured items

	Registered	Insured
Number of bags containing items		
Number of packets containing items		
Number of special lists (registered) or dispatch lists (insured)		
Total number of items included in the mail		

Number of AV 2 bills

IV. Closed mails included in this mail

No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	No of bags or packets

V. Official notes

	Number
Dispatching administration bags	
Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	Number

Other information

VI. List of registered items

Bulk advice

Number of items inserted in this bag

In letters

In figures

Individual advice

Number		Office of origin	Observations
serial	of the item		
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

Continue overleaf if necessary

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3912.91/Rev 1

Create the new C 12bis form in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3569.94/Rev 1.

Year

STATEMENT OF BAGS
Mails received

C 12bis

Dispatching administration	Administration of destination
Dispatching office of exchange	Office of exchange of destination
Transit administration(s)	Month / Year

Number of bags received during the month, according to the C 12 forms

Date of the mail	Number of the mail	Number of bags		Date of the mail	Number of the mail	Number of bags	
		(LC/AO)	M			(LC/AO)	M
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

Office of exchange of destination
Place, date and signature

Total number of bags to be entered on the C 12ter statement

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3912.92/Rev 1

Create the new C 12ter form in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3569.94/Rev 1.

C 12ter

STATEMENT
of bags received

Dispatching administration	Transit administration(s)

Administration of destination	☐ First quarter ☐ Second quarter ☐ Third quarter ☐ Fourth quarter	Year

I. Number of bags received during the quarter, according to the C 12bis forms

Office of exchange		Number of bags		Office of exchange		Number of bags	
of dispatch	of destination	(LC/AO)	M	of dispatch	of destination	(LC/AO)	M
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

Administration of destination Place, date and signature	Total of bags to be entered on the C 20 account	N	N'

Dispatching administration

SPECIAL LETTER BILL
Statistical information

C 15 (Front)

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of dispatch	Time	Mail No

Statistical period	Name of ship
☐ First mail ☐ Last mail	
Office of exchange of destination	Via

Number of bags subject to transit charges and/or terminal dues with a gross weight						Number of bags exempted from transit charges and terminal dues
not exceeding 5 kg (light bags)		over 5 kg and up to 15 kg (medium bags)		over 15 kg and up to 30 kg (heavy bags)		
LC and AO bags	M bags	LC and AO bags	M bags	LC and AO bags	M bags	

I The mail contains

unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air

II Number of bags

	Number
Bags with red labels	
Bags with white and blue labels	
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	
Total number of bags	

III Summary of registered and insured items

	Registered	Insured
Number of bags containing items		
Number of packets containing items		
Number of special lists (registered) or dispatch lists (insured)		
Total number of items included in the mail		

Number of AV 2 bills

IV Closed mails included in this mail

No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	No of bags or packets

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

V Official notes

	Number
Dispatching administration's bags	
Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	

Other information

VI List of registered items

Bulk advice

Number of items inserted in this bag

Number (in letters)

Number (in figures)

Individual advice

	Number			
	serial	of the item	Office of origin	Observations
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

Continue overleaf if necessary

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 173, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

VI List of registered items (conclusion)

Number		Office of origin	Observations	Number		Office of origin	Observations
serial	of the item			serial	of the item		
7				37			
8				38			
9				39			
10				40			
11				41			
12				42			
13				43			
14				44			
15				45			
16				46			
17				47			
18				48			
19				49			
20				50			
21				51			
22				52			
23				53			
24				54			
25				55			
26				56			
27				57			
28				58			
29				59			
30				60			
31				61			
32				62			
33				63			
34				64			
35				65			
36				66			

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3915.1

Abolish it.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 3915.2/Rev 1

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.5/Rev 2.

Dispatching administration

DELIVERY BILL (BAGS) — C 15
Mails dispatched by surface

Dispatching office of exchange	Statistical period: Month / Year
Office of exchange of destination	☐ First mail ☐ Last mail

Number and weight of bags subject to transit charges and/or terminal dues

Date	Mail number	LC/AO bags			M bags			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	

Stamp of dispatching office of exchange

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3915.91/Rev 1

Create the new C 15bis form in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3574.93/Rev 2.

Administration of destination of the mails

STATISTICAL STATEMENT of bags received

C 15bis

Dispatching office of exchange of the mails	Statistical period: Month / Year
Office of exchange of destination of the mails	Dispatching administration of the mails
	Transit administration(s)

Summary of C 15 delivery bills

Number of the mail	Date	Number and weight of LC/AO bags			Number and weight of M bags			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	
Totals			kg	g		kg	g	

Office of exchange of destination

Place, date and signature

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3915.92/Rev 1

Create the new C 15ter form in accordance with the following specimen.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3574.93/Rev 2.

RECAPITULATIVE STATISTICAL STATEMENT
of mails received

C 15ter

Dispatching administration	Month / Year Statistical period
Administration of destination	Transit administration(s)

Summary of C 15bis statements

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Number and weight of bags received during statistical period					
		LC/AO bags			M bags		Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
			kg	g		kg	g
Number and total weight of bags, per category		a)	b) kg		c)	d) kg	
Average weight of bags $(LC/AO = \frac{b}{a})$ & $(M = \frac{d}{c})$		LC/AO kg			M kg		

Administration of destination Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by administration of origin Place, date and signature

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3915.93

Create the new form C 15 AIRMAIL in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. — Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress — Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Dispatching administration

DELIVERY BILL (BAGS)
Mails dispatched by air

C 15 AIRMAIL

Dispatching office of exchange	Statistical period: Month / Year
Office of exchange of destination	☐ First mail ☐ Last mail

Number and weight of the LC and AO bags subject to terminal dues

Date	Mail number	LC bags and covers			AO bags			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	

Stamp of dispatching office of exchange

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3915.94

Create the new form C 15bis AIRMAIL in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Administration of destination of the mails

STATISTICAL STATEMENT
of bags received

C 15bis AIRMAIL

Dispatching office of exchange of the mails	Month of statistics	Year
Office of exchange of destination of the mails	Dispatching administration of the mails	

Summary of C 15 AIRMAIL delivery bills

Number of the mail	Date	Number and weight of LC bags			Number and weight of AO bags			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	
Totals								

Office of exchange of destination
Place, date and signature

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3915.95

Create the new C 15ter AIRMAIL form in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. — Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress — Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.6.

RECAPITULATIVE STATISTICAL STATEMENT
of mails received
and breakdown of percentages of bags per category

C 15ter
AIRMAIL

Dispatching administration	Month of statistics	Year
Administration of destination		

Summary of C 15bis AIRMAIL statements

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Number and weight of bags received during statistical period						Observations
		LC bags			AO bags			
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	
Number and weight of bags per category		a)	b)		c)	d)		
Weight of LC + AO bags (w = b + d)			Weight (w)					
Proportion by weight of bags (LC = $\frac{b}{w}$) & (AO = $\frac{d}{w}$)		LC		%	AO		%	

Administration of destination Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by administration of origin Place, date and signature

Administration of destination of the mails

STATISTICAL STATEMENT
Mails in transit

C 17

Dispatching office of exchange of the mails	Date of statement Number of days of statistical period
Office of exchange of destination of the mails	Dispatching administration of the mails

Notes. Give, as fully as possible, details of the route followed and the services used for the dispatch of the mails

Intermediate administrations

Dispatched by ships

Number of the mail	Date	First mail			Second mail			Third mail		
		Time of dispatch			Time of dispatch			Time of dispatch		
		Number of bags (LC, AO and M)			Number of bags (LC, AO and M)			Number of bags (LC, AO and M)		
		Light (up to 5 kg)	Medium (over 5 and up to 15 kg)	Heavy (over 15 and up to 30 kg)	Light (up to 5 kg)	Medium (over 5 and up to 15 kg)	Heavy (over 15 and up to 30 kg)	Light (up to 5 kg)	Medium (over 5 and up to 15 kg)	Heavy (over 15 and up to 30 kg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Totals										

Signature of the official in charge of the office of exchange of destination

Seen and accepted

Place and date. Signature of the official in charge of the dispatching office of exchange

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 174, para 2, a – Size: 210 × 297 mm

Administration of destination of the mails

STATISTICAL STATEMENT
Mails received

C 17bis

Dispatching office of exchange of the mails	Date of statement
	Number of days of statistical period
Office of exchange of destination of the mails	Dispatching administration of the mails

Number of the mail	Date	Mail					
		Time of dispatch					
		Number of LC and AO bags			Number of M bags		
		Light (up to 5 kg)	Medium (over 5 and up to 15 kg)	Heavy (over 15 and up to 30 kg)	Light (up to 5 kg)	Medium (over 5 and up to 15 kg)	Heavy (over 15 and up to 30 kg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Totals							

Signature of the official in charge of the office of exchange of destination	Seen and accepted Place and date. Signature of the official in charge of the dispatching office of exchange

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 174, para 2, b – Size: 210 × 297 mm, colour: yellow

Form C 17

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3917.1

Delete columns 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 relating to the "Second mail" and the "Third mail" and the two boxes bearing the inscriptions "First mail" and "Time of dispatch", repeat columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in place of the present columns 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Dispatched by ships

Number of the mail	Date	Number of bags (LC, AO and M)			Number of the mail	Date	Number of bags (LC, AO and M)		
		Light (up to 5 kg)	Medium (over 5 and up to 15 kg)	Heavy (over 15 and up to 30 kg)			Light (up to 5 kg)	Medium (over 5 and up to 15 kg)	Heavy (over 15 and up to 30 kg)
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

Reasons. – Most countries do not make up several mails bearing the same number on the same day. The proposed amendment would make it possible to save paper and simplify the preparation of the form. With the form as amended, those countries wishing to make up several mails on the same day would still be able to do so by using one or two additional boxes.

Form C 17 *Option concerning statistical system a*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3917.2

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Year

STATEMENT OF BAGS

Mails received

C 17

Dispatching administration	Administration of destination
Dispatching office of exchange	Office of exchange of destination

Notes. Give, as fully as possible, details of the route followed and the services used for the dispatch of the mails

Transit administration(s)

Number of the mail	Date	Number of LC bags			Number of AO bags			Number of M bags		
		light	medium	heavy	light	medium	heavy	light	medium	heavy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Totals										

Office of exchange of destination
Place, date and signature

Form C 17bis

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3917.3

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.5.

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS
Mails received

C 17bis

Dispatching administration	Transit administration(s)
Administration of destination	Year of statement

Office of exchange		Number of LC bags			Number of AO bags			Number of M bags		
dispatching	of destination	light	medium	heavy	light	medium	heavy	light	medium	heavy
Total number of bags by category										
multiplied by an average weight of		3 kg	12 kg	26 kg	3 kg	12 kg	26 kg	3 kg	12 kg	26 kg
Weight in kg										
Total weight by rate category		LC	kg		AO	kg		M	kg	
Total weight of mail in transit		LC + AO + M								

Administration of destination Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted Administration of origin Place, date and signature

Form C 17

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3917.4/Rev 1

Amend it in accordance with the following specimen.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3577.91.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

WEIGHT OF TRANSIT MAILS

Administration of destination	Transit administration(s)
Dispatching administration	Year

Transit mail from same administration of origin for same administration of destination

Number of bags received*			Observations
Quarter	LC/AO	M	
1			
2			
3			
4			
Total No of bags			
multiplied by the average weights*			
Total in kg			

	kg
Total weight of LC/AO + M bags	

* Data to be taken from form C 20

Administration of destination

Place, date and signature

Form C 17bis

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3917.5

Abolish it.

Reasons. — Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress — Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.6.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Transit charges

Debtor administration	Date of account
	Transit services
	Year

Office of origin	Office of destination	Mails dispatched during the statistical period						Transit charges per kg	Credit	Observations
		Number of bags of an average weight of			Total weights	Multiplied by 13 or 26	Annual total weight			
		3 kg	12 kg	26 kg						
1	2	3	4	5	6	6bis	6ter	7	8	9
					kg		kg	g fr	g fr	
Total to be carried forward to C 21 statement										

Creditor administration	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature of official	Place, date and signature

Creditor administration

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Surface-mail terminal dues

C 20bis (Front)

Debtor administration	Date of account
	Year

I LC AND AO SURFACE MAILS RECEIVED (EXCLUDING M BAGS)

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Mails received during the statistical period					
		Number of LC/AO bags of an average weight of			Total in kg	Multiplied by 13 or 26	Total annual weight in kg
		3 kg	12 kg	26 kg			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Total	

II LC AND AO SURFACE MAILS DISPATCHED (EXCLUDING M BAGS)

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Mails dispatched during the statistical period					
		Number of LC/AO bags of an average weight of			Total in kg	Multiplied by 13 or 26	Total annual weight in kg
		3 kg	12 kg	26 kg			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Total	

	kg
Total weights of LC and AO surface mails received (excluding M bags)	kg
Total weights of LC and AO surface mails dispatched (excluding M bags)	kg
Difference in weight	g fr
Multiplied by terminal dues rate	g fr
Total terminal dues for LC/AO mails (excluding M bags)	

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 179, para 7, b – Size: 210 × 297 mm, colour: yellow

III SPECIAL PRINTED PAPERS BAGS (M BAGS) RECEIVED

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Mails received during the statistical period					
		Number of bags of an average weight of			Total in kg	Multiplied by 13 or 26	Total annual weight in kg
		3 kg	12 kg	26 kg			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Total	

IV SPECIAL PRINTED PAPERS BAGS (M BAGS) DISPATCHED

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Mails dispatched during the statistical period					
		Number of bags of an average weight of			Total in kg	Multiplied by 13 or 26	Total annual weight in kg
		3 kg	12 kg	26 kg			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Total	

	kg	
Total weights of surface M bags received	kg	
Total weights of surface M bags dispatched	kg	
Difference in weight	g fr	
Multiplied by terminal dues rate	g fr	
Total terminal dues for M bags		

V SUMMARY

	g fr
Total terminal dues for LC and AO mails (excluding M bags)	g fr
Total terminal dues for M bags	g fr
Total to be carried forward to the C 21bis statement	

Creditor administration	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

Form C 20 *Option concerning statistical system a*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3920.1

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.5.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
TERMINAL DUES
Surface mail

C 20

Year of account

Creditor administration	Debtor administration

LC bags

	kg	Gold francs
Total weight of LC bags received		
Total weight of LC bags dispatched	kg	
Difference	kg	
Multiplication rate	Gold francs	
	Sub-total	

AO bags

	kg	Gold francs
Total weight of AO bags received		
Total weight of AO bags dispatched	kg	
Difference	kg	
Multiplication rate	Gold francs	
	Sub-total	

M bags

	kg	Gold francs
Total weight of M bags received		
Total weight of M bags dispatched	kg	
Difference	kg	
Multiplication rate	Gold francs	
	Sub-total	

Regularization

Amount to be credited or debited for differences in weight not covered by the previous detailed account	credit +
	debit -

Terminal dues

Amount receivable	Total

Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration Place, date and signature

Form C 20bis

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3920.2

Abolish it.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Form C 20

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3920.3/Rev 2

Amend the number of this form as follows: C 20 instead of C 21.

Reasons. – Consequence of maintaining provisional payments.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Transit charges

Creditor administration	Year of account

Debtor administration

Administration of destination of the mails	Total weight of mails (LC/AO) + M	Land and/or sea transit charges per kg (scales)	Total
1	2	3	4
	kg	g fr	g fr

Regularization

Amount to be credited or debited for differences in weight not covered by the previous detailed account	credit +	
	debit −	

	Transit charges Total amount receivable g fr	
Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration Place, date and signature	

Form C 20bis

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3920.4

Abolish it.

Reasons. — Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress — Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Postal administration

C 21

STATEMENT
Transit charges

Date of statement

Notes. Statement showing the total amounts of the reciprocal detailed accounts between administrations

Sums due for the year Year of basic statistics	Carried forward from the C 20 detailed accounts			
	Administration preparing the statement		Corresponding administration	
	fr	c	fr	c
Name of administration Amount of provisional payment made by				
Totals				
Deduction				
Name of administration Balance to the credit of		—		—

Observations, if any

The administration preparing the statement

Signature of official

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 181, para 2 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

Postal administration

C 21bis

STATEMENT
Surface-mail terminal dues

Date of statement

Notes. Statement showing the balance of the C 20 bis detailed account

Sums due for the year	Carried forward from the C 20 bis detailed account			
	Administration preparing the statement		Corresponding administration	
Year of surface mail basic statistics				
	fr	c	fr	c
Name of administration		—		—
Amount of provisional payment made by				
Totals				
Deduction				
Name of administration				
Balance to the credit of		—		—

Observations, if any

The administration preparing the statement

Signature of official

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 181, para 2 – Size: 210 × 297 mm, colour: yellow

Form C 21

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3921.1

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.5.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Transit charges

Creditor administration	Year of account

Debtor administration

Administration of destination of the mails	Total weight of mails (LC + AO + M)	Land and/or sea transit charges per kg (scales)	Total
1	2	3	4
	kg	g fr	g fr

Regularization

Amount to be credited or debited for differences in weight not covered by previous detailed account	credit +	
	debit −	

	Transit charges Total amount receivable g fr	
Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration Place, date and signature	

Form C 21bis

Option concerning statistical system a

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3921.2

Abolish.

Reasons. — Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress — Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.5.

Form C 21

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3921.3/Rev 2

Amend the number of this form as follows: C 20bis instead of C 21.

Reasons. — Consequence of maintaining provisional payments.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
TERMINAL DUES
Surface mail

C 20bis

Year of account

Creditor administration	Debtor administration

Mail received

Data from form C 15ter (mails received) of the statistical period

Average weight of the bags	
LC/AO: ..... kg	M: ..... kg

Quarter	Number of bags received according to form C 12ter		Total annual weight of LC/AO bags	Total annual weight of M bags	Observations
	LC/AO	M			
1			Annual number of LC/AO bags x average weight of LC/AO bags	Annual number of M bags x average weight of M bags	
2					
3					
4					
Total					

Mail dispatched

Data from form C 15ter (mails dispatched) of the statistical period

Average weight of the bags	
LC/AO: ..... kg	M: ..... kg

Quarter	Number of bags dispatched according to form C 12ter		Total annual weight of LC/AO bags	Total annual weight of M bags	Observations
	LC/AO	M			
1			Annual number of LC/AO bags x average weight of LC/AO bags	Annual number of M bags x average weight of M bags	
2					
3					
4					
Total					

Terminal dues

	Weight LC/AO bags	Weight M bags	Observations
Mail received	kg	kg	
Mail dispatched	kg	kg	
difference	kg	kg	
x terminal dues rate	g fr	g fr	
Totals	g fr	g fr	

Amount payable ..... g fr

Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by debtor administration Place, date and signature

Form C 21bis

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3921.4

Abolish.

Reasons. — Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress — Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Form C 21bis

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3921.5

Create the following form.

Reasons. — Consequence of maintaining provisional payments.

Postal administration

C 21bis

STATEMENT
Surface-mail terminal dues

Date of statement

Notes. Statement showing the balance of the C 20bis detailed account

Sums due for the year	Carried forward from the C 20bis detailed account			
	Administration preparing the statement		Corresponding administration	
on a provisional basis[1] on a definitive basis[1]				
	fr	c	fr	c
Name of administration Amount of provisional payment made by		—		—
Totals				
Deduction				
Name of administration Balance to the credit of		—		—

Observations, if any

The administration preparing the statement

Signature of official

[1] Strike out whichever does not apply.

Form C 21

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3921.6

Create the following form.

Reasons. — Consequence of maintaining provisional payments.

STATEMENT
Transit charges

Date of statement

Notes. Statement showing the total amounts of the reciprocal detailed accounts between administrations

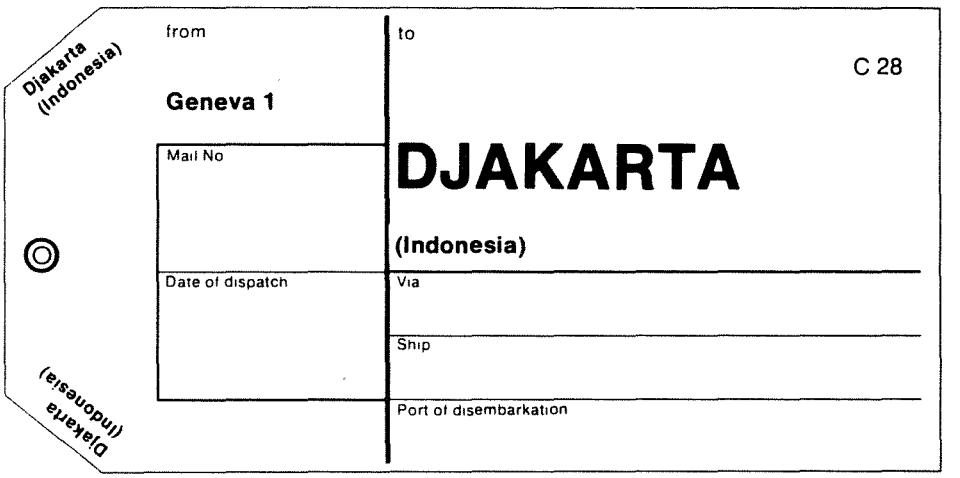
Sums due for the year	Carried forward from the C 20 detailed accounts			
	Administration preparing the statement		Corresponding administration	
on a provisional basis[1] on a definitive basis[1]				
	fr	c	fr	c
Name of administration				
Amount of provisional payment made by				
Totals				
Deduction				
Name of administration				
Balance to the credit of		—		—

Observations, if any

The administration preparing the statement

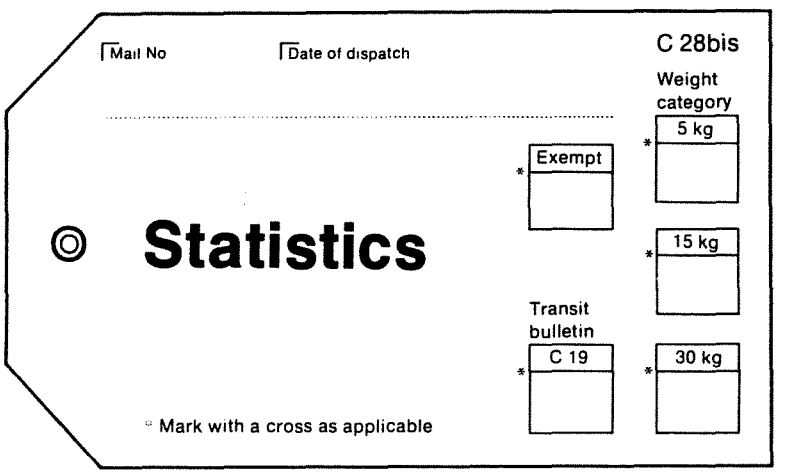
Signature of official

[1] Strike out whichever does not apply.



Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 162, para 1 – Size: 125 × 60 mm, colour: vermilion red, white, light blue or green respectively

Note. – Bearing in mind the needs of their service, administrations may make slight changes in the text and dimensions of the form, so long as they do not depart unduly from the directives which the specimen contains.



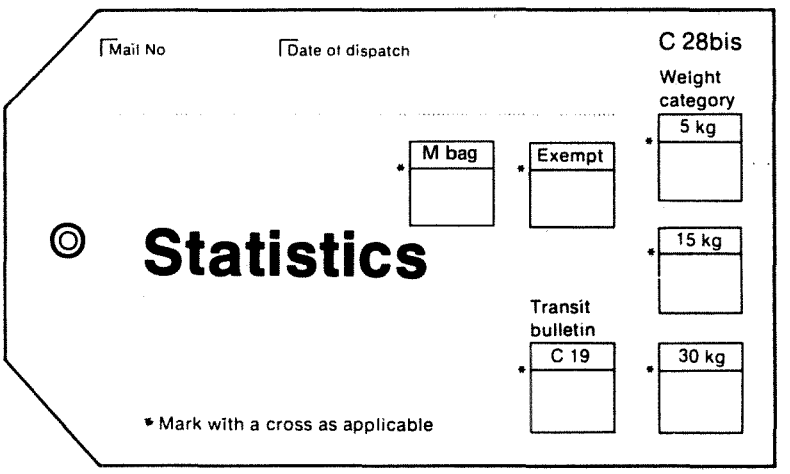
Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 172, para 1 – Size: 100 × 60 mm, colour: light brown

Form C 28bis

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3928.1

Create a box for M bags in accordance with the following model:



Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3572.1.

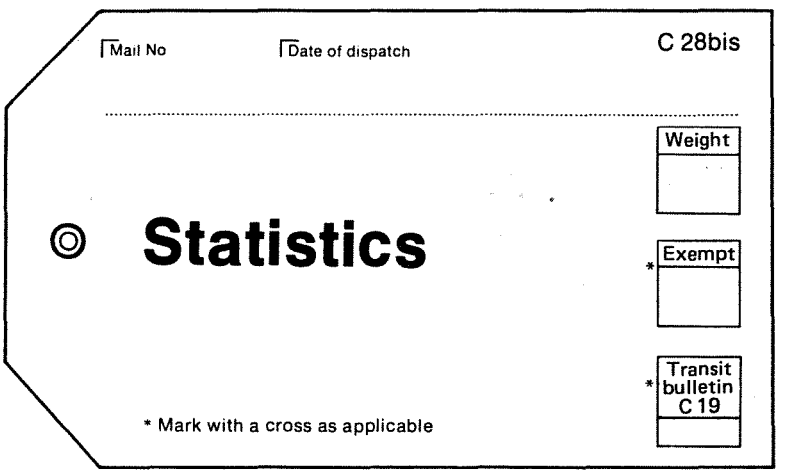
Form C 28bis

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3928.2

Amend in accordance with the model below:

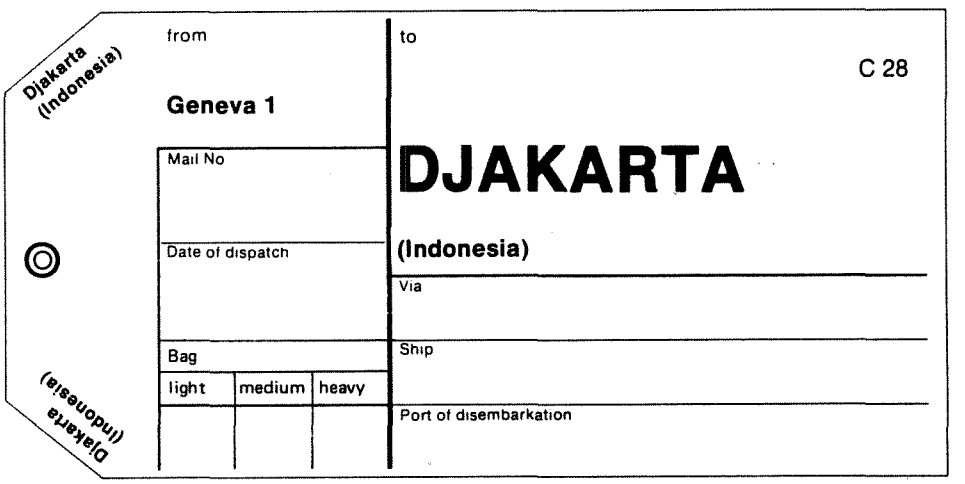


Reasons. – Consequence of the study on the present system of statistics (Congress – Doc 11).
Basic proposal 3065.6.

Form C 28 *Option concerning statistical system a*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3928.3**

Supplement as follows:



Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3570.4/Rev 1.

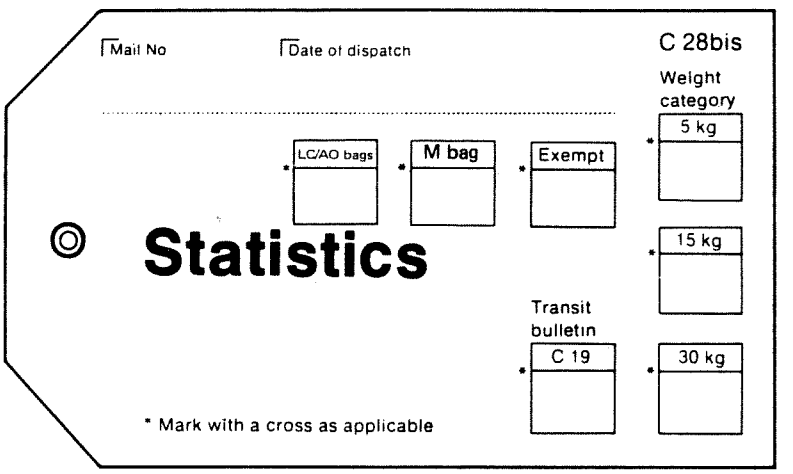
Form C 28bis

CHILE

3928.4

Amendment to proposal 3928.1

Create boxes for LC/AO bags and for M bags in accordance with the following model:



Reasons. — Consequence of the amendment to proposal 3572.1.

DECLARATION
concerning the non-receipt (or receipt) of a postal item

Nature of item

Registered item

☐ Letter ☐ Printed paper ☐

Insured item

☐ Letter ☐ Parcel

☐ Unregistered parcel

Special particulars

Insured value

☐ Airmail ☐ Express ☐ Advice of delivery

☐ COD

COD amount and currency

Posting

Weight (does not concern letter-post items)

Date of posting | Office of posting

No of item

Sender

Name and full address

Addressee

Name and full address

Contents

Precise description of contents

Declaration

☐ This item was delivered to me on | Date

☐ I have not received this item by post or by any other means

I have contacted the ☐ sender ☐ addressee

and no trace whatsoever has been found of this item; I do not know what has happened to it

Place and date | Signature

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 147, para 12 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

BRAZIL

3932.1

Amend the heading and the final part of the table as follows:

Postal Administration	C 32

DECLARATION

☐ **concerning the receipt of a postal item**

☐ **concerning the transfer of entitlement to indemnity**

		Date
Declaration	☐ of receipt	☐ This item was delivered to me on
		☐ I have not received this item by post or by any other means
	☐ of transfer of entitlement	☐ I waive my entitlement to indemnity in favour of
		☐ I do not waive my entitlement to indemnity
Place and date		Signature

Reasons. — In view of the fact that the declarations concerning the transfer of entitlement to indemnity are not standardized anywhere, administrations send a wide variety of declarations handwritten by the rightful claimant, made out in every existing language; this situation compromises the clarity of the document. Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that the C 32 form already exists, we feel it is expedient to have it amended so as to make provision for a standardized declaration of transfer of entitlement to indemnity which would greatly facilitate the understanding and handling of the matter by the postal administration involved.

Administration of destination of airmails

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS (TERMINAL DUES)
Airmails

AV 3bis

Date of statement

Administration of origin of the mail	Mails forwarded from to Month or quarter | Year

Notes. To be sent in duplicate.

Date of dispatch	Serial number of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Weight LC/AO		Observations
1	2	3	4	5		6
				kg	g	
Totals						

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 178, para 2 – Size: 210 × 297 mm, colour: yellow

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3953.1

Add a column 5bis "Weight M bags" and a column 5ter "Weight parcels"

Reasons. — Since two different rates of terminal dues are applied to M bags and LC/AO bags, it is necessary to make provision for a column 5bis for M bags.
The insertion of column 5ter is the consequence of proposal 4615.1 concerning the use of duplicate AV 3 statements for settling internal conveyance dues for airmail items. In accordance with article 147 of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement, the account for internal air conveyance dues for air parcel mails shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions concerning airmail letter-post items; hence the need to add a column "Weight parcels" in the AV 3bis statement.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GERMAN DEM REP, USSR 3953.2

Add the new column 5bis as shown in the specimen below to take account of the weight of M bags.

Reasons. — The considerable volume of M bags for which the settlement of terminal dues is based on a different rate.

Administration of destination of airmails

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS (TERMINAL DUES) AV 3bis
Airmails

Date of statement

Administration of origin of the mail	Mails forwarded from to Month or quarter | Year

Notes. To be sent in duplicate.

Date of dispatch	Serial number of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Weight				Observations
				LC/AO		M bags		
1	2	3	4	5		5bis		6
				kg	g	kg	g	
Totals								

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3953.3/Rev 1

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3569.95/Rev 1.

Administration of destination of airmails

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS (TERMINAL DUES)
Airmails

AV 3bis

Administration of origin of the mails	Mails forwarded from to Month / Year

Summary of AV 7 delivery bills

Date of dis-patch	Serial No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Weight LC/AO		Weight M bags		Observations
1	2	3	4	5		6		7
				kg	g	kg	g	
Totals								

Office of destination
Place, date and signature

Administration of destination of airmails

AV 5bis

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS OF AIRMAILS RECEIVED
Airmail terminal dues

Administration of origin of the airmails	Date of statement	
	Month or quarter	Year

Summary of separate AV 3 ("Internal service") or AV 3bis statements			Summary of separate AV 3 ("Internal service") or AV 3bis statements		
Office of origin or serial number of the separate AV 3 or AV 3bis	Office of destination[1]	LC/AO Weight in kg	Office of origin or serial number of the separate AV 3 or AV 3bis	Office of destination[1]	LC/AO Weight in kg
1	2	3	1	2	3

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3955.1

Delete the references to "AV 3" and add a column 3bis "M bags Weight in kg"

Reasons. — Since two different rates of terminal dues are applied to M bags and LC/AO bags, it is necessary to make provision for a column "M bags Weight in kg". As regards the abolition of the use of separate AV 3 statements for calculating terminal dues, see proposal 4615.1.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GERMAN DEM REP, USSR 3955.2

Add the new column 3bis as shown in the specimen below to take account of the weight of M bags.

Reasons. — The considerable volume of M bags for which the settlement of terminal dues is based on a different rate.

Administration of destination of airmails

AV 5bis

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS OF AIRMAILS RECEIVED
Airmail terminal dues

Administration of origin of the airmails	Date of statement	
	Month or quarter	Year

Summary of separate AV 3 ("Internal service") or AV 3bis statements				Summary of separate AV 3 ("Internal service") or AV 3bis statements			
Office of origin or serial number of the separate AV 3 or AV 3bis	Office of destination[1]	Weight in kg		Office of origin or serial number of the separate AV 3 or AV 3bis	Office of destination[1]	Weight in kg	
		LC/AO	M			LC/AO	M
1	2	3	3bis	1	2	3	3bis
Total of weights, to be carried over on to the back of the AV 12 detailed account							

Administration of destination of the airmails	Seen and accepted by the administration of origin of the airmails
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

[1] To be completed only if the office of origin is given in column 1.

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3955.3/Rev 1

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3569.95/Rev 1.

Administration of destination of airmails

AV 5bis

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS OF AIRMAILS RECEIVED
Airmail terminal dues

Administration of origin of the airmails	Year ☐ First quarter ☐ Second quarter ☐ Third quarter ☐ Fourth quarter

Summary of AV 3bis statements

Office of origin	Office of destination	LC/AO Weight in kg		M bags Weight in kg		Observations
1	2	3		4		5
		kg	g	kg	g	
Total of weights, to be carried over on to the AV 12 detailed account						

Administration of destination of the airmails Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the administration of origin of the airmails Place, date and signature

Postal administration of origin

AV 7

Office of origin of the AV 7 bill

DELIVERY BILL
Airmails

Office of destination of the AV 7 bill	Date of departure	Time
	Flight No	

Airport of direct transhipment (art 203, para 2)	Airport of off-loading
LONDON-HEATHROW (LHR)	**MONROVIA (MLW)**

Number of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of			Gross weight of bags, etc				Observations
			Bags LC/AO	Covers LC/AO	Bags of parcels	LC/AO		CP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9
						kg	g	kg	g	
Totals										

Stamp of dispatching office Signature of official	The official of the airport or airline	Stamp of office of destination Signature of official

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 200, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3957.1/Rev 1

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3065.6/Rev 1.

Postal administration of origin

AV 7

Office of origin of the AV 7 bill

DELIVERY BILL
Airmails

Office of destination of the AV 7 bill	Date of departure	Time
	Flight No	

Airport of direct transhipment (art 203, para 2)	Airport of offloading

Number of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of				Gross weight of bags, etc					
			bags LC/AO	covers LC/AO	M bags	bags CP	LC/AO		M		CP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10	
							kg	g	kg	g	kg	g
Totals												

Stamp of dispatching office Signature of official	The official of the airport or airline	Stamp of office of destination Signature of official

Creditor administration

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Airmail terminal dues

AV 12

Debtor administration	Date of account
	Year

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Actual total weights of airmails received during the year		Observations
1	2	3		4
		kg	g	
Total			—	

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Actual total weights of airmails dispatched during the year		
1	2	3		
		kg	g	
Total			—	

Total weights of airmails received	kg
Total weights of airmails dispatched	kg
Difference in weight between airmails received and dispatched	kg

Total terminal dues payable = (Difference in weight between airmails received and dispatched) × (Terminal dues rate)

..... kg × ..... g fr

..... g fr

Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration Place, date and signature

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 180, para 2 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 3962.1

Amend it on the basis of the information on form C 20bis, placing on the front, table I LC AND AO AIRMAILS (EXCLUDING M BAGS), on the back, table II SPECIAL PRINTED PAPERS BAGS (M BAGS) and table III SUMMARY for giving the total terminal dues amounts from tables I and II (see specimen below).

Reasons. — As M bags and LC/AO bags are subject to two different terminal dues rates, the AV 12 form is no longer suitable for operations; it therefore has to be amended.

Creditor administration

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Airmail terminal dues

AV 12 (Front)

Debtor administration	Date of account
	Year

I. LC and AO AIRMAILS (EXCLUDING M BAGS)

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Actual total weights of LC/AO bags received during the year		Observations
1	2	3		4
		kg	g	
Total			—	

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Actual total weights of LC/AO bags dispatched during the year	
1	2	3	
		kg	g

	kg
Total weights of LC and AO airmails received (excluding M bags)	
Total weights of LC and AO airmails dispatched (excluding M bags)	
Difference in weight	g fr
Multiplied by terminal dues rate	5.50 g fr
Total terminal dues for LC/AO mails (excluding M bags)	

II. SPECIAL PRINTED PAPERS BAGS (M BAGS)

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Actual total weights of M bags received during the year		Observations
1	2	3		4
		kg	g	
Total			—	

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Actual total weights of M bags dispatched during the year	
1	2	3	
		kg	g
Total			—

	kg
Total weights of M bags received	kg
Total weights of M bags dispatched	kg
Difference in weight	g fr
Multiplied by terminal dues rate	1.50
	g fr
Total terminal dues for M bags	

III. SUMMARY

	g fr
Total terminal dues for LC and AO mails (excluding M bags)	g fr
Total terminal dues for M bags	g fr
Total	

Creditor administration	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GERMAN DEM REP, USSR

3962.2

Amend as shown on the specimen below.

Reasons. — The considerable volume of M bags for which the settlement of terminal dues is based on a different rate.

Creditor administration

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Airmail terminal dues

AV 12

Debtor administration	Date of account
	Year

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Actual total weights of airmails received during the year				Observations
		LC/AO bags		M bags		
1	2	3		4		5
		kg	g	kg	g	
Total			—		—	

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Actual total weights of airmails dispatched during the year				
		LC/AO bags		M bags		
1	2	3		4		
		kg	g	kg	g	
Total			—		—	

Total weights of airmails received LC/AO bags . . . . . kg	Total weights of airmails received M bags . . . . . kg
Total weights of airmails dispatched LC/AO bags . . . . . kg	Total weights of airmails dispatched M bags . . . . . kg
Difference in weight . . . . . kg	Difference in weight . . . . . kg

Terminal dues payable = (Difference in weight between airmails received and dispatched) x (Terminal dues rate)

Airmails LC/AO bags . . . . . kg × ..... g fr	Airmails M bags . . . . . kg × ..... g fr
..... g fr	..... g fr

Total terminal dues payable = ... g fr

Creditor administration	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

Option concerning statistical system C 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3962.3/Rev 1

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3580.4/Rev 1.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
TERMINAL DUES
Airmail

AV 12

Year of account

Creditor administration	Debtor administration

MAIL RECEIVED	Weight of bags received according to form AV 5bis		
	Quarter	LC/AO	M
	1	kg	kg
	2	kg	kg
	3	kg	kg
	4	kg	kg
	Total	kg	kg

MAIL DISPATCHED	Weight of bags dispatched according to form AV 5bis		
	Quarter	LC/AO	M
	1	kg	kg
	2	kg	kg
	3	kg	kg
	4	kg	kg
	Total	kg	kg

TERMINAL DUES		Weight LC/AO bags	Weight M bags
	Mail received	kg	kg
	Mail dispatched	kg	kg
	difference	kg	kg
	x terminal dues rate	g fr	g fr
	Totals	g fr	g fr
	Amount payable	g fr	

Creditor administration	Seen and accepted by debtor administration
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

III C

Convention (airmail)

— Proposals of a general nature

— Convention

— Detailed Regulations

— — Forms

Note. — The proposals are based on the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

CONVENTION (AIRMAIL), PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 4000.1

Recommendation

Settlement of airmail accounts

Congress,

Noting
that the delays in the settlement of airmail accounts continue to cause serious inconvenience to most airlines,

Considering
that the inclusion of airmail accounts in general accounts settled by offsetting and containing different debts may contribute to delaying the payment of the amounts due to the airlines,

Recommends

that administrations wishing to settle airmail accounts by offsetting should include them preferably in an AV 11 airmail general account,

Reminds

administrations of 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress recommendation C 72 which asks them to pay their national airline, without delay, the sums due to it as soon as the relative accounts are settled by the debtor administrations, possibly by offsetting.

Reasons. — At the 1980 meeting of the IATA-UPU Contact Committee, IATA had mentioned once again the delays in the settlement of airmail accounts, still keenly felt by the airlines, and asked for the question to be reconsidered with a view to the possible application of the following solutions:
- separation of airmail accounts from other inter-administration accounts;
- revision of the different time limits laid down in the Convention and its Detailed Regulations for the preparation and acceptance of accounts;
- payment of instalments by administrations to their national airlines;
- application of interest on overdue payments;
- any other solution.

The Joint IATA-UPU Working Party, instructed to examine these possibilities, considered that it should await the result of the broader study on the rules for payment, which was the subject of 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 45. The inquiry conducted among administrations in 1980 as part of that study, however, brought out the fact that it would be difficult to implement in full the various solutions proposed by IATA since the study arising from resolution C 45 had led to no change in the existing regulations.
Nevertheless, the EC approved the suggestion of the Joint IATA-UPU Working Party for somewhat improving the situation by:
- responding to a certain extent to IATA wishes that the airmail accounts be separated from the other accounts (see the present proposal and proposal 2502.1);
- expediting the settlement of the AV 5 recapitulative accounts and of the AV 11 general accounts — airmail referred to in article 216, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (see proposals 4616.1, 4617.1 and 4911.1).

The present recommendation invites administrations wishing to settle airmail accounts by offsetting to use the AV 11 general account — *airmail* as experience has shown that the inclusion of airmail accounts in general accounts containing several different debts tends to delay the payment due to the airline (cf proposal 2502.1).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

4000.2

Recommendation

Airmail correspondence in transit à découvert: number of average rates per group of countries of destination

Congress,

Having taken note
of the study carried out by the Executive Council in implementation of resolution C 33 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, including the result of the consultation of administrations carried out by circular letter No 3410.12(C)975 of 15 August 1980,

Noting
that the majority of administrations participating in this consultation are of the opinion that a reduction in the number of average rates per group of countries of destination laid down in article 80, paragraph 1, of the Rio de Janeiro Convention (which may not exceed 10) is likely to simplify the accounting of air conveyance dues and the dispatch operations relating to airmail correspondence in transit à découvert,

Noting
that some intermediate administrations have already reduced the number of average rates,

Recommends

intermediate administrations which have not yet done so to examine the possibility of reducing the number of rates per group of countries of destination for the next edition of the General List of Airmail Services (List AV 1).

Reasons. -- In resolution C 33, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the Executive Council to consider the question of a possible revision of the increase applicable to payment for transit à découvert. (The consultation carried out in this regard in August 1980 revealed a majority to be in favour of maintaining the present rate of 5 percent.) At its 1980 session, the Executive Council deemed it advisable to extend the scope of the study to include other aspects of airmail correspondence in transit à découvert.
It therefore examined the question of the number of average rates per group of countries of destination laid down in article 80, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which may not exceed 10. In the opinion of most of the administrations consulted in 1980, limiting the number of groups will result in simplification of both the operational work and the accounting. A review of the information supplied by 70 administrations for List AV 1 nevertheless revealed that in 1982 most of the administrations still had 6 to 10 average rates. In view of this, the Executive Council deemed it premature to amend the maximum number of groups laid down in article 80, paragraph 1, preferring to recommend to the administrations that they examine the possibility of reducing these groups for the next edition of List AV 1, after the Hamburg Congress.
See also proposals 4608.1 and 4617.2 pertaining to other aspects of airmail correspondence in transit à découvert.

FRANCE

4000.3

Recommendation

Direct transhipment of airmails between different airlines

Congress,

Recalling
that in order to facilitate the development of direct transhipment of airmails between different airlines, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress abolished the obligation to obtain the prior agreement of the intermediate administration and laid down in paragraph 4 of article 74 of the Convention: "If the administration of the country of origin so wishes, its mails shall be transhipped directly, at the transit airport, between two different airlines, provided that the airlines concerned agree to make the transhipment and that the administration of the transit country is informed of it beforehand",

Recalling
that, for this purpose, Congress approved the "practical application formula for the direct transhipment of airmails by the airlines" agreed between the EC and IATA,

Noting
that these provisions are fairly frequently lost sight of and that, in particular, because they are not clearly informed by the dispatching administrations of their intentions, the administrations of the intermediate countries do not always know whether they should intervene in respect of the mails in transit, and this causes delays in forwarding and disputes with the airline representatives, as well as difficulties in the event of subsequent inquiries,

Recommends

postal administrations:
- to see that the "practical application formula for the direct transhipment of airmails by the airlines" is observed, in particular as regards the prior informing of the administrations of the intermediate countries at the time of establishing connections involving direct transhipment of mails between two different airlines (B, iv and viii, of the formula);
- to ensure that the outward airlines (first carriers) do in fact make all the arrangements laid down in the "application formula" for the proper execution of the direct transhipment with the airlines flying the subsequent parts of the route (second and, if applicable, third carriers), without the intervention of the administrations of the intermediate countries, even in cases where the airlines operate at different air terminals or airports.

Reasons. -- The development of direct transhipment of airmails between different airlines was encouraged by the provisions adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress referred to in the draft recommendation.
In practice, various difficulties have occurred in the transit countries:
- difficulties for the intermediate administrations in knowing with certainty whether they should or should not intervene with regard to the mails handed over by the airlines;
- tendency of certain airlines to hand over systematically to the postal service all mails in transit, including those to be delivered direct to other airlines;
- agreements between the headquarters of the first and second airlines, sometimes not specific enough at practical level or not known to their local agents.

These difficulties have regrettable consequences:
- disputes between postal and airline employees;
- delays in the reforwarding of mails wrongly handed over to the postal service;
- abnormal increase in the workload of the services of the administrations of the intermediate countries, especially in the case of inquiries.

It is necessary to recommend administrations to see that the provisions of the "practical application formula for the direct transhipment of airmails by the airlines" are observed by their services and by the airlines with which they conclude agreements for direct transhipment.

Supported by. – Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey.

Note by the International Bureau. – The "practical application formula for the direct transhipment of airmails by the airlines" is reproduced in footnote 3 to article 74 of the Convention (volume 3 of the Annotated Acts, Rio de Janeiro 1979). It was also communicated to administrations by International Bureau circular 256/1979.

SIERRA LEONE 4000.4

Recommendation

Speeding up of airmail in transit à découvert

Congress,

Recalling
recommendation C 70 and formal opinion C 71 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress,

Considering
that airmail in transit à découvert suffers excessive delays in forwarding and that such delays can be avoided if transit countries give a true picture of their forwarding facilities,

Bearing in mind
that à découvert exchanges form a large percentage of airmail traffic and for many developing countries provide the only means of forwarding airmail to most destinations,

Recommends

i that transit administrations undertake the reforwarding of à découvert mail only if they are making up direct closed dispatches for the countries of destination;
ii that postal administrations endeavour to minimize the number of transmissions à découvert;
iii that the advertising of such transit facilities in the General List of Airmail Services (AV 1 List) be realistic and aligned on existing transport outlets; and
iv that, under heading III B (Countries or territories for which airmails are made up), the frequency of dispatches to the office of destination be indicated in the "Places of destination" column.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – It happens that some administrations through which airmail transits for reforwarding à découvert do not make up any closed direct dispatches for the final destinations, and at times make up only a very limited number of closed dispatches. This kind of situation results in excessively long delays to mails in transit and gives rise to multiple handling at sorting centres.
Bearing in mind that airmail should be moved with speed, regularity and safety if criticism of the postal system is to be avoided, it is suggested that the international postal service, and in particular Congress, look at this matter very carefully and provide a remedy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

4000.5

Resolution

Maximizing the air conveyance of mail

Congress,

Having noted
Congress – Doc 16, which summarizes the work carried out in accordance with resolution C73 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress on maximizing the air conveyance of mail,

Expressing its satisfaction
at the progress made since the Rio de Janeiro Congress, particularly as regards the introduction and development of the "reduced priority" type services (surface airlifted mail),

Confirming
the policy adopted by the Rio de Janeiro Congress with regard to maximization, namely that it is for each administration (or group of administrations in the case of a regional programme) to decide on the best use of air conveyance for its mail, taking account of the particular circumstances (geographical situation, capacity of departing aircraft, configuration of its postal traffic, needs of users, cost factor, etc),

Considering
that the documents already published on maximization, including the "Definitions and principles for the operation of maximization systems", constitute a good basis for the implementation of such systems,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to continue to obtain from administrations which have introduced a maximization-oriented service data on their experience, for distribution to all administrations;

ii to update, in agreement with the International Air Transport Association (IATA), if necessary, the "Definitions and principles for the operation of maximization systems";

iii to take, in cooperation with IATA if appropriate, any other measures which maybe of use in facilitating the increased use of air conveyance of mail;

iv to submit to the next Congress a report on the measures taken and on the recommendations to be made concerning the future orientation to be given to maximization work.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 16.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 4000.6

Resolution

Basic airmail conveyance rate

Congress,

Having taken note
of Congress — Doc 17 concerning the work done by the Executive Council on the basic airmail conveyance rate,

Noting
that the comparative studies carried out in connection with airfreight rates and operating revenues from airfreight have provided some very useful indicators,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
- to continue following up in a general way, in consultation with ICAO and IATA, the question of the basic airmail conveyance rate, bearing in mind the relationship between the airfreight rates actually paid and the remuneration of the air conveyance of mail;
- to submit to the next Congress, if appropriate, its recommendations concerning the adjustments to be made to the present basic rate, including any proposals for amending the Acts that may be necessary.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — See Congress — Doc 17.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 4000.7

Regulations for surface airlifted mail

Foreword

1 Resolution C 97 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the Executive Council to undertake a study on the basis of several proposals with the primary aim of incorporating in the UPU Acts the principle whereby the administration of transit is entitled to recover the costs occasioned by the reforwarding by air of surface mail from other administrations, and the level of the payment to be made.

2 An initial inquiry, carried out by the Executive Council in September 1981 with a view to determining how much surface mail was reforwarded by air, revealed that:
- in the majority of cases, the surface mail was transported over the entire air route by the same airline, usually the national airline, or was transhipped directly from one airline to another at the airport of the country of transit;
- administrations were seldom involved in the reforwarding of surface mail and such cases as arose were governed by bilateral agreements.

3 In consequence, there emerged a clear trend in the 1981 Executive Council in favour of maintaining the status quo and considering that the question was adequately covered by bilateral agreements. Nevertheless, the Executive Council agreed to await the results of another inquiry on several aspects of the maximization of air conveyance before taking a position.

4 This second inquiry, carried out in July 1982, confirmed the situation described in paragraph 2 above. At the same time, a great many administrations came out in favour of introducing straightforward general regulations that would emphasize the need to inform other administrations before sending them surface mail by air and of regulating by means of bilateral agreements all the practical aspects of subsequent reforwarding by air.

5 In 1983 the attention of the Executive Council was also drawn to the advisability of distinguishing in the Acts between airmail correspondence and surface airlifted mail. The fact is that "airmail correspondence" is defined in article 67 of the Convention as "letter-post items conveyed by air", a definition which could equally well apply to surface airlifted mail.

6 In this connection, it proved impossible to use the "surcharge" criterion to distinguish the two categories since surface airlifted mail could also be subject to a reduced surcharge for air conveyance (see paragraph 11 of the "Definitions and principles for the operation of maximization systems", which constitutes annex 2 to Congress – Doc 16). On the other hand, the two categories can be distinguished by the total forwarding time, since outward surface airlifted mail is normally subject to a waiting period, the duration of which is agreed with the carrier, instead of being loaded immediately as in the case of airmail. It is in fact the principle underlying the "reduced priority" services in the already-mentioned "Definitions and principles".

7 In consequence the Executive Council, at its 1984 session, decided to use the concepts of "priority" and "reduced priority" to define the two types of mail, while stressing that the term "priority" covered not only the priority accorded by the airlines but also the priority handling given airmail correspondence by postal adminstrations under article 75 of the Convention.

8 The draft regulations proposed by the Executive Council group together all the provisions relating to surface airlifted mail (including those adopted by the 1974 Lausanne and 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congresses) in new sections in part III of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations in accordance with the following plan:

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

...

Part III

Air conveyance of letter-post items

Section I (new)

Airmail correspondence

(Articles 67 to 84)

Section II (new)

Surface airlifted mail (S.A.L.)

Article 84bis Surface airlifted mail (S.A.L.)

...

DETAILED REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

...

Part III

Provisions concerning air conveyance

Section I (new)

Airmail correspondence

(Articles 195 to 217)

Section II (new)

Surface airlifted mail (S.A.L.)

Article 217bis Make-up of surface airlifted mails
Article 217ter C 18bis delivery bill
Article 217quater Steps to be taken in the event of an interrupted flight, or diversion or missending of surface airlifted mails

Section III (new)

Information to be supplied by administrations and by the International Bureau

Sole chapter (new)

(Articles 218 and 219)

...

9 However, the Executive Council considered it useful to retain in article 164 of the Convention a reference to the C 18bis delivery bill (see proposal 2564.5).

10 It should be noted that the following draft takes up only those texts of part III of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations that need to be amended.

11 Lastly, the adoption of certain articles of the present draft regulations would require the following modifications to the Postal Parcels Agreement:

proposal 5004.4:	application to air parcels of the new definition of airmail correspondence proposed for article 67 of the Convention;
proposal 5515.91:	creation of a new article, by analogy with article 84bis of the Convention, to cover the air conveyance of surface parcels;
proposal 5522.1:	alignment of the prescriptions concerning the handing over of surface parcel mails at the airport on the new article 217ter of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

12 Mention should also be made of related proposal 5520.3/Rev 1, which applies to parcels the provisions of article 217bis of the present draft. This proposal does not entirely depend on acceptance of the draft regulations since, should the latter be rejected, it would depend on proposals 4597.1 and 4597.2.

Convention

Part III

Air conveyance of letter-post items

Section I (new)

Airmail correspondence

Article 67

Airmail correspondence

Letter-post items conveyed by air with priority shall be called "airmail correspondence".

Reasons. — Regarding the priority here referred to, see paragraphs 6 and 7 of the foreword. It is intended to include an explanation in the Annotated Code.

...

Article 69

Surcharged and unsurcharged airmail correspondence

1 Airmail correspondence shall be divided, as regards charges, into surcharged airmail correspondence and unsurcharged airmail correspondence.

2 In principle, airmail correspondence shall be subject, in addition to the charges authorized by the Convention and various Agreements, to surcharges for air conveyance; the postal items mentioned in articles 16 and 17 shall be liable to the same surcharges. All such correspondence shall be described as surcharged airmail correspondence.

3 Administrations shall be permitted not to collect a surcharge for air conveyance, provided that they inform the administrations of the countries of destination of the fact; items accepted under these conditions shall be described as unsurcharged airmail correspondence. /.../

4 With the exception of those originating from the bodies of the Universal Postal Union and from the Restricted Unions, items on postal service mentioned in article 15 shall be exempt from air surcharge.

5 Aerogrammes, as described in article 68, shall be subject to a charge at least equal to that applicable in the country of origin to an unsurcharged letter of the first weight step in the international service.

Reasons. — Paragraph 3. The second sentence has been transferred with different wording, to article 84bis, paragraph 1 below.

...

Section II (new)

Surface airlifted mail (S.A.L.)

Reasons. — "S.A.L." is an abbreviation of the English term "surface airlifted". As the inquiry carried out in July 1982 had revealed that this term was already widely used to designate surface mail conveyed by air, the Executive Council considered it should be recognized, in particular for identifying the bags containing such mail (see article 217bis below).

Article 84bis

Surface airlifted mail (S.A.L.)

1 Administrations may send surface mails by air, with reduced priority, subject to the agreement of the administrations which receive such mails at the airports of their country.

2 When surface mails from an administration are reforwarded by air by another administration, the conditions of such reforwarding shall be covered by a special agreement between the administrations concerned.

3 Surface airlifted mails may be transhipped directly between two different airlines on the conditions provided for in article 74, paragraph 4.

Reasons. — This new article, the counterpart of article 67, introduces the possibility of sending surface mail by air with "reduced priority" — see paragraphs 6 and 7 of the foreword concerning this type of priority. The text, which reflects the views expressed by administrations in the various consultations, seeks to cover the three normal ways of dispatching S.A.L. mail and the conditions to be fulfilled in each case:
Paragraph 1: S.A.L. mail covers an initial (and sole) international route by air from the country of origin to an airport located in another country. In this case, covered at present by article 69, paragraph 3, the prior agreement of the administration of the receiving airport is essential.
Paragraph 2: S.A.L. mail covers a (single) international route by air from an airport located in another country. The agreement to be concluded between the dispatching administration and the administration of transit must regulate, among other things, the question of the charges to be paid for reforwarding by air and the accounting of these charges.
The expression "administrations concerned" at the end also includes the administration of destination, which often has views on the forwarding of mail; a statement to this effect will be included with the explanations to be given in the Annotated Code.
Paragraph 3: S.A.L. mail covers two successive international routes by air, with direct transhipment between two aircraft carried out by the airlines at an intermediate airport; in this case, the provisions of article 74, paragraph 4, are applied.

Convention, Detailed Regulations

...

Part III

Provisions concerning air conveyance

Section I (new)

Airmail correspondence

...

Article 200

AV 7 /.../ delivery bill

1 Mails to be handed over at the airport /.../ shall be accompanied by five copies of a white delivery bill in the form of annexed specimen AV 7 for each stop.

2 These five copies of the AV 7 delivery bill shall be distributed in the following way:

a one copy, signed as a receipt for the mails by the airline or the authority responsible for the ground services shall be retained by the dispatching office;

b two copies shall be retained at the airport of loading by the airline carrying the mails;

c two copies shall be inserted in an envelope made of light-blue paper, in the form of the annexed specimen AV 6, for conveyance in the aircraft's flight portfolio or other special pouch in which the flight documents are kept. Upon arrival at the airport of offloading of the mails, these two copies shall be used as follows:
   - the first, duly signed as a receipt for the mails, shall be kept by the airline which has carried the mails;
   - the second shall accompany the mails to the post office to which the AV 7 delivery bill is addressed.

3 (Deleted.)

4 When airmails are sent by surface to an intermediate administration for reforwarding by air, they shall be accompanied by an AV 7 delivery bill for the intermediate office.

Reasons. — The proposed deletions are a consequence of the creation of article 217ter (C 18bis delivery bill).

...

Article 205

Steps to be taken in the event of an interrupted flight, or diversion or missending of mails

1 When an aircraft interrupts its flight for a length of time likely to delay the mails or when, for any reason whatsoever, the mails are unloaded at an airport other than that given on the AV 7 delivery bills, the airline shall hand over such mails immediately to the officials of the administration of the country where the stop has been made, who shall reforward them by the quickest route (air or surface).

2 The administration which receives missent airmail dispatches or bags owing to a labelling error shall attach a new label to the dispatch or bag, with an indication of the office of origin, and reforward it to its correct destination.

3 (Deleted.)

4 In every case the office which did the reforwarding shall inform the office of origin of each dispatch or bag by C 14 verification note, indicating in particular on the verification note the air service from which the mail was taken and the services used (air or surface) for onward transmission to its destination.

Reasons. — Paragraph 3 (deletion). Consequence of the creation of article 217quater below.

...

Section II (new)

Surface airlifted mail (S.A.L.)

Article 217bis

Make-up of surface airlifted mails

1 For making up surface airlifted mails, surface bags or bags of the same colour shall be used.

2 The layout and text of surface airlifted mail bag labels shall be in the form of the annexed AV 8bis specimen. Administrations may, however, use the AV 8 labels mentioned in article 197, paragraph 3, adding in bold characters the words "S.A.L. Surface par avion" (S.A.L. Surface airlifted mail).

3 The AV 8 and AV 8bis labels themselves, or the optional tabs provided for in article 162, paragraph 3, shall be in the colours prescribed in article 162, paragraph 1, a to d.

Reasons. — These new provisions for surface airlifted mails, recommended by the joint IATA-UPU bodies, also form the subject of proposals 4597.1 and 4597.2, which will have to be considered in the event that the draft regulations are rejected. Proposal 4908.91 (creation of an AV 8bis bag label) and related proposals 5520.3/Rev 1 and 5924.91 will have to be considered whatever happens.

Article 217ter

C 18bis delivery bill

1 Surface mails to be handed over at the airport shall be accompanied by five copies of the C 18bis delivery bill for each stop.

2 These five copies of the C 18bis delivery bill shall be distributed as prescribed in article 200, paragraph 2, for the copies of the AV 7 delivery bill.

Reasons. — The provisions of this new article are taken from article 164, paragraph 6, and article 200, paragraph 3.

Article 217quater

Steps to be taken in the event of an interrupted flight, or diversion or missending of surface airlifted mails

When mails included in a surface dispatch sent by air are on a flight that is interrupted or are unloaded at an airport other than the one indicated on the C 18bis delivery bill, the procedure shall be as follows:

a officials of the administration of the country where the mails are in transit shall take charge of such mails and reforward them by surface if conditions are such that the mails can be sent promptly to the country of destination, while informing the administration of origin by telegraph;

b if rapid delivery by surface to the country of destination cannot be ensured, the administration of the transit country shall get in touch, by telephone or telegraph, with the administration of origin of the mails to determine how the latter are to be reforwarded to their destination and how compensation for reforwarding is to be calculated and settled;

c the administration of the country of transit shall make out a new delivery bill (C 18, C 18bis or AV 7, as required) and redirect the mails as instructed by the administration of origin.

Reasons. — The text of this article is taken from paragraph 3 of article 205.

Section III (new)

Information to be supplied by administrations and by the International Bureau

Sole chapter

Reasons. — The creation of the new section III makes it possible to regard articles 218 and 219 as applying both to airmail correspondence (section I) and to surface airlifted mail (section II). In consequence, administrations providing an S.A.L. service may supply details for publication in the General List of Airmail Services (List AV 1).

Article 218

Information to be supplied by administrations

1 Each administration shall send to the International Bureau, on the forms sent to it by the latter, the necessary information concerning the operation of the airmail service. This information shall include, in particular, the following:

a as regards the internal service:
   i the districts and principal towns to which mails or airmail correspondence originating abroad are forwarded by internal air services;
   ii the rate per kilogramme of the air conveyance dues calculated in accordance with article 79, paragraph 3, of the Convention and its date of application;

b as regards the international service:
   i the decisions taken as regards the application of certain optional airmail provisions;
   ii the rates per kilogramme of the air conveyance dues, which it collects direct in accordance with article 82 of the Convention and their date of application;
   iii the rate per kilogramme of the air conveyance dues for airmails in transit between two airports in the same country, fixed in accordance with article 79, paragraph 4, of the Convention, and its date of application;
   iv the countries for which it makes up airmails;

v the offices transferring transit airmails from one line to another and the minimum time necessary for such transhipment;

vbis details on the S.A.L. service provided under article 84bis of the Convention;

vi the conveyance rates fixed for the onward transmission of airmail correspondence received à découvert in accordance with the system of average rates laid down in article 80, paragraph 1, of the Convention and their date of application;

vii the air surcharges or combined charges for the various categories of airmail correspondence and for the various countries, with an indication of the names of the countries for which unsurcharged mail is admitted;

viii where applicable, the special charges for redirection or return to origin fixed in accordance with articles 76, paragraph 3, and 77, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

2 Any amendment to the information mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be communicated to the International Bureau without delay, by the quickest means. Amendments concerning the information mentioned under sub-paragraphs a, ii, and b, vi, must reach the International Bureau within the time limit prescribed in article 81, of the Convention.

3 Administrations may agree to exchange direct any information about air services in which they are interested, particularly timetables and the latest times of arrival for airmail correspondence from abroad to catch various deliveries.

Reasons. — See the reasons for the new section III above. To avoid excessive changes at this stage, it is suggested that details on the S.A.L. service be subsumed under the "necessary information concerning the operation of the airmail service" mentioned in paragraph 1.

...

GREAT BRITAIN 4000.8

Resolution

Principle and method of calculating internal air conveyance dues

Congress,

Aware
of the study carried out by the Executive Council as a result of resolutions C 31 and C 39 passed at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress,

Noting
that the results of this study showed a majority of countries consulted to be in favour in principle of the abolition of the right to collect internal air conveyance dues,

Considering
that the arguments advanced in favour of resolutions C 31 and C 39 remain valid,

Taking account
of the fact that, in some administrations, the relative cost of air transport compared with surface transport has narrowed substantially over the years,

Instructs

the Executive Council to investigate this subject further to see whether the continuance of the right to collect internal air conveyance dues remains justified,

Further instructs

the Executive Council, if it decides that continuation is justified, to study again the methods of calculating internal air conveyance dues with the aim of introducing a system which will meet the reasonable costs incurred by the receiving administration and at the same time allow the sending administration the means of verifying the basis on which any dues are claimed.

Reasons. –
1 Terminal dues, which are meant to cover all costs incurred by a receiving administration, including internal transport, apply to both air and surface mail. No additional charge is made for the movement of surface mail, but a special charge is applied to airmail.
2 However, the gap between the costs of moving mail by surface and the cost of moving mail by air has narrowed considerably over the years in many countries, so much so that air has replaced surface in many cases as the standard means of moving mail within a country.
3 As the "weighted average distance" is based on all international mail arriving in a country, there is no incentive – indeed a positive cost disincentive – to make up mails for more than a limited number of points within the country of destination, choosing those nearest the country of origin. This can have a harmful effect on the quality of service given to airmail.
4 Administrations paying for internal air conveyance given in other countries have no means of checking that those costs have been correctly calculated. It should be a cardinal principle of any scheme that both sides should be able to agree what, if any, payments are due.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

MEXICO

4000.9

Amendment to proposal 4000.7

Regulations for surface airlifted mail

Section I (new)

Airmail correspondence

Article 69

Surcharged and unsurcharged airmail correspondence

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In principle, airmail correspondence shall be subject, in addition to the charges authorized by the Convention and various Agreements, to surcharges for air conveyance; the postal items mentioned in articles 16 and 17, including any surface mail airlifted in implementation of special agreements made between administrations on which a reduced surcharge different from the one normally applied to airmail correspondence may be paid, shall be liable to the same surcharges. All such correspondence shall be described as surcharged airmail correspondence.

Reasons. – It is considered that administrations applying the new "airmail maximization" system arising from the 1974 Lausanne Congress will be able to save the costs incurred by forwarding surface mail by air so that they reach their addressees more quickly at least cost. This greater flexibility would enable those same administrations to comply with their national tariff requirements as regards surcharges.

CHILE

4000.10

Amendment to proposal 4000.6

Resolution

Basic airmail conveyance rate

Congress,

Having taken note
of Congress – Doc 17 concerning the work done by the Executive Council on the basic airmail conveyance rate,

Noting
that the comparative studies carried out in connection with airfreight rates and operating revenues from airfreight have provided some very useful indicators,

Considering
that there are also previous data indicating the advisability of taking into consideration the relationship between the rates applicable to the transport of passengers and the payment for the air conveyance of mail,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
- to continue following up in a general way, in consultation with ICAO and IATA, the question of the basic airmail conveyance rate, bearing in mind the relationship between, on the one hand, the freight and passenger rates actually paid and, on the other, the remuneration of the air conveyance of mail;
- to submit to the next Congress, if appropriate, its recommendations concerning the adjustments to be made to the present basic rate, including any proposals for amending the Acts that may be necessary.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — Studies carried out by the postal administration of Chile using information contained in the ICAO document "International Airline Financial Statistics, 1982" — Ref: E 3/7.1, dated 28 March 1984, show that the rate per t-km for passengers is lower than that for mail. The ICAO study, based on the weighted average of 75 airlines, indicates that the passenger rate is 84.72 US cents per t-km. This rate encompasses passenger-related costs as well as those related to ticketing, sales and promotion which as a whole amount to 18.74 cents per t-km. If one deducts the above-mentioned costs from the passenger rate, the cost of passenger transport proper must be regarded as 65.98 cents per t-km.
The airmail conveyance rate is 1.74 g fr per t-km, which is equivalent to 68.57 cents, so that the cost of transporting mail would be 2.50 cents per t-km higher than that for passengers.
That difference may be even greater if one takes account of other elements which could not be included in the ICAO document and which have an effect on passenger costs but are irrelevant in the transport of mail, namely:
- the weight of seats
- the weight of carpets
- the weight of noise-reduction and insulating materials
- the weight of baggage carriers and film equipment
- the weight of kitchen equipment, meals, drinks, magazines and their associated costs
- the weight of sanitary and water installations
- the weight of life-rafts and life-jackets
- the weight of escape chutes
- the weight of crew to look after passengers plus their salaries and other related costs.

The difference is even more noticeable if one compares the rates for mail and for freight, namely:
- mail rate: 68.57 US cents per t-km
- freight rate: 32.15 US cents per t-km.

In conclusion, according to preliminary studies carried out by the administration of Chile, there is every reason for stating that the airmail conveyance rate should be linked to the rates charged for passengers; this would provide another perfectly valid standpoint from which the Union's decisions might later be taken.
As regards taking the freight rates actually paid into consideration for the airmail conveyance rate study, Chile supports this recommendation.

Supported by. — Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay.

CANADA

4000.11

Amendment to proposal 4000.3

Recommendation

Direct transhipment of airmails between different airlines

Congress,

Recalling
that in order to facilitate the development of direct transhipment of airmails between different airlines, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress abolished the obligation to obtain the prior agreement of the intermediate administration and laid down in paragraph 4 of article 74 of the Convention: "If the administration of the country of origin so wishes, its mails shall be transhipped directly, at the transit airport, between two different airlines, provided that the airlines concerned agree to make the transhipment and that the administration of the transit country is informed of it beforehand",

Recalling
that, for this purpose, Congress approved the "practical application formula for the direct transhipment of airmails by the airlines" agreed between the EC and IATA,

Noting
that these provisions are fairly frequently lost sight of and that, in particular, because they are not clearly informed by the dispatching administrations of their intentions, the administrations of the intermediate countries do not always know whether they should intervene in respect of the mails in transit, and this causes delays in forwarding and disputes with the airline representatives, as well as difficulties in the event of subsequent inquiries,

Noting further
that the absence from the "practical application formula" of provisions governing the handling of airmails normally intended for direct transhipment, but from which the AV 7 delivery bill is found to be missing, gives rise to costly inquiries and delays the settlement of accounts where the airmails are not handed over to the postal administration at the airport of transhipment but are forwarded by an airline by the first appropriate flight to destination,

Instructs

the International Bureau:
- to complete the study approved by the Executive Council in 1984 regarding the creation of a replacement AV 7 delivery bill by finalizing the form in consultation with IATA, taking account of comments received from Executive Council member countries in reply to International Bureau circular letter 3410.14(C)1400 of 18 April 1984, and drawing up guidelines for its use;
- to submit the suggested replacement form and draft guidelines to the Executive Council at its first meeting;
- to circulate the form and guidelines to postal administrations once they have been approved by the Executive Council and incorporate the guidelines in the "practical application formula" to be published in the Annotated Acts of the Hamburg Congress,

Requests

administrations:
- (no change);
- (no change);
- to recognize, for accounting purposes, the "replacement delivery bill" immediately the format has been approved by the EC.

Reasons. –

i When an airmail or part of an airmail intended for direct transhipment arrives at an airport without the AV 7 delivery bill, the airlines often undertake to reforward that mail. Subsequently, however, they may have difficulty in obtaining reimbursement from the administration of origin because of the absence of a supporting postal document. The solution accepted by the IATA-UPU Contact Committee consists in introducing a standard replacement form which airlines could complete in such cases and which would be recognized by postal administrations. It would not be a matter of creating a new UPU form, but of agreeing on a format which should contain the information appearing on the AV 8 label as well as details of the new routeing of the mails.

ii Since the final stage of the study has coincided with Congress, it is appropriate for the latter to affirm its desire for the completion of the study without delay, so that the replacement form may be recognized for use by the airlines as soon as possible.

iii Apart from the benefits derived from solving the problems described above, others which would accrue are:
- increased use of direct transhipment, thereby reducing handling and administrative costs to postal administrations;
- reduction in the number of verification notes, further reducing paperwork for postal administrations;
- prompt and accurate notification of irregularities, enabling postal administrations to avoid problem routeings and to improve service.

CONVENTION (AIRMAIL)

Article 68

Aerogrammes

...

3 The front of the aerogramme shall be reserved for the address, the prepayment and service notes or labels. It shall bear the printed indication "Aerogramme" and may also bear an equivalent indication in the language of the country of origin. An aerogramme shall not contain any enclosure. It may be registered if the regulations of the country of origin so permit.

...

CANADA 4068.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The front of the aerogramme shall be reserved for the address, the prepayment and service notes or labels. It shall bear the printed indication "Aerogramme" or the equivalent /.../ in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination. An aerogramme shall not contain any enclosure. It may be registered if the regulations of the country of origin so permit.

Reasons. – See proposal 2028.1.

Article 72

Methods of denoting prepayment

Apart from the methods laid down in article 28, the prepayment of surcharged airmail correspondence may be denoted by an indication that full postage has been prepaid, for example: *"Taxe perçue"* ("Amount collected"). This indication shall appear in the top right-hand part of the address side and be authenticated by a date-stamp impression of the office of origin.

CANADA 4072.1

Amend as follows:

Apart from the methods laid down in article 28, the prepayment of surcharged airmail correspondence may be denoted by an indication that full postage has been prepaid, for example: "Taxe perçue" ("Amount collected") or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination. This indication shall appear in the top right-hand part of the address side and be authenticated by a date-stamp impression of the office of origin.

Reasons. — See proposal 2028.1.

Article 74

Routeing of airmail correspondence and airmails in transit

...

3 Closed airmails shall be forwarded by the flight requested by the administration of the country of origin, provided that it is used by the administration of the country of transit for the transmission of its own mails. If that is not the case or if there is insufficient time for the transhipment, the administration of the country of origin shall be so informed.

...

INDIA 4074.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Closed airmails shall be forwarded by the flight requested by the administration of the country of origin /.../. If there is insufficient time for the transhipment, the administration of the country of origin shall be so informed.

Reasons. — The amendment is needed because, under current procedure, the administration of the country of origin which ultimately has to bear the cost of air conveyance has no control over the airline used at a transit point. It is possible that the transit administration may be able to procure a special rate from the airline, especially if it is the national airline. This concession will not apply in the case of the administration of origin, which may be able to get a preferential rate from another airline flying the same sector but which will not be able to use it in view of the wording of paragraph 3 as it now stands. With several postal administrations running into budgetary deficits, efforts are being made to cut back operational costs. Under the present airline market conditions it is possible for administrations to secure preferential conveyance rates. These administrations should therefore have the option of using the airlines of their choice, provided this does not cause operational problems for the administration of transit.

Article 75

Priority treatment of airmails

Administrations shall take all necessary steps to:

a ensure the best conditions for the receipt and onward transmission of airmails at airports in their country;

b speed up the operations relating to the customs control of airmail correspondence addressed to their countries;

c keep to a strict minimum the time required for forwarding airmails posted in their country to the countries of destination and for having airmails arriving from abroad delivered to the addressees.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 4075.1

Supplement this article as follows:

Administrations shall take all necessary steps to:

a ensure the best conditions for the receipt and onward transmission of airmails at airports in their countries;

abis ensure that agreements concluded with the carriers concerning the priority due to airmails are respected;

(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — At the same time as instructing the Executive Council to re-examine with IATA the 1948 agreement concerning the priority accorded to airmails by the airlines, 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 34 asked the Council to study the advisability of including the principle of this priority in the Acts of the UPU.
When the Executive Council discussed the question in 1980, the view was advanced that provisions binding on other organizations and with no real legal validity could not be inserted into the Acts of the UPU. It was noted, on the other hand, that whether or not the IATA-UPU Agreement was applicable administrations concluded agreements concerning priority at the national level. The inclusion of a provision would therefore strengthen the administrations' position with the carriers and speed up the handling of mail. Having reconsidered the problem in 1981, the Executive Council felt that it would be useful to supplement article 75 along these lines.

Article 76

Redirection of airmail correspondence

1 In principle, all airmail correspondence addressed to an addressee who has changed his address shall be redirected to its new destination by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence. For this purpose, article 34, paragraphs 1 to 3, shall be applicable by analogy.

2 At the express request of the addressee and if that person undertakes to pay the air surcharges or combined charges on the new air route, or indeed if these surcharges or combined charges are paid at the redirecting office by a third person, the items in question may be reforwarded by air; in the first case the air surcharge or the combined charge shall be collected, in principle, at the time of delivery of the item and retained by the delivering administration.

3 Administrations which apply combined charges may fix special fees, which must not exceed the combined charges, for the redirection by air under the conditions laid down in paragraph 2.

4 Correspondence sent by surface on its first transmission may be reforwarded abroad by air, under the conditions laid down in paragraph 2. Redirection by air of such articles within the country of destination shall be governed by the internal regulations of that country.

5 The Special C 6 envelopes and bags, used for collective redirection, shall be forwarded to the new destination by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence, unless the surcharges, the combined charges or the special fees provided for in paragraph 3 are paid in advance to the redirecting office, or the addressee undertakes to pay the charges on the new air route in accordance with paragraph 2.

SWEDEN

4076.1/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

1 /.../. All airmail letters and airmail postcards addressed to an addressee who has changed his address shall be redirected to their new destination by the quickest route (air or surface). All other airmail correspondence shall be redirected by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence. For this purpose, article 34, paragraphs 1 to 3, shall be applicable by analogy.

2 Items other than letters and postcards may be reforwarded by air at the express request of the addressee and if that person undertakes to pay the air surcharges or combined charges on the new air route, or indeed if these surcharges or combined charges are paid at the redirecting office by a third person; in the first case the air surcharge or the combined charge shall be collected, in principle, at the time of delivery of the item and retained by the delivering administration.

3 Administrations which apply combined charges may fix special fees, which must not exceed the combined charges, for redirection by air under the conditions laid down in paragraph 2.

4 Correspondence sent by surface on its first transmission may be reforwarded abroad by air, under the conditions laid down in paragraph 2. Redirection by air of such articles within the country of destination shall be governed by the internal regulations of that country.

5 The special C 6 envelopes and bags, used for collective redirection of airmail letters and airmail postcards, including those dealt with in paragraph 4, shall be forwarded to the new destination by the quickest route (air or surface). Those containing other correspondence shall be forwarded by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence, unless the surcharges, the combined charges or the special fees provided for in paragraph 3 are paid in advance to the redirecting office, or the addressee undertakes to pay the charges on the new air route in accordance with paragraph 2.

Reasons. — The principle that all correspondence, even that sent on its first transmission by air, shall be redirected by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence dates from a time when air conveyance was an exceptional means of forwarding. This is no longer the case today, as conveyance by the quickest route is the normal method of forwarding correspondence, or at least letters and postcards.

Nowadays, customers posting letters or postcards expect them to be forwarded to the addressee by the quickest route, and cannot understand why, in the case of redirection, the Post changes the forwarding method en route, and thus delays the dispatch of the item. Over great distances and with the growing shortage of sea links, these delays may be as long as several months. The increasingly frequent complaints lodged on these grounds should be considered as justified.
The aim of the amendments suggested in this proposal is to establish that:
- letters and postcards must always be redirected by the quickest route (air or surface);
- other correspondence may also be redirected by air (no change);
- a supplementary charge for the new route must be paid either at the time of delivery (charge to be collected) or before redirection (in accordance with one of the methods given in paragraph 2);
- administrations which consider it necessary in order to improve the Post's image may waive this supplementary charge, it being understood that the air conveyance dues are still payable by them.

Supported by. — Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Norway, Turkey.

Article 77

Return to origin of airmail correspondence

1 Undeliverable airmail correspondence shall be returned to origin by means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence.

2 For the return to origin by air of correspondence at the request of the sender, article 76, paragraphs 2 to 5, shall be applicable by analogy.

SWEDEN 4077.1

Amend as follows:

1 Undeliverable airmail letters and airmail postcards for return to origin shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface). Other undeliverable airmail correspondence shall be returned to origin by means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence.

2 For the return to origin by air of correspondence in accordance with paragraph 1 or at the request of the sender, article 76, paragraphs 2 to 5, shall be applicable by analogy.

Reasons. — In principle, the same as those put forward in support of proposal 4076.1.
Customers no longer understand why their urgent items are returned to them only after a long delay owing to the very slow return route taken. In most cases they would appreciate being informed as quickly as possible that their items have not reached their destination. This would enable them to lose no time in seeking other ways of contacting the addressee and so avoid a break in their personal or business relations.

Supported by. — Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Norway, Turkey.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4077.2

Amend as follows:

1 Except as provided in paragraph 2bis, undeliverable airmail correspondence shall be returned to origin by means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence.

2 (No change.)

2bis In those instances in which the transport service normally used for unsurcharged correspondence has been suspended, undeliverable airmail correspondence shall be returned to origin by air.

Reasons. — Undeliverable airmail correspondence is occasionally on hand for return to an origin administration to which surface transportation service has been suspended. The suspension of surface service often occurs for reasons outside the control of postal administrations. Rather than unduly delay the return of these undeliverable airmail items, this proposal requires the returning administration to return these items by air.

Article 79

Basic rates and calculation of air conveyance dues relating to closed mails

...

6 The prices for international and internal air conveyance, obtained by multiplying the effective basic rate by the distance, which are used in calculating the dues mentioned in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, shall be rounded up or down to the nearest 10 gold centimes according to whether or not the number made up by the figure of hundredths and that of thousandths exceeds 50.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

4079.1

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The prices for international and internal air conveyance, obtained by multiplying the effective basic rate by the distance, which are used in calculating the dues mentioned in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, shall be rounded up /.../ to the nearest 10 gold centimes when the number made up by the figure of hundredths and that of thousandths is equal to or greater than 50; they shall be rounded down to the nearest 10 gold centimes in other cases.

Reasons. — According to the current "5/4" practice of rounding off figures (in business), the numbers with a 5 after the decimal point are already rounded up to the nearest unit, whereas those with a figure smaller than 5 are rounded down. All data-processing equipment and calculators have been adapted to this procedure of rounding off numbers. (Paragraph 5 of the foreword to the List of Airmail Distances should be amended likewise.)

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 80

Calculation of and accounting for air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert

1 Air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert shall be calculated, in principle, as indicated in article 79, paragraph 2, but according to the net weight of such correspondence. They shall be fixed on the basis of not more than 10 average rates, each relating to a group of countries of destination and fixed according to the weight of mail offloaded at different destinations within the group. The sum of these dues which may not exceed the amounts which have to be paid for conveyance, shall be increased by 5 percent.

2 Accounting for air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert shall take place, in principle, on the basis of the data of statistical returns compiled once a year over a period of 14 days.

3 Accounting shall take place on the basis of actual weight in the case of misrouted correspondence or correspondence posted on board ship or sent at irregular intervals or in too varying amounts. However, this accounting shall be done only if the intermediate administration asks to be paid for the conveyance of this correspondence.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 4080.1

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

2 Accounting for air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert shall take place, in principle, on the basis of the data of statistical returns compiled once a year over a period of 14 days. This period shall be extended to 28 days for mails which are made up less than five times per week or which use the services of the same intermediary country less than five times per week.

Reasons. — At present, there are some cases in which the intermediary administrations receive dispatches with airmail correspondence in transit à découvert only two or three times per week. Consequently, the current statistical periods do not provide sufficiently representative results. To compensate for this deficiency, it is proposed that the statistical periods for such cases be extended to 28 days.

NIGERIA 4080.2

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Amend as follows:

2 Accounting for air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert shall take place /.../ on the basis of /.../ actual weight.

3 Accounting shall also take place on the basis of actual weight ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — Experience has shown that an accurate picture of mail traffic is difficult to obtain during the statistical period because some administrations delay their dispatches during the period, either intentionally or otherwise, thereby defeating the purpose of the count.

Article 82

Payment of air conveyance dues

1 Air conveyance dues shall be payable, apart from the exceptions provided for in paragraph 2, to the administration of the country which the air service used comes under.

2 Notwithstanding paragraph 1:

a the conveyance dues may be paid to the administration of the country in which the airport is situated at which the airmails were taken over by the air carrier, subject to an agreement between this administration and that of the country which the air service concerned comes under;

b the administration which hands over airmails to an air carrier may settle direct with that carrier, for the conveyance dues for all or part of the distance flown, subject to the agreement of the administration of the countries which the air services used come under.

3 Conveyance dues for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert shall be paid to the administration which reforwards it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 4082.1

Amend as follows:

1 Air conveyance dues shall be payable, apart from the exceptions provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3bis, to the administration of the country which the air service used comes under.

2 and 3 (No change.)

3bis Unless other arrangements have been made, conveyance dues for airmail correspondence directly transshipped between two different airlines in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 74, shall be settled by the administration of origin either directly with the first carrier which shall then be responsible for paying the subsequent carrier, or directly with each carrier involved in the transhipment.

Reasons. — This proposal provides for direct settlements between administrations of origin and air carriers involved in direct transhipment. In replies to a questionnaire sent in August 1976 concerning routeing and transhipment of airmail dispatches, several administrations pointed out that an extra copy of form AV 7 sent to the intermediate administration really served no purpose as they took no part in the actual transhipment of the mail. Under the system adopted in 1979, the administration of the transit country no longer authorizes the transhipment of mails and no longer receives a copy of the AV 7. Since the transit administration no longer exercises any discretion or plays any role in cases of direct transhipment, it should not be involved in the settlement of accounts for such cases unless it has specifically agreed to this with the administration of origin.

Article 83

Air conveyance dues for diverted or missent mails or bags

1 The administration of origin of a mail which has gone off its route in course of conveyance shall pay the conveyance dues for the mail as far as the airport of offloading initially provided for on the AV 7 delivery bill.

2 It shall also settle the reforwarding dues relating to the sectors actually covered subsequently by the mail in order to reach its place of destination.

3 The supplementary dues relating to the sectors subsequently covered by the diverted mail shall be reimbursed as follows:

a by the administration whose services have committed the error in the case of misrouteing;

b by the administration which has collected the conveyance dues paid to the airline when the latter has offloaded in a place other than that shown on the AV 7 delivery bill.

4 Paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be applicable by analogy when part only of a mail is offloaded at an airport other than that indicated on the AV 7 delivery bill.

5 The administration of origin of a mail or bag missent owing to a labelling error shall pay the conveyance dues relating to the whole distance flown in accordance with article 78, paragraph 1, a.

GERMANY, FED REP OF — 4083.1

Paragraphs 1 to 3. Amend as follows:

1 The administration of origin of a mail which has gone off its route in course of conveyance shall pay the conveyance dues for the mail /.../ relating to the sectors actually covered.

2 It shall /.../ settle the conveyance /.../ dues as far as the airport of off-loading initially provided for on the delivery bill only when the actual forwarding route is not known or when the dues for the sectors actually covered have not yet been claimed.

3 The supplementary dues relating to the sectors /.../ actually covered by the diverted mail shall be reimbursed as follows:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — This provision should be brought into line with the practice that has long been followed, according to which paragraph 1 is not applied when the actual route of a dispatch or bag is known. The supplementary dues are not paid to the administration whose services committed the forwarding error since experience has shown that the recovery of these dues very often gives rise to problems.
Payment of the dues resulting from the sectors actually covered should be the standard practice; consequently, the corresponding provision should appear at the beginning of article 83.
Since, in determining the actual dues, the route initially provided for is, in practice, compared with that actually followed and not with the route "subsequently" covered, paragraph 3 should be amended accordingly.

Supported by. — Austria, Denmark, France, Turkey.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

4083.2

Amendment to proposal 4083.1

Paragraphs 1 to 3. Amend as follows:

1 The administration of origin of a mail which has gone off its route in course of conveyance shall pay the conveyance dues for the mail relating to the sectors actually covered.

2 It shall settle the conveyance dues as far as the airport of offloading initially provided for on the delivery bill /.../ when the actual forwarding route is not known, /.../ when the dues for the sectors actually covered have not yet been claimed or when the diversion is caused by the airline which effected the conveyance.

3 The supplementary dues relating to the sectors actually covered by the diverted mail shall be reimbursed as follows:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The method of settlement proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany in paragraph 1 – viz, payment of the conveyance dues relating to the sectors actually covered – obliges the administration of origin to settle these dues and then to recover the supplementary dues incurred by the diversion; this gives rise to pointless exchanges of accounts. For this reason, we propose adding, in paragraph 2, a third exception to the rule laid down in paragraph 1.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (AIRMAIL)

Article 195

Marking of surcharged airmail correspondence

At the time of dispatch, surcharged airmail correspondence shall bear either a special blue label or a stamp impression of the same colour bearing the words *"Par avion"* (By airmail), or if need be these two words in handwritten or typewritten capital letters, with an optional translation in the language of the country of origin. This *"Par avion"* label, impression or indication shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

CANADA **4595.1**

Amend as follows:

At the time of dispatch, surcharged airmail correspondence shall bear either a special blue label or a stamp impression of the same colour bearing the words "Par avion" (By airmail), or if need be these two words in handwritten or typewritten capital letters, or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination. This "Par avion" label, impression or indication shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given.

Reasons. — See proposal 2028.1.

Article 196

Deletion of the indications *"Par avion"* (By airmail) and *"Aérogramme"*

1 The words *"Par avion"* (By airmail) and any note relating to air conveyance shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines when unpaid or underpaid surcharged airmail correspondence is forwarded or surcharged airmail correspondence is redirected or returned to origin by means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence; in the first case, the reasons shall be briefly given.

2 If airmail correspondence posted as an aerogramme is forwarded by air but does not comply with the conditions laid down in article 68, paragraphs 1 to 4, of the Convention, the word *"Aérogramme"* shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines. If the item is sent by surface in accordance with article 68, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the word *"Aérogramme"* and, by analogy with paragraph 1, the words *"Par avion"* (By airmail) and any note relating to air conveyance shall be struck through in the same way. The reason for this deletion shall be given briefly.

CANADA 4596.1

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 The words "Par avion" (By airmail), or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination and any note relating to air conveyance shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines when unpaid or underpaid surcharged airmail correspondence is forwarded or surcharged airmail correspondence is redirected or returned to origin by means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence; in the first case, the reasons shall be briefly given.

2 If airmail correspondence posted as an aerogramme is forwarded by air but does not comply with the conditions laid down in article 68, paragraphs 1 to 4, of the Convention, the word "Aérogramme" or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin and of destination shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines. If the item is sent by surface in accordance with article 68, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the word "Aérogramme" and, by analogy with paragraph 1, the words "Par avion" (By airmail) or the equivalent in a language known in the countries of origin or of destination and any note relating to air conveyance shall be struck through in the same way. The reason for this deletion shall be given briefly.

Reasons. — See proposal 2028.1.

SWEDEN 4596.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The words "Par avion" (By airmail) and any note relating to air conveyance shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines when unpaid or underpaid surcharged airmail correspondence is forwarded or surcharged airmail correspondence other than letters or postcards is redirected or returned to origin by means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence; ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 4076.1 and 4077.1.

Article 197

Make-up of airmails

1 Airmails shall consist of airmail correspondence arranged and bundled according to categories (LC, AO) and distinguished by the corresponding labels in the form of the annexed AV 10 specimens. These mails shall be made up with bags either entirely blue or with wide blue bands and bear the indications referred to in article 155, paragraph 4. For airmail correspondence in small numbers, envelopes in the form of the annexed specimen AV 9, made either of strong blue paper, plastic or other material and bearing a blue label, may be used.

2 VD 3 letter bills and dispatch lists which accompany airmails shall bear at the head a *"Par avion"* (By airmail) label or the stamp impression referred to in article 195.

3 The layout and text of airmail bag labels shall be in the form of the annexed AV 8 specimens. The labels themselves, or the optional tabs provided for in article 162, paragraph 3, shall be in the colours prescribed in article 162, paragraph 1, a to d.

4 Unless the administrations concerned object, mails may be included in another mail.

5 Late postings at airport post offices of airmail correspondence in small numbers shall be sent, by aircraft about to leave, in AV 9 envelopes to the exchange offices of destination.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 4597.1

Supplement the title as follows and add the following new paragraph 1bis:

Make-up of airmails and of surface airlifted mails

...

1bis For making up surface airlifted mails, surface bags or bags of the same colour shall be used.

Reasons. — As part of the work on maximization provided for by resolution C 73 and decisions C 69, C 75 and C 97 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, the joint IATA-UPU bodies were asked to carry out a study of the operational aspects of surface airlifted mail, in particular the advisability of supplementing the existing regulations concerning the receipt of this mail in the transit and destination countries. The recommendations of the joint bodies, based on the results of a consultation of administrations in July 1982, have been given definite shape in the present proposal and in proposals 4597.2, 4908.1, 5520.3 and 5924.91 which were approved by the EC at its 1983 session.
In the present case, it appeared useful to prescribe the use of surface bags for making up surface airlifted mails to distinguish this mail from airmail and to ensure that it is handled appropriately. The words "or bags of the same colour" cover the possibility of using lightweight bags with the same appearance as surface bags.

Note by the International Bureau. — If the EC approves, at its 1984 session, the idea of incorporating minimum regulations in the Acts for use as the basis for bilateral agreements on the airlifting of surface mail, the present proposal and proposal 4597.2 will be taken up into a separate article covering the make-up of surface airlifted mails.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 4597.2

Supplement paragraph 3 as follows and add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3 The layout and text of airmail bag labels shall be in the form of the annexed AV 8 specimens. For surface airlifted mailbags, labels in the form of annexed AV 8bis specimens shall be used. Administrations may, however, use AV 8 labels adding in bold characters the words "S.A.L. Surface par avion" (S.A.L. Surface airlifted mail).

3bis The AV 8 and AV 8bis labels themselves, or the optional tabs provided for in article 162, paragraph 3, shall be in the colours prescribed in article 162, paragraph 1, a to d.

Reasons. — Proposal arising from the maximization study carried out by the Joint IATA-UPU bodies (see reasons for proposal 4597.1).
In decisions C 69 and C 75, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the EC to study, in cooperation with IATA, India's proposal for creating new C 28 and CP 23 bag labels to distinguish surface airlifted mail from airmail.
The inquiry carried out at the request of the Joint IATA-UPU WP in July 1982 revealed that several administrations had already devised special labels, most of which included the letters "S.A.L.", the abbreviation of the English words "Surface airlifted". Some labels also had coloured borders striped blue/green. On the whole, the administrations taking part in the consultation favoured the creation of new model labels; others, however, suggested allowing low-traffic countries to use a special impression.
In view of the necessity of giving the weight of the mail and the instructions concerning the airports (of transshipment and offloading), the Joint WP considered it necessary to model the new labels with the words "S.A.L. surface par avion" on the AV 8 and CP 24 forms. It therefore proposed to the EC two model AV 8bis and AV 24bis labels, with and without a distinctive border.
For reasons of economy, the EC came out in favour of the simpler models, subject to mentioning in the Annotated Acts of the Hamburg Congress the possibility of using labels with distinctive borders. See proposals 4908.1 and 5924.91.

International Bureau note. — If the EC approves, at its 1984 session, the idea of introducing into the Acts minimum regulations designed to serve as the basis for bilateral agreements on surface airlifted mail, this proposal and proposal 4597.1 will be placed in a separate article on the make-up of surface airlifted mail.

CANADA

4597.3

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Airmails shall consist of airmail correspondence arranged and bundled according to categories (LC, AO) and distinguished by the corresponding labels in the form of the annexed AV 10 specimens. Where appropriate, the provisions of article 155, paragraph 1, shall apply by analogy. These mails shall be made up with bags either entirely blue or with wide blue bands and bear the indications referred to in article 155, paragraph 4. For airmail correspondence in small numbers, envelopes in the form of the annexed specimen AV 9, made either of strong blue paper, plastic or other material and bearing a blue label, may be used.

Reasons. — Article 155, paragraph 1, contains fuller provisions regarding the bundling of mails. This proposal is simply designed to ensure that postal administrations do not lose sight of the fact that those provisions apply by analogy to the bundling of airmails, where appropriate, in addition to that of surface mails.

BELGIUM, GERMANY, FED REP OF, NETHERLANDS — 4597.4

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Airmails shall consist of airmail correspondence arranged and bundled according to categories (LC, AO). If the administration of destination agrees, LC and AO items may be combined in the same bundle; however, standardized and non-standardized items shall be bundled separately. The bundles shall be distinguished by the corresponding labels in the form of the annexed AV 10 specimens. These mails shall be made up ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — According to the provisions referred to in article 79, paragraph 1, of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Convention, the rates applicable to the air conveyance of all categories of items (LC, AO and CP) were fixed at a maximum unit rate of 1.74 gold francs. As a result, there is no longer any need to separate items into categories for fixing the amount payable to the airlines. However, in order to facilitate the handling of items leaving the administration of origin, it should be possible to dispatch LC and AO items together; but this can only be done provided that the administration of destination is willing and able to accept the mail in this form.

Supported by. — Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — 4597.5

Amend as follows:

1 Airmails shall consist of airmail correspondence arranged and bundled according to categories (LC, AO) and distinguished by the corresponding labels in the form of the annexed AV 10 specimens. These mails shall be made up with bags either entirely blue or with wide blue bands, trays or other intra-container modules and bear the indications referred to in article 155, paragraph 4. For airmail correspondence in small numbers, envelopes in the form of the annexed specimen AV 9, made either of strong blue paper, plastic or other material and bearing a blue label, may be used.

2 (No change.)

3 The layout and text of airmail receptacle labels shall be in the form of the annexed AV 8 specimens. The labels themselves, or the optional tabs provided for in article 162, paragraph 3, shall be in the colours prescribed in article 162, paragraph 1, a to d.

4 and 5 (No change.)

Reasons. — This proposal provides for the use of trays and other containers as acceptable receptacles for the exchange of airmail. Consequence of the United States proposal to amend article 155.

Article 198

Establishing and verifying the weight of airmails

1 The serial number of the mail and the gross weight of each bag, envelope or packet forming part of the mail shall be shown on the AV 8 label or with the external address. If a *"sac collecteur"* is used, its weight shall not be taken into account.

2 The weight of each bag of airmail shall be rounded up or down to the nearest hectogramme according to whether or not the fraction of the hectogramme exceeds 50 g; weights of 50 g or less shall be shown as "0".

...

CANADA 4598.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The serial number of the mail, the number and the gross weight of each bag, envelope or packet forming part of the mail shall be shown on the AV 8 label or with the external address. If a "sac collecteur" is used, its weight shall not be taken into account.

Reasons. — The addition of the bag number on the AV 8 bag label is designed to provide improved operational control of airmail bags making up dispatches exchanged between offices of origin and offices of destination.
The main benefits would be:
- more rapid verification. Receiving offices would be able to determine whether an incoming dispatch is complete or not simply by checking the bag labels;
- the numbers of any missing bags would be known, making it possible to find the relevant data on the AV 7 immediately.

This is particularly significant when the office of destination is not the same as the airport of offloading. Examples relating to Canada are dispatches from Paris to Vancouver via Montreal and those from Dublin to Montreal via New York.
The adoption of this proposal would mean that, in addition to the serial number of the mail and the gross weight, dispatching exchange offices would identify each bag (envelope or packet) in a given dispatch with consecutive numbers (eg 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). This technique is used routinely in our domestic service and is invaluable for operational control of mail in transit.
Our administration has found that the slightly longer time taken to put this additional data on each bag label is minimal when compared to the time saved and the increased accuracy during verification of incoming dispatches.

GERMANY, FED REP OF 4598.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The weight of each bag of airmail shall be rounded up /.../ to the nearest hectogramme when the fraction of the hectogramme is equal to or greater than 50 g and down to the nearest hectogramme in other cases; weights ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — See proposal 4079.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 200

AV 7 and C 18bis delivery bills

1 Mails to be handed over at the airport, except those subject to the special agreement with the receiving administration provided for in article 69, paragraph 3, of the Convention, shall be accompanied by five copies of a white delivery bill in the form of annexed specimen AV 7 for each stop.

2 These five copies of the AV 7 delivery bill shall be distributed in the following way:

a one copy, signed as a receipt for the mails by the airline or the authority responsible for the ground services, shall be retained by the dispatching office;

b two copies shall be retained at the airport of loading by the airline carrying the mails;

c two copies shall be inserted in an envelope made of light-blue paper, in the form of the annexed specimen AV 6, for conveyance in the aircraft's flight portfolio or other special pouch in which the flight documents are kept.

Upon arrival at the airport of offloading of the mails, these two copies shall be used as follows:

- the first, duly signed as a receipt for the mails, shall be kept by the airline which has carried the mails;
- the second shall accompany the mails to the post office to which the AV 7 delivery bill is addressed.

3 Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to the preparation and distribution of the C 18bis delivery bill referred to in article 164, paragraph 6.

4 When airmails are sent by surface to an intermediate administration for reforwarding by air, they shall be accompanied by an AV 7 delivery bill for the intermediate office.

GERMANY, FED REP OF — 4600.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 When airmails are sent by surface to an intermediate administration for reforwarding by air or to the administration of destination, they shall be accompanied by an AV 7 delivery bill /.../.

Reasons. — The amendment according to which the administration of destination shall also receive an AV 7 delivery bill when the airmails are sent by surface is proposed in order to provide the administration of destination with weight data for airmail terminal traffic accounting.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — 4600.2

Amend as follows:

1 and 2 (No change.)

2bis AV 7 delivery bills which have been transmitted electronically by the air carrier may be accepted at the receiving exchange office if the two copies identified in paragraph 2, c, are not immediately available. In this case, two copies of the AV 7 bill must be signed by the air carrier representative at the destination airport prior to

submission to the receiving administration. One copy of the AV 7 shall be signed by the receiving administration as a receipt for the mails and shall be kept by the air carrier. The second copy of the AV 7 shall accompany the mails to the post office to which the AV 7 delivery bill is addressed.

3 Paragraphs 1, 2 and 2bis shall also apply to the preparation and distribution of the C 18bis delivery bill referred to in article 164, paragraph 6.

4 (No change.)

Reasons. — In the conveyance of freight, many airlines electronically transmit the freight bills and manifests to the destination airport to facilitate the documentation process and provide advance notifications of the shipment. Considering the problems faced by many administrations in receiving dispatches without AV 7 delivery bills, this proposal would provide a basis for the use of this process in the exchange of mail. See also proposal 4602.1.

Article 201

Preparation and checking of AV 7 delivery bills

1 The serial number of the mail, the weight, of each bag, envelope or packet and all other necessary particulars appearing on the AV 8 label or with the external address shall be copied on the AV 7 delivery bill. Bags bearing a red label shall be indicated on the AV 7 delivery bill by an "R" in the *"Observations"* column. Nevertheless, in exchanges between administrations which have so agreed, the number and total weight of the bags may be given instead of the weight of each bag, envelope or packet. In this case, the number and weight of bags bearing red labels shall be shown separately from the number and weight of other bags, an "R" being marked in the *"Observations"* column of the AV 7 delivery bill to show that the bags in question bear red labels.

2 The following shall also be entered on the AV 7 delivery bill:

a mails included in a *"sac collecteur"*, entered individually with an indication that they are so included;

b mails in AV 9 envelopes, made up in accordance with article 197, paragraphs 1 and 5.

...

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GERMAN DEM REP, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

4601.1

Add a new paragraph 1bis after paragraph 1:

1bis M bags conveyed by air in accordance with article 161 shall be entered separately by number and weight on the AV 7 bill.

Reasons. — The separate entry of M bags on the AV 7 bill will make it possible to accurately separate the LC/AO bags from the M bags and, consequently, to unequivocally calculate the terminal dues to be paid on the basis of different rates in accordance with article 62, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 4601.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The serial number of the mail, the weight of each bag, tray, intra-container module, envelope or packet and all other necessary particulars appearing on the AV 8 label or with the external address shall be copied on the AV 7 delivery bill. Bags or intra-container modules bearing a red label shall be indicated on the AV 7 delivery bill by an "R" in the "Observations" column. Receptacles other than bags shall be recorded in the appropriate column for bags and their type shall be listed in the "Observations" column. Nevertheless, in exchanges between administrations which have so agreed, the number and total weight of the receptacles may be given instead of the weight of each receptacle. In this case, the number and weight of the receptacles bearing red labels shall be shown separately from the number and weight of other receptacles, an "R" being marked in the "Observations" column of the AV 7 delivery bill to show that the receptacles in question bear red labels.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 2555.1 and 4597.5.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 4601.3

Amend as follows:

1 The serial number of the mail, /.../ the total number and total weight of the bags entered in bulk and origin/destination pair and all other necessary particulars appearing on the AV 8 label or with the external address shall be copied on the AV 7 delivery bill. /.../ Dispatching administrations may elect to individually document each bag, should they wish to do so. The number and weight of bags bearing red labels shall be shown separately from the number and weight of other bags with an "R" being marked in the "Observations" column of the AV 7 delivery bill to show that the bags in question bear red labels.

1bis If the receiving administration finds that more than 10 percent of the dispatches from a particular origin do not reflect the information recorded on the AV 7 delivery bills, including those cases when the AV 7 bill is missing, it may require the dispatching administration to individually list each bag and corresponding weight on all future AV 7 bills.

Reasons. – The preparation of the AV 7 delivery bill using the current procedures is a time-consuming practice, especially when the mails being documented represent a large number of bags. In view of the fact that surface mail is routinely bulk listed on the C 18 delivery bill and this method functions successfully, this proposal extends the same procedure to airmail. If a dispatching administration could not guarantee a 90 percent accuracy in the preparation of the AV 7, it could then be required by the receiving administration to descriptively list the bags on the AV 7. This proposal reflects the fact that, in responding to the questionnaire for CCPS study 509/531, a majority of the countries favoured bulk listing of airmails.

BELGIUM

4601.4

Amendment to proposal 4601.3

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The serial number of the mail, the total number and total weight of the bags entered in bulk and origin/destination pair and all other necessary particulars appearing on the AV 8 label or with the external address shall be copied on the AV 7 delivery bill. Dispatching administrations may elect to individually enter each bag, should they wish to do so. The number and weight of bags ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — It is proposed to replace the words "individually document" by the more appropriate expression "individually enter".

Article 202

Missing AV 7 delivery bill

1 When a mail reaches the airport of destination — or an intermediary airport responsible for forwarding it with another carrier — without an AV 7 delivery bill, the administration, under whose jurisdiction this airport is, shall automatically prepare one, duly countersigned by the carrier from whom the mail is received, and shall report this fact by C 14 verification note together with two copies of the AV 7 thus prepared to the office responsible for loading this mail and request the return of one copy duly authenticated.

2 If, however, the airport of loading cannot be determined, the verification note shall be sent straight to the office of dispatch of the mail for it to forward the note to the office through which the mail transited.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4602.1

Add the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis The exchange office at the airport of destination — or an intermediary airport responsible for forwarding it with another carrier — may accept, without preparation of a C 14 verification note, an AV 7 delivery bill provided by the original carrier which has been electronically transmitted from its office at the airport of dispatch, and signed by its representative at the airport where the mail is unloaded.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4600.2.

Article 208

Sending of airmail correspondence in transit à découvert

An administration which dispatches to another administration, in an airmail or a surface mail, airmail correspondence in transit à découvert for reforwarding by airmail shall gather it, sorted into categories, in bundles identified by the appropriate AV 10 labels, according to groups of countries of destination on the basis of the information in the AV 1 List.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 4608.1

Renumber the present text as paragraph 2 and add the following paragraph 1:

1 As a rule, airmail correspondence in transit à découvert shall be sent to an administration which makes up direct airmails for the administration of destination. If that is impossible, it may be sent to any other administration provided the latter is notified in advance.

2 An Administration which dispatches to another administration, in an airmail or a surface mail, airmail correspondence in transit à découvert for reforwarding by airmail shall gather it, sorted into categories, in bundles identified by the appropriate AV 10 labels, according to groups of countries of destination on the basis of the information in the AV 1 List.

Reasons. -- Within the framework of the study referred to in resolution C 33 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress and expanded by the Executive Council in 1980 (see proposal 4000.2), the latter looked into the question of forwarding airmail correspondence in transit à découvert. Indeed, it appears from the data published in List AV 1 (headings III B and III C) that a fair number of administrations reforward airmail correspondence received à découvert to destinations for which they do not make up closed airmail dispatches, in which case, the mail in question is sent à découvert twice.
A consultation of the administrations, conducted in August 1980, confirmed that the number of double transmissions à découvert is not negligible. While this kind of forwarding is necessary or justified in some cases (insufficient air links or selection of a less expensive route), the fact remains that it is likely to delay transmission of the mail and may even result in additional air conveyance dues. In view of the foregoing, most of the administrations consulted were in favour of limiting double transmissions à découvert (recognizing that it is neither possible nor desirable to eliminate them altogether).
Consequently, it is suggested to lay down as the rule that the airmail correspondence in question be forwarded to an administration that makes up direct airmails for the administration of destination, without excluding the possibility of sending it to another administration provided advance notice is given.
Moreover, the Executive Council has had a note included in the heading of the alphabetical index to table III C of List AV 1 in order to draw the attention of the dispatching administrations to the need to consult table III B to find out whether the intermediate administration makes up closed airmails for the countries/territories in question.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 4608.2

Amend as follows:

An administration which dispatches to another administration, in an airmail or surface mail, airmail correspondence in transit à découvert for reforwarding by airmail shall make up such correspondence in separate labelled bundles for each country of destination in accordance with article 154, paragraph 3, based on the AV 1 List. When

the weight of the items of airmail correspondence in transit à découvert does not warrant the make-up of separate labelled bundles for each country of destination, the dispatching administration shall gather it, sorted into categories, in bundles identified by the appropriate AV 10 labels, according to groups of countries of destination on the basis of the information in the AV 1 List.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2554.1.

Article 209

Preparation and checking of AV 2 bills

1 When, in the conditions laid down in articles 210 and 211, airmail correspondence à découvert is accompanied by bills in the form of the annexed specimen AV 2, their weight shall be shown separately for each group of countries of destination. The AV 2 bills shall be specially numbered in two consecutive series, one for unregistered items and the other for registered items. The number of AV 2 bills shall be entered in the corresponding item of table III of the C 12 letter bill. Transit administrations may request the use of special AV 2 bills listing in a set order the most important groups of countries.

2 The weights of à découvert correspondence for each group of countries shall be rounded up or down to the nearest decagramme according to whether or not the fraction of the decagramme exceeds 5 g.

3 If the intermediate office establishes that the actual weight of à découvert correspondence differs by more than 20 g from the weight recorded, it shall amend the AV 2 bill and immediately notify the dispatching office of exchange of the mistake by C 14 verification note. If the discrepancy noted is within the above-mentioned limits the entries made by the dispatching office shall hold good.

4 In the absence of an AV 2 bill, airmail correspondence à découvert shall be forwarded by air, unless the surface route would be quicker; in appropriate cases, the AV 2 bill shall be prepared automatically and the irregularity pointed out to the office of origin by C 14 note.

GERMANY, FED REP OF — 4609.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The weight of à découvert correspondence for each group of countries shall be rounded up /.../ to the nearest decagramme when the fraction of the decagramme is equal to or greater than 5 grammes; it shall be rounded down to the nearest decagramme otherwise.

Reasons. — See proposal 4079.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Spain, Switzerland.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4609.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 When, in the conditions laid down in articles 210 and 211, airmail correspondence à découvert is accompanied by bills in the form of the annexed specimen AV 2, their weight shall be shown separately for each group of countries of destination. The AV 2 bill shall be specially numbered in two consecutive series, one for unregistered items and the other for registered items. The number of AV 2 bills shall be entered in the corresponding item of table III of the C 12 letter bill. Transit administrations may request the use of special AV 2 bills listing in a set order the most important groups of countries. All AV 2 bills shall be inserted into the bag containing the C 12 letter bill.

Reasons. — This proposal establishes a procedure for documenting the dispatch of à découvert correspondence that enables receiving administrations to readily locate the AV 2 bills, which are necessary in accounting for the à découvert airmails received. This proposal would facilitate the implementation of the 14-day à découvert statistical operations conducted annually by requiring administrations to insert the AV 2 bills in the bag containing the C 12 letter bill. This would also eliminate the need to search every bag in the dispatch to locate AV 2 bills. This proposal complements proposals 2554.1 and 4608.2.

NIGERIA

4609.3

Amend paragraph 1 as follows and add the following new paragraph 4bis:

1 /.../ Airmail correspondence à découvert shall be accompanied by bills in the form of the annexed specimen AV 2, their weight being shown separately for each group of destination. The AV 2 bills shall be specially numbered in two consecutive series, one for unregistered items and the other for registered items. The number of AV 2 bills shall be entered in the corresponding item of table III of the C 12 letter bill. Transit administrations may request the use of special AV 2 bills listing in a set order the most important groups of countries.

4bis (Partially taken over from paragraph 1 of article 211.) If the weight of missent airmail correspondence originating at one and the same office of exchange and contained in a dispatch from that office does not exceed 50 grammes, routine preparation of an AV 2 bill in accordance with /.../ paragraph 4 shall not take place.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4080.2.

Article 210

Airmail correspondence in transit à découvert. Statistical operations

1 The air conveyance dues of airmail correspondence in transit à découvert provided for by article 80 of the Convention shall be calculated on the basis of statistics taken annually and alternately during the periods from 2 to 15 May inclusive and from 15 to 28 October inclusive, in such a way that these periods coincide with those relating to the triennial statistics on surface mail in transit provided for in article 170.

2 During the statistical period, à découvert transit airmail correspondence shall be accompanied by AV 2 bills, prepared and verified as laid down in article 209; the AV 10 bundle label and the AV 2 bill shall be overprinted with the letter "S". When there is no à découvert airmail correspondence in a mail which normally includes such correspondence, an AV 2 bill endorsed *"Néant"* (Nil) shall accompany the letter bill of the mail.

3 Each administration dispatching transit airmail correspondence à découvert shall inform intermediate administrations of any change occurring during an accounting period in the provisions laid down for the exchange of this mail.

NIGERIA **4610.1**

Delete this article.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4080.2.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA **4610.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The air conveyance dues of airmail correspondence in transit à découvert provided for by article 80 of the Convention shall be calculated on the basis of statistics taken annually and alternately during the first fourteen or twenty-eight days beginning on 2 May or during the first fourteen or twenty-eight days beginning on 15 October, in such a way that these periods coincide with those relating to the triennial statistics on surface mail in transit provided for in article 170.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4080.1.

FRANCE, SPAIN **4610.3**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 During the statistical period, à découvert transit airmail correspondence shall be accompanied by AV 2 bills, prepared and verified as laid down in article 209; the AV 10 bundle label and the AV 2 bill shall be overprinted with the letter "S". When there is no à découvert airmail correspondence, registered or unregistered, to be inserted in a mail which normally includes such correspondence, one or two AV 2 bills, as necessary, endorsed "Néant" (Nil) shall accompany the letter bill of the mail.

Reasons. – According to article 209, paragraph 1, the AV 2s are different for registered and unregistered items and, consequently, the "Nil" AV 2s corresponding to the type of items missing and, if necessary, both AV 2s, must be sent since they are specially numbered in two consecutive series, one for each type of item.
The purpose of the proposal is to clarify this procedure in article 210.

Supported by. – Belgium, Portugal.

Article 211

Airmail correspondence in transit à découvert which is excluded from statistical operations

1 Airmail correspondence in transit à découvert which is excluded from statistical operations in accordance with article 80, paragraph 3, of the Convention and for which accounts are prepared on the basis of the actual weight shall be accompanied by AV 2 bills prepared and checked as laid down in article 209. If the weight of missent airmail correspondence originating at one and the same office of exchange and contained in a dispatch from that office does not exceed 50 grammes, routine preparation of an AV 2 bill in accordance with article 209, paragraph 4, shall not take place.

2 Airmail correspondence posted on board ship on the high seas, prepaid by means of postage stamps of the country whose flag the ship flies or in which it is registered, shall be accompanied by an AV 2 bill when handed over à découvert to the administration at an intermediate port of call, or, if the ship does not have a post office, by a statement of weights which shall serve as a basis for the intermediate administration to claim the air conveyance dues. The AV 2 bill or statement of weights shall include the weight of the correspondence for each country of destination, the date, and the name and flag of the ship, and be numbered in a consecutive annual series for each ship; these particulars shall be checked by the office to which the correspondence is handed over from the ship.

NIGERIA **4611.1**

Amend the title of this article as follows and delete paragraph 1:

Airmail correspondence posted on board ship on the high seas

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4080.2.

Article 212

Return of empty airmail bags

1 Empty airmail bags shall be returned to the administration of origin in accordance with the rules of article 168. Nevertheless, a special mail shall be made up as soon as the number of empty bags reaches ten.

2 Empty airmail bags returned by air shall be made up as special dispatches, described on statements in the form of the annexed specimen AV 7 S.

3 By prior agreement, an administration may use the bags belonging to the administration of destination for making up its own mails.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — 4612.1

Amend as follows:

1 Empty airmail receptacles shall be returned to the administration of origin in accordance with the rules of article 168. Nevertheless, a special mail shall be made up as soon as the number of empty bags or trays reaches ten.

2 Empty airmail receptacles returned by air shall be made up as special dispatches, described on statements in the form of the annexed specimen AV 7 S.

3 By prior agreement, an administration may use the receptacles belonging to the administration of destination for making up its own mails.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 2555.1 and 4597.5. This proposal provides for the return of empty airmail equipment other than bags.
If adopted, this proposal would require the return free of charge by air of all empty receptacles, including trays or intra-container modules in accordance with the provisions currently in effect for empty airmail bags, which were agreed to by the IATA-UPU Contact Committee in March 1962.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP) — 4612.2

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis The period of retention of documents relating to empty bags shall be that provided for in article 107, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. — Some administrations reclaim their empty bags from other administrations after three or four years, despite the difficulties involved in referring to documents dating so far back.
(See proposal 2568.2.)

Article 215

Preparation of AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weight

1 Each creditor administration shall prepare a statement in the form of the annexed specimen AV 3, monthly or quarterly as preferred, using the airmail particulars entered on AV 7 delivery bills. Mails carried over the same air sector shall be entered on the AV 3 statement by office of origin, then by country and office of destination, and in chronological order for each office of destination. When separate AV 3 statements are prepared for air conveyance inside the country of destination in accordance with article 78, paragraph 4, of the Convention, these shall be marked *"Service intérieur"* (Internal service).

2 For à découvert correspondence reforwarded by air, the creditor administration shall prepare a yearly statement in the form of the annexed specimen AV 4. This shall be done at the end of each statistical period as laid down in article 210, paragraph 1, and based on the particulars appearing on the AV 2 "S" bills. The total weights shall be multiplied by 26 on the AV 4 statement. If the accounts have to be prepared on the basis of the actual weight of à découvert airmail correspondence, AV 4 statements shall be drawn up as often as is provided for in paragraph 1 for AV 3 statements and on the basis of the corresponding AV 2 bills.

3 If, during an accounting period, a change occurring in the arrangements made for the exchange of airmail correspondence in transit à découvert results in a variation of at least 20 percent and exceeding 500 francs in the total amounts to be paid by the dispatching administration to the intermediate administration, these administrations, at the request of one or the other, shall agree to replace the multiplier 26 referred to in paragraph 2 by another valid only for the year in question.

4 When the debtor administration so requests, separate AV 3 and AV 4 statements shall be drawn up for each office of exchange which dispatches airmails or air correspondence in transit à découvert.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 4615.1

Amend as follows:

1 Each creditor administration shall prepare ... in chronological order of the mails. When /.../ copies of the AV 3bis statement are used for the settlement of air conveyance dues inside the country of destination in accordance with article 78, paragraph 4, of the Convention, they shall be marked "Service intérieur" (Internal service).

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

4 When the debtor administration so requests, separate AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — See the reasons for proposal 3578.1. We propose that postal administrations should always prepare AV 3bis statements to settle terminal dues and that the AV 3bis statement should also be used to settle internal air conveyance dues.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 4615.2

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Amend as follows:

2 For à découvert correspondence reforwarded by air, the creditor administration shall prepare a yearly statement in the form of the annexed specimen AV 4. This shall be done at the end of each statistical period as laid down in article 210, paragraph 1, and based on the particulars appearing on the AV 2 "S" bills. The total weights shall be multiplied by 26 or 13, as appropriate, on the AV 4 statement. If the accounts have to be prepared on the basis of the actual weight of à découvert airmail correspondence, AV 4 statements shall be drawn up as often as is provided for in paragraph 1 for AV 3 statements and on the basis of the corresponding AV 2 bills.

3 If, during an accounting period, a change occurring in the arrangements made for the exchange of airmail correspondence in transit à découvert results in a variation of at least 20 percent and exceeding 500 francs in the total amounts to be paid by the dispatching administration to the intermediate administration, these administrations, at the request of one or the other, shall agree to replace the multiplier /.../ referred to in paragraph 2 by another valid only for the year in question.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4080.1.

NIGERIA 4615.3

Amend paragraph 2 as follows and delete paragraph 3:

2 For à découvert correspondence reforwarded by air, the creditor administration shall prepare /.../ a statement of weight in the form of the annexed specimen AV 4 as often as is provided for in paragraph 1 for AV 3 statements and on the basis of the corresponding AV 2 bills.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4080.2.

Article 216

Preparation of AV 5 detailed accounts

1 The creditor administration shall prepare on a form, conforming to the annexed specimen AV 5, detailed accounts showing the amounts due to it according to the AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weight. Separate detailed accounts shall be prepared for closed airmails and for airmail correspondence à découvert as often as indicated in article 215, paragraphs 1 and 2 respectively.

2 The amounts to be included in the AV 5 detailed accounts shall be calculated:

a for closed mails, on the basis of the gross weights appearing on the AV 3 statements;

b for airmail correspondence à découvert according to the net weights shown on the AV 4 statements, increased by 5 percent.

3 Monthly or quarterly AV 5 accounts may be summarized by the creditor administration in a quarterly, half-yearly or annual recapitulative airmail account, as agreed between the administrations concerned.

4 AV 5 detailed accounts may be summarized in a quarterly general account in the form of the annexed specimen AV 11, prepared by the creditor administrations which have adopted the offset system of settling accounts; this account may, however, be prepared half-yearly after agreement between the administrations concerned. If the balance of an AV 11 general account – airmail prepared quarterly or half-yearly does not exceed 25 gold francs, it shall be carried over to the next AV 11 general account. If a balance not exceeding 25 gold francs is outstanding at the end of the year, the debtor administration shall be exempted from all payment.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4616.1**

Amend the title and paragraph 4 as follows:

Preparation of AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 general accounts

...

4 AV 5 detailed accounts may be summarized in a quarterly general account in the form of the annexed specimen AV 11, prepared by the creditor administrations which have adopted the offset system of settling accounts; this account may, however, be prepared half-yearly after agreement between the administrations concerned. /.../

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4617.1 transferring to article 217 the last two sentences of article 216, paragraph 4.

GERMAN DEM REP **4616.2**

Paragraph 4. Delete.

Reasons. – The abolition of the AV 11 general account would speed up the settlement of accounts. From the point of view of our administration, the AV 11 general account serves no purpose because the other administrations use it only in exceptional cases.
Since the exemption of the debtor administration from any payment in cases where the annual balance is less than 25 gold francs is also stipulated in article 217, paragraph 7, it can be deleted here.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **4616.3**

Amend as follows:

1 The creditor administration shall prepare on a form, conforming to the annexed specimen AV 5, detailed accounts showing the amounts due to it according to the AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 ... (remainder unchanged).

2 The amounts to be included in the AV 5 detailed accounts shall be calculated:
a for closed mails, on the basis of the gross weights appearing on the AV 3 and AV 3bis statements;
b (no change).

3 (No change.)

4 (No change.)

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3578.1.

Article 217

Submission and acceptance of AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weight and AV 5 detailed accounts

1 As soon as possible and at the latest within six months from the end of the period to which they refer, the creditor administration shall send the debtor administration AV 3 statements, AV 4 statements, when payment for à découvert airmail correspondence is made on the basis of the actual weight, and the relevant AV 5 detailed accounts, all in duplicate. The debtor administration may refuse to accept accounts not forwarded to it within that period.

2 After verifying the AV 3 and AV 4 statements and accepting the relative AV 5 detailed accounts, the debtor administration shall return one copy of the AV 5 accounts to the creditor administration. If the verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected AV 3 and AV 4 statements shall be attached in support of the AV 5 accounts duly amended and accepted. If the creditor administration disputes the amendments made to these AV 3 or AV 4 statements, the debtor administration shall confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of AV 7 or AV 2 forms drawn up by the office of origin upon dispatch of the disputed mails. A creditor administration which has received no notice of amendment within three months from the date of dispatch of the accounts shall consider the accounts as fully accepted.

3 Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to airmail correspondence for which payment is made on the basis of statistics.

4 Whenever the statistics provided for in article 210, paragraph 1, fall in October, annual payments for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert may be made provisionally on the basis of statistics compiled during May of the previous year. The provisional payments shall then be adjusted in the following year when the accounts based on the October statistics are approved or regarded as fully accepted.

5 Discrepancies in the accounts shall not be taken into consideration if they do not exceed 10 francs per account.

6 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, AV 3 and AV 4 statements and the corresponding AV 5 detailed accounts shall always be sent by the quickest postal route (air or surface).

7 If the total AV 5 detailed accounts does not exceed 25 francs per annum the debtor administration shall be excused all payment.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

4617.1

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Submission and acceptance of AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weight, AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 general accounts

1 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

3bis The AV 5 recapitulative accounts and the AV 11 general accounts referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 respectively of article 216 shall be prepared and dispatched by the creditor administration as soon as the AV 5 detailed accounts relative to the period concerned are accepted or regarded as fully accepted. The debtor administration shall make payment within the period of six weeks provided for at article 103, paragraph 9.

3ter Notwithstanding paragraph 3bis, the preparation and dispatch of the AV 11 general account may be carried out, without waiting for the AV 5 accounts to be returned and accepted, as soon as an administration, which has all the accounts relative to the period concerned, finds that it is the creditor. The check of the AV 11 account by the debtor administration and payment of the balance shall be carried out within a period of three months after receipt of the general account.

4 (No change.)

5 (No change.)

6 If the total of AV 5 detailed accounts does not exceed 25 francs per annum the debtor administration shall be excused all payment. If the balance of an AV 11 general account does not exceed 25 francs, it shall be carried over to the next AV 11 general account. If a balance not exceeding 25 francs is outstanding at the end of the year, the debtor administration shall be exempted from all payment.

7 AV 3 and AV 4 statements and the corresponding AV 5 and AV 11 accounts shall always be sent by the quickest route (air or surface).

Reasons. — Proposal arising from the study carried out by the Joint IATA-UPU Working Party on the settlement of airmail accounts (see reasons for proposal 4000.1).
The fact that the AV 5 recapitulative accounts and the general airmail accounts (provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 respectively of article 216) summarize AV 5 accounts that have already been accepted should make it possible to expedite the settlement of these two types of account. For this purpose, it is suggested to introduce:
- *as a rule (paragraph 3bis),* the preparation and dispatch of these accounts as soon as the relevant AV 5 accounts have been accepted or regarded as fully accepted and the abolition of acceptance by the debtor administration (see proposal 4911.1);
- *as an exception (paragraph 3ter),* the preparation and dispatch of the AV 11 account without the relevant AV 5 accounts having been accepted.

These new provisions are based on procedures already provided for in articles 146, paragraph 6, and 148, paragraph 2, respectively of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement.
At the same time, it would seem a good idea to bring together in article 217 (in a rephrased paragraph 6) the rules concerning exemption from payment by transferring the last two sentences of article 216, paragraph 4, dealing with the balance of the AV 11 general account — airmail. The provision concerning the transmission of the statements and accounts by the quickest route (the present paragraph 5) becomes paragraph 7.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

4617.2

Add the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis If an administration is unable to carry out the annual statistical operations provided for in articles 210, paragraph 1, and 215, paragraph 2, it shall reach agreement with the administrations concerned to make the annual payment on the basis of the statistics of the preceding year and, if necessary, to use the special multiplier laid down in article 215, paragraph 3.

Reasons. – Within the framework of the study referred to in resolution C 33 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress and expanded by the Executive Council in 1980 (see proposal 4000.2), the latter examined the case in which an administration found it impossible, for one reason or another, to carry out the statistical operations during the period laid down in article 210, paragraph 1 (either from 2 to 15 May or from 15 to 28 October). Hitherto, the administrations concerned have resorted to various solutions: postponing the statistical operations to a later date (which obliges corresponding administrations to take special measures) or asking the other administrations to use the results of either the previous year's or the following year's statistics. In order to introduce a standard procedure, it is proposed to adopt mutatis mutandis that laid down in article 217, paragraph 4, ie to provide, in agreement with the administrations involved, for payment on the basis of the most recent statistics, using a special multiplier if necessary.

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP)

4617.3

Paragraph 4. Delete.

Reasons. – Provisional payments complicate accounts between administrations. Since the amounts arising from the AV 4 statements and AV 5 detailed accounts for à découvert airmail correspondence are relatively modest, they can, in our opinion, easily be settled on the basis of the October annual statistics.

GERMAN DEM REP

4617.4

Paragraph 5. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of our proposal with respect to article 101, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, the purpose of which is to include, in the general provisions, a general regulation concerning discrepancies in the accounts, which therefore makes the independent regulation in this article unnecessary.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 4617.5

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Submission and acceptance of AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements of weight and AV 5 detailed accounts

1 As soon as possible and at the latest within six months from the end of the period to which they refer, the creditor administration shall send the debtor administration AV 3 statements, duplicates of AV 3bis statements, AV 4 statements ... (remainder unchanged).

2 After verifying the AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements and accepting the relative AV 5 detailed accounts, the debtor administration shall return one copy of the AV 5 accounts to the creditor administration. If the verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements shall be attached in support of the AV 5 accounts duly amended and accepted. If the creditor administration disputes the amendments made to these AV 3, AV 3bis or AV 4 statements, ... (remainder unchanged).

3 (No change.)

4 (No change.)

5 (No change.)

6 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements and the corresponding AV 5 detailed accounts ... (remainder unchanged).

7 (No change.)

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 3578.1.

SWITZERLAND 4617.6

Paragraphs 5 and 7. Amend as follows:

5 Discrepancies in the accounts shall not be taken into consideration if they do not exceed 30 francs per account.

7 If the total AV 5 detailed accounts does not exceed 50 francs per annum the debtor administration shall be excused all payment.

Reasons. — The amounts in paragraph 5 and paragraph 7 have not been amended since the 1964 Vienna Congress and the 1957 Ottawa Congress respectively. They must be updated to take monetary depreciation into account and to simplify accounting operations between administrations.
Should these amounts have to be expressed in SDR, it would be appropriate to stipulate 10 and 15 SDR respectively.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of.

CHILE

4617.7

Amend the title and the article as follows:

Submission and acceptance of AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weight, AV 5 detailed accounts and the AV 11 general account-airmail

1 As soon as possible and at the latest within four months from the end of the period to which they refer ... (remainder unchanged).

2 After verifying the AV 3 and AV 4 statements and accepting the relative AV 5 detailed accounts, the debtor administration shall return one copy of the AV 5 accounts to the creditor administration. If the verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected AV 3 and AV 4 statements shall be attached in support of the AV 5 accounts duly amended and accepted. If the creditor administration disputes the amendments made to its AV 3 or AV 4 statements, the debtor administration shall confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of AV 7 or AV 2 forms drawn up by the office of origin upon dispatch of the disputed mails. A creditor administration which has received no notice of amendment within two months from the date of dispatch of the accounts shall consider the accounts as fully accepted.

2bis If the administration preparing an AV 11 general account has received no correction within two months of its dispatch, the account shall be considered as fully accepted and the debtor administration must make the payment in accordance with the provisions of article 103, paragraph 9.

3 (No change.)

4 (No change.)

5 (No change.)

6 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, AV 3 and AV 4 statements, the /.../ AV 5 detailed accounts and the AV 11 general account shall always be sent by the quickest postal route (air or surface).

7 (No change.)

Reasons. –
1 To correct an omission as regards the AV 11 general account-airmail, for which no periods of acceptance are stipulated.
2 As regards the amendments proposed in paragraphs 1 and 2, see proposal 3574.5.

NIGERIA

4617.8

Paragraphs 3 and 4. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4080.2.

ROMANIA

4617.9

Amendment to proposal 4617.7

Amend as follows:

1 As soon as possible and at the latest within two months from the end of the period to which they refer ... (remainder unchanged).

2 After verifying the AV 3 and AV 4 statements and accepting the relative AV 5 detailed accounts, the debtor administration shall return one copy of the AV 5 accounts to the creditor administration. If the verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected AV 3 and AV 4 statements shall be attached in support of the AV 5 accounts duly amended and accepted. If the creditor administration disputes the amendments made to its AV 3 or AV 4 statements, it shall carry over the amount relating to the disputed mails onto the next AV 5 account, sending in support photocopies of AV 7 or AV 2 forms drawn up by the office of origin upon dispatch of the /.../ mails. A creditor administration which has received no notice of amendment within two months from the date of dispatch of the accounts shall consider the accounts as fully accepted.

2bis If two administrations have reached agreement with respect to the use of the AV 11 general account, the creditor administration shall prepare this account for airmail only and send it to the debtor administration at the latest within five months from the end of the period to which it refers. The debtor administration shall make payment within the six weeks stipulated in article 103, paragraph 9.

3 (No change.)

4 (No change.)

5 (No change.)

6 If the total of AV 5 detailed accounts does not exceed 25 francs per annum the debtor administration shall be excused all payment. If the balance of an AV 11 general account does not exceed 25 francs, it shall be carried over to the next AV 11 general account. If a balance not exceeding 25 francs is outstanding at the end of the year, the debtor administration shall be exempted from all payment.

7 (No change.)

Reasons. –
On para 1: In order to shorten the accounting period for conveyance dues owing to national airline companies, the postal administrations, which have the traffic data as they arrive at the same time as the airmails, can prepare the relevant accounts immediately.
On para 2: The accounting and payment of air conveyance dues may be delayed by correspondence and additional accounts relating to disputed mails.
On para 2bis: The administration of Romania considers it necessary to provide for agreement between administrations with respect to the use of the AV 11 account and to specify that this account can be used only for air conveyance dues.
Considering the time limits laid down in the preceding paragraphs, the AV 11 account can be prepared and transmitted within the five-month period indicated, and the omission concerning the periods for transmission, acceptance and payment of air conveyance accounts would be remedied.

Note by the International Bureau. – Paragraph 6 is identical to paragraph 6 of Executive Council proposal 4617.1.

CONVENTION, FORMS (AIRMAIL)

Dispatching administration

BILL
Weight of à découvert airmail correspondence

AV 2

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of bill / No
	Airmail correspondence ☐ Unregistered
Office of exchange of destination	☐ Registered
Administration of destination of the mail	Mail / No ☐ Surface ☐ Air
	Date of dispatch / Time

Notes. The weight of correspondence à découvert and, where applicable, for a specific zone, is rounded off to the nearest ten grammes, upward for fractions above 5 grammes, downward for those below.
During the statistical period put a large capital letter "S" at the top of this form.

Groups of countries for which the conveyance dues are the same	Net weight LC/AO	Observations
1	2	3
	g	

Stamp of dispatching office of exchange	Stamp of office of exchange of destination

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 209, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

NIGERIA

4902.1

Delete the indication "During the statistical period put a large capital letter 'S' at the top of this form."

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4080.2.

Administration of destination

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS
A découvert airmail correspondence

AV 4

Office of exchange of destination of mails	Notes. To be sent in duplicate. Date of statement
Administration dispatching the mails	☐ Surface mails ☐ Airmails Office of exchange dispatching the mails

Month	Quarter	Statistical period	Year

Date of dispatch of the mail	No of AV 2 bill	Groups of countries of destination				Observations
		LC/AO	LC/AO	LC/AO	LC/AO	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		g	g	g	g	
Totals To be multiplied by 26[1]						
To be carried forward to AV 5 form						

[1] In the case of AV 4 statements for correspondence sent during statistical periods.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

4904.1

Amend the bottom of the form as shown below.

Totals					
To be multiplied[1] by 13 or 26					
To be carried forward to AV 5 form					

[1] In the case of AV 4 statements for correspondence sent during statistical periods, use the appropriate multipliers depending on the frequency of the mails made up per week.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4080.1.

NIGERIA

4904.2

Delete the box "Statistical period/Year" as well as the indication "To be multiplied by 26" and the relevant footnote.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4080.2.

Postal administration of origin

AV 7

Office of origin of the AV 7 bill

DELIVERY BILL
Airmails

Office of destination of the AV 7 bill	Date of departure	Time
	Flight No	

Airport of direct transhipment (art 203, para 2)	Airport of off-loading
LONDON-HEATHROW (LHR)	**MONROVIA (MLW)**

Number of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of			Gross weight of bags, etc				Observations
			Bags LC/AO	Covers LC/AO	Bags of parcels	LC/AO		CP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9
						kg	g	kg	g	
Totals										

Stamp of dispatching office Signature of official	The official of the airport or airline	Stamp of office of destination Signature of official

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 200, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

4907.1

Add column 5bis "M bags" and column 7bis "M bags".

Number of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of				Gross weight of bags, etc						Observations
			Bags LC/AO	Covers LC/AO	M bags	Bags of parcels	LC/AO		M bags		CP		
1	2	3	4	5	5bis	6	7		7bis		8		9
							kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	

Reasons. — As two different terminal dues rates are applied to M bags and LC/AO bags, separate columns must be provided to give the number and weight of M bags.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GERMAN DEM REP, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

4907.2

Amend in accordance with the following specimen.

Reasons. — Taking account of the present provisions of article 62 of the Convention, the following amendments are proposed to the AV 7 delivery bill:

a merge columns 4 and 5 into a single column 4 to include the number of LC/AO bags and LC/AO covers, in view of the very small number of LC/AO covers and the possibility of reporting their presence in the "Observations" column;

b create a new column 5 for "number of M bags";

c supplement column 6 to include it in "number of unenclosed parcels", in view of the possibility of reporting their presence in the "Observations" column;

d create a new column 7bis for "gross weight of M bags";

e add the following footnotes on the lower part of the form:

[1] The presence of LC/AO covers must be reported in the "Observations" column.

[2] The presence of unenclosed parcels must be reported in the "Observations" column.

The Rio de Janeiro Congress adopted a different rate for payment of terminal dues for M bags.

The forms used for conveyance of mails by surface and for terminal dues accounting were adequately adapted; the forms used for air conveyance and for airmail accounting, however, were not changed. The only possibility is to adapt, as an optional measure, the AV 7 form so as to be able to record on it the presence of M bags in the mails, or to make reference to these bags in the "Observations" column.

The practice adopted in recent years has shown the usefulness of adapting the AV 7 form for breaking down the number of M bags in every case. To stress the need for this amendment, mention may be made, by way of example, of the accounting difficulties that arise when mails including M bags are transported by the service of the transit administration which records all the bags (M and LC/AO bags) together on its AV 7 form, despite the fact that they have been mentioned separately on the AV 7 form completed by the administration of origin. Thus, the accounting services of the administration of destination no longer have any information about the presence of M bags in the dispatch.

Postal administration of origin

AV 7

Office of origin of the AV 7 bill

DELIVERY BILL
Airmails

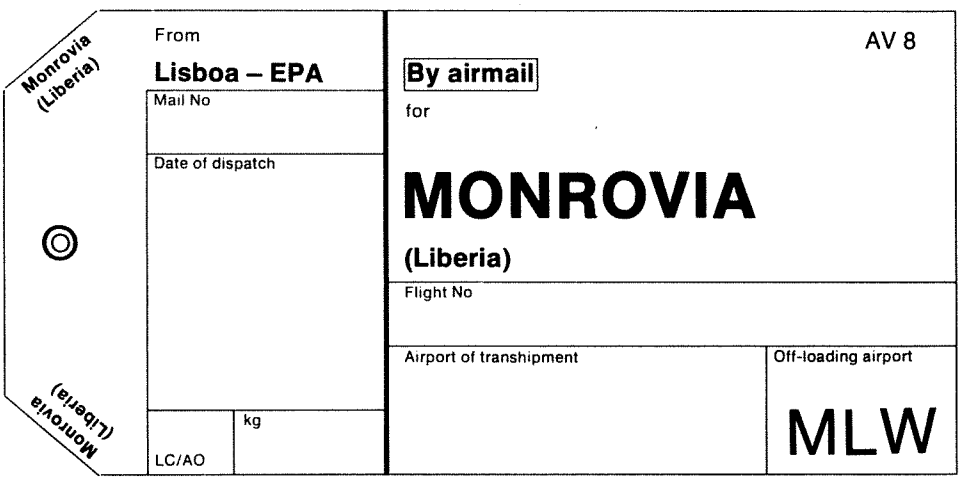
Office of destination of the AV 7 bill	Date of departure	Time
	Flight No	

Airport of direct transhipment (art 203, para 2)	Airport of offloading
LONDON-HEATHROW (LHR)	**MONROVIA (MLW)**

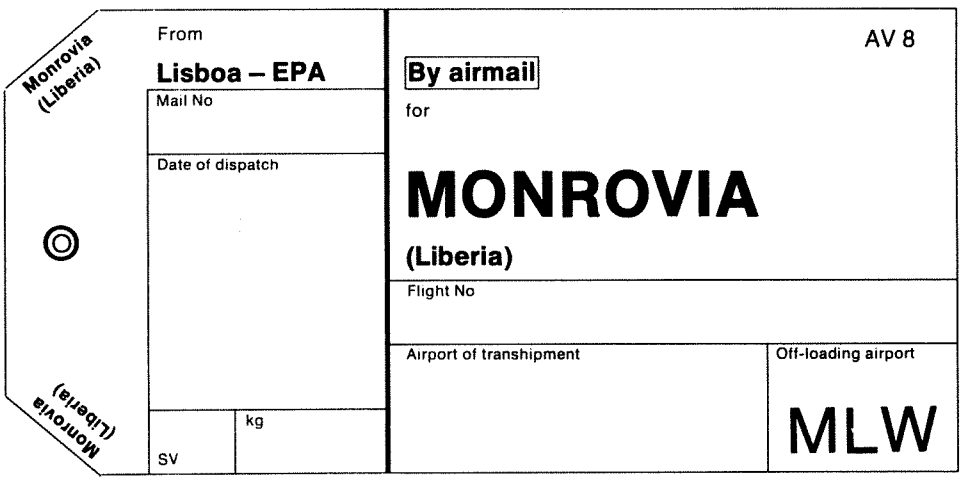
Number of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of			Gross weight of bags, etc						Observations
			Bags LC/AO and covers LC/AO[1]	M bags	Bags of parcels and unenclosed parcels[2]	LC/AO		M		CP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		7bis		8		9
						kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	
Totals												

Stamp of dispatching office Signature of official	The official of the airport or airline	Stamp of office of destination Signature of official

[1] The presence of LC/AO covers must be reported in the "Observations" column.
[2] The presence of unenclosed parcels must be reported in the "Observations" column.



Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 197, para 3 – Size: 125 × 60 mm, colour: vermilion red, white or light blue
On the light blue label, delete the indication "LC"



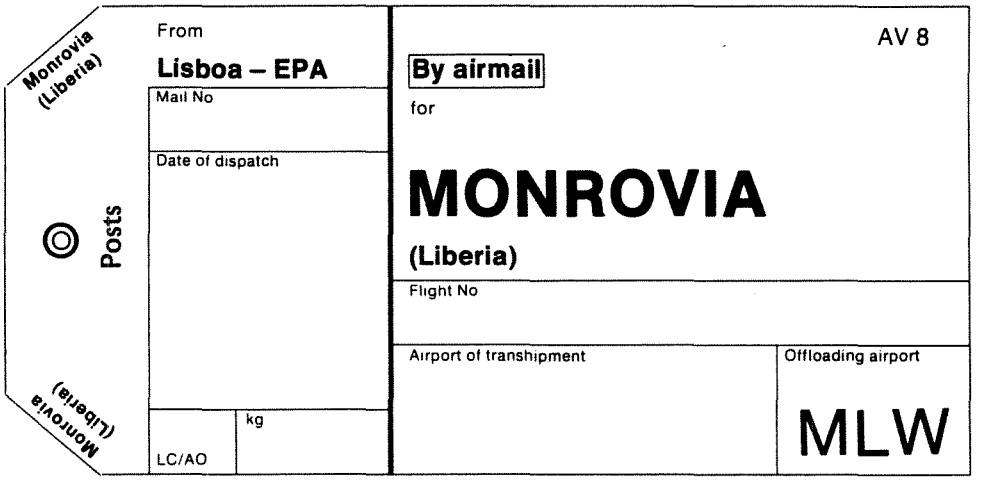
Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 197, para 3 – Size: 125 × 60 mm, colour: green

Note. – Bearing in mind the needs of their service, administrations may make slight changes in the text and dimensions of this form, so long as they do not depart unduly from the directives which the specimen contains.

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND

4908.2

Add the word "Posts" in bold letters near the eyelet of the form, as shown below.



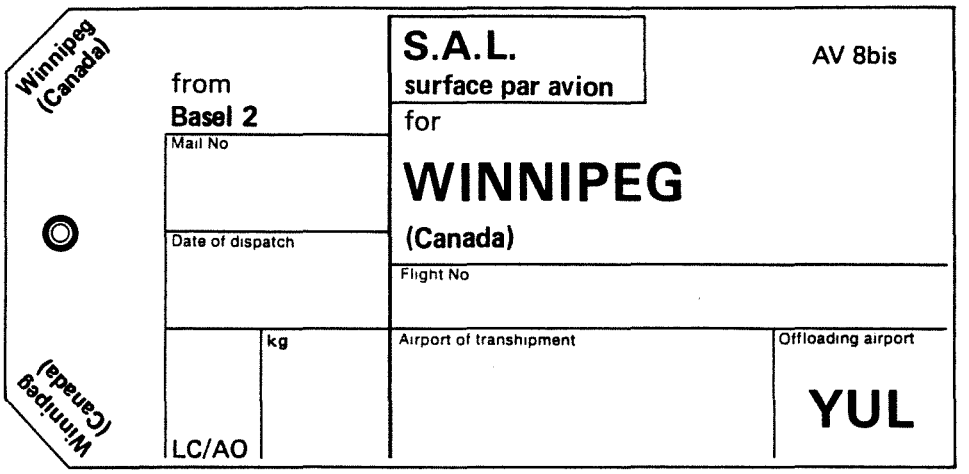
Reasons. — It is not always easy for the transhipment services, particularly at airports, to identify certain mailbags. Such bags are sometimes unloaded by mistake with the freight or baggage thereby being delayed. Moreover, bags of all kinds, accepted as freight or baggage, are mixed up with loads of mail en route. The word "Posts" on the bag labels would be useful and would make it possible to identify mailbags more easily in some cases. In the postal parcels service, the CP 23 and CP 24 labels already include this word. (See also proposal 2928.1 on supplementing the C 28 form.)

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Spain, Turkey.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

4908.91

Create the following new AV 8bis form:



Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4000.7 (article 217bis).

Note by the International Bureau. — If proposal 4000.7 is rejected, proposal 4908.91 will depend on proposal 4597.2.

AV 10

LC

By airmail

Dispatching administration

Sweden

Dispatching office

Stockholm Flyg

Dispatching official

Office of destination

MADRID AP

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Convention. Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 197, para 1 – Size: 105 × 74 mm, colour: white

AV 10

AO

By airmail

Dispatching administration

Sweden

Dispatching office

Stockholm Flyg

Dispatching official

Office of destination

MADRID AP

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Convention. Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 197, para 1 – Size: 105 × 74 mm, colour: light blue

Note. – Bearing in mind the needs of their service, administrations may make slight changes in the text, dimensions and colour of AV 10 forms so long as they do not depart unduly from the directives which the specimen contains.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

4910.1

Amend as shown below.

AV 10

LC/AO

By airmail

Dispatching administration

Sweden

Dispatching office

Stockholm Flyg

Dispatching official

Office of destination

MADRID AP

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4597.4.

Administration preparing the account

AV 11

GENERAL ACCOUNT – AIRMAIL

Corresponding administration	Date of account Quarter | Year Half-year | Year

Exchange	Period	Balance of AV 5 accounts in favour of the administration		Observations
		preparing the account	corresponding administration	
1	2	3	4	5
Received by the administration preparing the account		fr	fr	
Sent by the administration preparing the account				
Totals				
Less				
Credit balance				

Name of creditor administration

The administration preparing the AV 11 account Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the administration receiving the AV 11 account Place, date and signature

Convention, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 216, para 4 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

4911.1

In the bottom right-hand corner, delete the heading "Seen and accepted by the administration receiving the AV 11 account".

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4617.1 abolishing acceptance of the AV 11 account by the debtor administration.

IV

Postal Parcels Agreement

— Final Protocol

— Detailed Regulations

— — Forms

Note. — The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

PARCELS, AGREEMENT, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 5000.1

Recommendation

Standardized packaging used for the conveyance of postal parcels

Congress,

Taking into account
the unfavourable experiences of postal administrations of countries of destination of postal parcels and the findings relating to standardized packs (boxes) sold by the post offices of certain administrations,

Considering that these packs
- do not adequately preserve the contents of the items, which deteriorate in some cases;
- are often pushed out of shape by the routine handling of the items during postal conveyance or simply by the pressure of other items, which causes partially stuck-down tape to tear and the contents of the items to spill;
- are sometimes made up in such a way that it is possible to get at the contents without leaving any apparent trace of rifling or interference with the packaging,

Requests

postal administrations not to sell standardized packs (boxes) which do not fulfil the conditions set out in article 18 of the Postal Parcels Agreement and article 104 of its Detailed Regulations.

Reasons. — Some postal administrations are currently selling standardized packs (boxes) to users. These packs can also be used for items in the international service.
In numerous cases, however, the packagings are not in accordance with the provisions of article 18, b, of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Rio de Janeiro 1979) and article 104, paragraphs 1 and 2, of its Detailed Regulations.
It happens fairly frequently that items conveyed in these standardized packs are damaged during conveyance (the packaging losing its shape) or that they arrive at the administration of destination with the upper part open. The contents of these items (or at least part thereof) can easily fall out, which causes difficulties for the inward office of exchange as well as for the other post offices and services which participate in the conveyance.
Frequently, these packs are not designed in such a way that the contents cannot fall out, nor are they tied or stuck down by tape, or else the tapes used become torn.
For these reasons, the above recommendation is proposed in order to draw the attention of postal administrations which sell standardized packs to the need to ensure that they constitute satisfactory make-up of the parcels at the time of their posting.
It should also be mentioned that this problem also concerns small packets in the international service.

FRANCE 5000.2

Recommendation

Acceptance of advices of non-delivery

Congress,

Considering
the vital interest for a sender to be informed as quickly as possible that it has not been possible to deliver his parcel to the addressee,

Feeling
that administrations must do everything in their power to ensure delivery of the parcels which are entrusted to them in order to avoid returning them to origin,

Bearing in mind
the costs incurred by returning parcels to origin,

Recommends

that Union administrations should accept advices of non-delivery.

Reasons. — Several signatory administrations of the Postal Parcels Agreement do not accept advices of non-delivery. As a result, postal parcels with a wrong or incomplete address or for which addressees refuse to pay Customs duties or to provide the documents required by the Customs services are returned to origin, whereas, in some cases, it would have been possible to make delivery, if the sender had been informed of the reasons for non-delivery by means of an advice of non-delivery.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5000.3

Resolution

Revision of land and sea rates

Congress,

Having adopted
the new land and sea rates proposed by the Executive Council on conclusion of the study arising from recommendation C 25 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress,

In view of
- the fact that the guideline rates applicable to the outward and inward land rates were fixed in such a way that the rates enable administrations to cover the costs of handling inward parcels while ensuring that the parcel-post service remains competitive;

– the fact that the transit land rates and the sea rates were fixed by reference to the letter-post transit charges according to the "comparative (parcel post – letter post) method" described in Tokyo Congress – Doc 13 (Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pages 483–486), the sea rates being fixed like those of the Rio de Janeiro Congress, taking account of an increase of 10 percent – and not of a reduction of 10 percent as was the case for the Tokyo rates – compared with the sea transit charges because it was found that a parcel-post dispatch takes up about 50 percent more volume than a letter-post dispatch of the same weight,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to carry out a fresh study on the amount of the guideline rates applicable to the outward and inward land rates laid down in article 46 of the Postal Parcels Agreement;

ii to adjust the transit land rates and sea rates laid down in articles 47 and 49 of that Agreement in the event of a revision of the letter-post transit charges; and

iii to submit any proposals resulting from these studies to the next Congress.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – To adjust the outward and inward land rates to the development of costs and to maintain the close relationship existing between the rates for land and sea transit and the letter-post transit charges of the same type.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5000.4

Resolution

Advance application of the provisions concerning the external marking of parcels containing radioactive materials

Congress,

Having adopted
proposal 5505.1 concerning the external marking by the shipper of parcels containing radioactive materials,

In view of the fact
that the revised Regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials will include identical provisions,

Considering
that the revised IAEA Regulations may be published before its own Acts go into force, probably in October 1984,

Considering it essential
that the new provisions relating to the external marking of items containing radioactive materials be applied simultaneously by the two organizations,

Recommends

postal administrations which participate in the exchange of radioactive materials to take the necessary measures to ensure that the new provisions are applied with effect from the date of implementation of the revised IAEA Regulations,

Instructs

the International Bureau to inform administrations as soon as possible of the precise date on which the revised IAEA Regulations will take effect.

Reasons. – To ensure that the UPU regulations on the marking of parcels containing radioactive materials are applied as soon as the revised IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials become operative.

DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN — 5000.5

Amendment to proposal 5000.1

Recommendation

Standardized packaging used for the conveyance of postal parcels

Congress,

Taking into account
the fact that the sale of standardized packs by postal administrations is on the increase,

Noting however
that senders, when they use such packs, tend to neglect the interior packing,

Invites

postal administrations to inform users of the need to use an adequate interior packing in addition to the packs sold by postal administrations and to make sure that the outside wrapping is properly closed so that their parcels can be conveyed under optimum conditions.

Reasons. – The sale of packs is a real part of the range of products which postal administrations offer their customers.
The boxes sold by postal administrations are generally of good quality and provide adequate protection for the contents of the parcel as long as a satisfactory interior packing is used. However, it may be that some administrations do not sufficiently emphasize the need for good interior packing.

PARCELS, AGREEMENT

Article 4

Categories of parcels

1 An "ordinary parcel" shall be one which is not subject to any of the special requirements prescribed for the categories defined in paragraphs 2 and 3.

2 Other categories shall be:

a "insured parcel", any parcel which is insured for a declared value;

b "parcel for delivery free of charges and fees", any parcel in respect of which the sender asks to be charged with the whole of the postal charges and fees to which the parcel may be subject on delivery; this request may be made at the time of posting; it may also be made after posting up to the time of delivery to the addressee, except in those countries which cannot accept this procedure;

c "cash-on-delivery parcel", any parcel subject to a COD charge and covered by the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement;

d "fragile parcel", any parcel containing articles which are liable to break easily and which are to be handled with special care;

e "cumbersome parcel",

i any parcel whose dimensions exceed the limits fixed by article 20, paragraph 1, or those which administrations may fix between themselves;

ii any parcel which by reason of its shape or construction does not lend itself readily to loading with other parcels or which requires special precautions;

iii optionally, any parcel conforming to the conditions laid down in article 20, paragraph 4;

f "service parcel", any parcel relating to the postal service and exchanged under the conditions laid down in article 16;

g "prisoner-of-war or internee parcel", any parcel intended for or sent by prisoners or organizations referred to in article 16 of the Convention.

3 Other categories, according to the method of dispatch or delivery:

a "air parcel", any parcel accepted for air conveyance between two countries;

b "express parcel", any parcel which, on arrival at the office of destination, shall be delivered to the place of address by special messenger or which, in those countries whose administrations do not undertake delivery to the place of address, gives rise to the delivery, by special messenger, of an advice of arrival; nevertheless, if the address of the addressee is situated outside the local delivery area of the office of destination, delivery by special messenger shall not be obligatory.

4 The exchange of "insured", "free of charges and fees", "cash-on-delivery", "fragile", "cumbersome", "air" and "express" parcels shall require prior agreement between administrations of origin and destination.

5 In addition, for the exchange of insured parcels (conveyed à découvert), "fragile" and "cumbersome" parcels, the intermediate administrations shall signify their agreement to the transit routeing.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP **5004.1**

Paragraph 2. Insert the following new subparagraph ebis:

ebis "parcel containing a funeral urn", any parcel with such contents;

Reasons. — The aim of the proposed amendment is to ensure the more secure handling of parcels containing funeral urns, as the loss of such a parcel would mean an irreparable loss for the deceased's family, for which no indemnity could compensate. Moreover, insured parcels are not accepted by all countries. The individual entry of parcels containing funeral urns could therefore only be ensured in the way proposed.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP 5004.2

Paragraphs 4 and 5. Amend as follows:

4 The exchange of "insured", "free of charges and fees", "cash-on-delivery", "fragile", "cumbersome", "air" and "express" parcels shall require prior agreement between administrations of origin and destination, unless, according to the information given in the compendia published by the International Bureau, they accept such categories of parcels.

5 In addition, for the exchange of insured parcels (conveyed à découvert), "fragile" and "cumbersome" parcels, the intermediate administrations shall signify their agreement to the transit routeing, unless, according to the information given in the compendium published by the International Bureau, they accept such categories of parcels.

Reasons. — The Compendium of Information (Postal Parcels) and, in the case of "cash-on-delivery parcels", the Compendium of Information (Monetary Articles) contain all the necessary information for ascertaining whether a certain category of parcels is accepted or not by the administrations of origin and destination, as well as by the intermediate administrations, in a given service. Under these circumstances, if according to the information published in these compendia all the administrations concerned accept the category of parcels in question, the prior agreement required is superfluous.

PAKISTAN 5004.3

Paragraph 2, g. Amend as follows:

g "prisoner-of-war or civilian internee parcel", any parcel intended for or sent by prisoners or organizations referred to in article 16 of the Convention.

Reasons. — The aim of this proposal is to bring the terminology used in the above subparagraph into line with that used in article 16 of the Convention.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5004.4

Paragraph 3, a. Amend as follows:

a "air parcel", any parcel accepted for air conveyance with priority between two countries;

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4000.7 (article 67).

DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN

5004.5

Amendment to proposal 5004.2

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The exchange of /.../ "free of charges and fees" and "cash-on-delivery" /.../ parcels shall require prior agreement between administrations of origin and destination /.../. In the case of "insured", "fragile", "cumbersome", "air" and "express" parcels, the exchange may be established on the basis of the information given in the Compendium of Information (Postal Parcels) published by the International Bureau.

5 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — In practice, it is only when the exchange is effected in direct mails that an agreement is made between the administrations of origin and destination on the extent of the service. In other cases, the exchange is based on the information contained in tables CP 1 and CP 21 of the intermediate administration and/or the Compendium of Information (Postal Parcels). It therefore seems advisable to adapt the regulations to the practice which is followed.

Article 7

Principal charges

1 Administrations shall fix the principal charges to be collected from senders.

2 The principal charges shall be closely linked with the rates, and as a general rule, the sum thereof shall not in total exceed the rates that administrations shall be authorized to claim under articles 46 to 51 and 54.

JAPAN

5007.1

Create the following new paragraph 3:

3 Postal administrations may grant reduced charges for postal parcels posted in their country, in accordance with their internal legislation.

Reasons. — A new provision should be introduced to allow a reduction in charges based on the internal legislation of each administration if a large number of parcels are dispatched in order to increase the Post's competitiveness vis-à-vis private carriers of small goods who constitute a threat to the Post in all countries, particularly in the postal parcel sector. Some administrations are already applying reduced charges successfully in their internal service.

GERMANY, FED REP OF — 5007.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The principal charges shall be /.../ linked with the rates ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — The provision in article 7, paragraph 2, serves to protect the user of the post against overly high charges to be paid at the time of posting. The new wording proposed for paragraph 2 would not lessen this protection. However, administrations would be able to exercise more freedom and initiative in calculating the charges to be paid at the time of posting. There is no reason to fear that excessive, unjustifiable charges will be collected, since it is not in the administrations' interest to cause a decrease in the volume of items by levying overly high charges at the time of posting and thus allow private transport services to acquire more of the market. Moreover, the amendment is based on article 70, paragraph 2, of the Convention and article 8, paragraph 2, of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. — Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Norway, Sweden.

Article 9

Express parcels

1 Express parcels shall be subject to a supplementary charge called the "express charge" of the fixed amount of not more than 5 francs, fully paid in advance at the time of posting, even if the parcel cannot be delivered by special messenger but only the advice of arrival.

2 When express delivery places special demands on the administration of destination with regard either to the location of the address of the addressee, or to the day or hour of arrival at the office of destination, the delivery of the parcel and collection of any additional charge shall be governed by the provisions concerning parcels of the same type in the internal system. The supplementary charge shall be paid even if the parcel is returned to origin or redirected.

3 If the regulations of the administration of destination permit, addressees may ask the delivery office, subject to what is laid down in paragraph 1, to deliver to them by express immediately on arrival any parcels which are intended for them. In that case the administration of destination shall be authorized to collect, on delivery, the charge that applies in its internal service.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5009.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Express parcels shall be subject to a supplementary charge called the "express charge" /.../ the /.../ amount of which shall be fixed at not more than 5 francs or at the amount of the charge applicable in the internal service, if this is higher. This charge must be fully paid in advance at the time of posting, even if the parcel cannot be delivered by special messenger but only the advice of arrival.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 5306.2. Correlative proposals: 5009.4, 5011.1, 5012.1, 5014.3 and 5014.4.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5009.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 When express delivery places special demands on the administration of destination with regard either to the location of the addressee, or to the day or hour of arrival at the office of destination, the delivery of the parcel and collection of any additional charge shall be governed by the provisions concerning parcels of the same type in the internal system. The supplementary charge shall be paid even if the parcel is returned to origin or redirected; however, in such cases, the amount passed on may not exceed 5 francs.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 5306.1. Correlative proposals: 5009.3, 5014.1, 5014.2, 5029.1 and 5031.1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5009.3

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 If the regulations of the administration of destination permit, addressees may ask the delivery office, subject to what is laid down in paragraph 1, to deliver to them by express immediately on arrival any parcels which are intended for them. In that case the administration of destination shall be authorized to collect, on delivery, a charge of 5 francs at most.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 5306.1.
For services which do not exist in their internal service, certain administrations find it impossible to collect the corresponding charges in the absence of a guideline maximum value in the Agreement.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5009.4

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 If the regulations of the administration of destination permit, addressees may ask the delivery office, subject to what is laid down in paragraph 1, to deliver to them by express immediately on arrival any parcels which are intended for them. In that case the administration of destination shall be authorized to collect, on delivery, a charge of 5 francs at most or the internal service charge if this is higher.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 5306.2.

GREECE 5009.5

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 When express delivery places special demands on the administration of destination with regard either to the location of the address of the addressee, or to the day or hour of arrival at the office of destination, the delivery of the parcel and collection of any additional charge shall be governed by the provisions concerning parcels of the same type in the internal system. The supplementary charge shall be paid even if the parcel is returned to sender or redirected.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 11

Insured parcels

1 The following charges on insured parcels shall be collected from the sender in advance:
a charges authorized in this part of the Agreement;
b an optional dispatch charge not exceeding the registration charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, p, of the Convention or the corresponding charge of the internal service if this is higher, or, exceptionally, a charge of 10 francs at most;
c an ordinary insurance charge of no more than 1 franc for each 200 francs or fraction of 200 francs insured value, or 1/2 percent of the insured value step.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5011.1

Paragraph 1, c. Supplement as follows:

c an ordinary insurance charge of no more than 1 franc for each 200 francs or fraction of 200 francs insured value, or 1/2 percent of the insured value step or the internal service charge if this is higher.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 5306.2. Related proposals: 5009.1, 5009.4, 5012.1, 5014.3 and 5014.4.

Article 12

Fragile parcels. Cumbersome parcels

Fragile parcels and cumbersome parcels shall be subject to a supplementary charge equal to 50 percent of the principal charge. If the parcel is both fragile and cumbersome the supplementary charge mentioned above shall be collected once only. Nevertheless, the air surcharges in respect of these parcels shall not be increased.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5012.1

Amend as follows:

Fragile parcels and cumbersome parcels shall be subject to a supplementary charge equal to not more than 50 percent of the principal charge or to the internal service charge if this is higher. If the parcel is both fragile and cumbersome ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — See those for proposal 5306.2. Related proposals: 5009.1, 5009.4, 5011.1, 5014.3 and 5014.4.

Article 13

Supplementary charges

Administrations shall be authorized to collect the following supplementary charges:

a presentation to Customs charge collected by the administration of origin; as a general rule the charge shall be collected at the time of posting of the parcel;

b presentation to Customs charge collected by the administration of destination either for submission to Customs and customs clearance or for submission to Customs only; in the absence of other arrangements, the charge shall be collected at the time of the delivery of the parcel to the addressee; however, in the case of parcels for delivery free of charges and fees, the presentation to Customs charge shall be collected by the administration of origin on behalf of the administration of destination;

...

AUSTRIA — 5013.1

Add the following abis:

abis charge for items posted outside normal counter opening hours;

Reasons. — Parcels may be posted, like letter-post items, outside normal counter opening hours. By analogy with article 25, paragraph 2, of the Convention, provision should be made for such a charge to be collected on parcels also.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Article 14

Scale

The scale of supplementary charges defined in article 13 shall be fixed in accordance with the following table:

Description of charge	Amount	Observations
1	2	3
a Presentation to Customs charge collected by the administration of origin	1 franc at most, per parcel	
b Presentation to Customs charge collected by the administration of destination	10 francs at most, per parcel	
c Charge for collection from the sender's address	Same charge as in internal service	
d Delivery charge	Same charge as in internal service	
e Advice of non-delivery reply charge	2 francs at most	If, following delivery of the advice of non-delivery, new instructions have to be transmitted by telegraph, the sender or the third party shall pay, in addition, the telegraph charge
f Advice of arrival	At most, a charge equal to that for an ordinary letter of the first weight step in the internal service	
g Repacking charge	1 franc at most, per parcel	This charge may be collected once only in the course of transmission from beginning to end
h Poste restante charge	Same charge as in the internal service	
i Storage charge	Same charge as in the internal service	20 francs at most or the maximum fixed by internal legislation, if it is higher. However, in case of return to origin or redirection (articles 29, paragraph 3, b, and 31, paragraph 6, c), the charge may not exceed 20 francs
j Advice of delivery charge	3 francs at most	
k Advice of embarkation charge	1.10 francs at most per parcel	
l Inquiry charge	2 francs at most	If the sender has asked for his request to be sent by telegraph the telegraph charge shall be added to this charge
m Charge for a request for withdrawal from the post or alteration of address	4 francs at most	The following shall be added to this charge: the appropriate telegraph charge if the request is to be sent by telegraph
n Charge for cover against risks of force majeure	a amount laid down in article 11, paragraph 2, in respect of insured parcels b maximum of 60 centimes per parcel in respect of uninsured parcels	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5014.1

Table, d. In column 3, insert the following:

In the event of return to origin (article 29, paragraph 3, b) or redirection (article 31, paragraph 6, c), the amount passed on may not exceed 3 francs.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 5306.1. Related proposals: 5009.2, 5009.3, 5014.2, 5029.1 and 5031.1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5014.2

Table, h. In column 3, insert the following:

In the event of return to origin (article 29, paragraph 3, b) or redirection (article 31, paragraph 6, c), the amount passed on may not exceed 1.50 francs.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 5306.1. Related proposals: 5009.2, 5009.3, 5014.1, 5029.1 and 5031.1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5014.3

Table, i, column 3. Amend as follows:

/.../ In case of return to origin (article 29, paragraph 3, b) or redirection (article 31, paragraph 6, c), the charge may not exceed 20 francs.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5306.2. The words "20 francs at most or the maximum fixed by internal legislation if it is higher. However," no longer appear to be necessary.
Related proposals: 5009.1, 5009.4, 5011.1, 5012.1 and 5014.4.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5014.4

Number the present text paragraph 1 and add the following paragraph 2 (text taken over, after adaptation, from article VI of the Final Protocol):

2 Administrations which, in their internal service, collect supplementary charges higher than those fixed in paragraph 1, may, when they retain the whole amount of these charges, apply the internal service rate in the international service.

Reasons. — See those for proposal 5306.2. Related proposals: 5009.1, 5009.4, 5011.1, 5012.1 and 5014.3.

GREECE 5014.5

i, column 3 (Observations). Amend as follows:

20 francs at most or the maximum fixed
by internal legislation, if it is higher.
However, in case of return to sender or redirection
(articles 29, paragraph 3, b, and 31, paragraph 6, c),
the charge may not exceed 20 francs.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

AUSTRIA 5014.6

Add the following subparagraph abis:

abis	Charge on items posted outside normal counter opening hours	Same charge as in internal service

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5013.1.
There is no valid reason for making other arrangements for parcels in regard to the amount of this charge than those in force for correspondence, laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, b, of the Convention.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP

5014.7

Table, a, column 2. Amend as follows:

5 francs at most, per parcel

Reasons. — In the opinion of the postal administration of Poland, the amount collected by the administration of origin in respect of the presentation to Customs charge for a parcel is insufficient to cover the operating costs, particularly in view of the fact that the similar charge for letter-post items is much higher.

FRANCE

5014.8

Amendment to proposal 5014.7

Table, a, column 2. Amend as follows:

2 francs at most, per parcel

Reasons. — Proposal 5014.7 from the Polish People's Rep is designed to raise from 1 franc to 5 francs the presentation to Customs charge collected by the administration of origin. France is in favour of an increase in principle but considers a fivefold increase in the present rate to be excessive. Simply doubling it initially might be a significant stage.

Article 15

Fees

1 Administrations of destination shall be authorized to collect, from addressees, all fees, especially customs duty, payable on the items in the country of destination.

2 Administrations shall undertake to seek from the competent authorities in their countries cancellation of the fees (including customs duty) in the case of a parcel:

a returned to origin;
b redirected to a third country;
c abandoned by the sender;
d lost in their service or destroyed because of total damage of the contents;
e rifled or damaged in their service. In these cases, cancellation of fees shall be requested only to the value of the missing contents or the depreciation suffered by the contents.

GREECE 5015.1

Paragraph 2, a. Amend as follows:

a returned to sender;

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 17

Parcels of prisoners of war and internees

Prisoner-of-war and internee parcels shall be exempted from all charges in accordance with article 16 of the Convention. However, air surcharges shall be payable on air parcels.

PAKISTAN 5017.1

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Parcels of prisoners of war and civilian internees

Prisoner-of-war and civilian internee parcels shall be exempted from all charges in accordance with article 16 of the Convention. However, air parcels shall be subject to air surcharges as laid down in article 8.

Reasons. — The aim of this proposal is firstly to amend the terminology "prisoner-of-war and internees" in consequence of proposal 5004.3 and secondly to make the provision regarding application of air surcharges to parcels intended for prisoner-of-war and civilian internees more specific.

Article 21

Treatment of parcels wrongly accepted

1 When parcels containing articles mentioned in article 19, a, have been wrongly admitted to the post, they shall be dealt with according to the legislation of the country of the administration establishing their presence; however, parcels containing articles listed in the same article under a, ii and v to vii shall in no circumstances be forwarded to their destination, delivered to the addressees or returned to origin.

2 In the case of the insertion of a single item of correspondence prohibited within the meaning of article 19, a, iii, this correspondence shall be treated in the manner prescribed in article 30 of the Convention, and the parcel shall not be returned to origin on this account.

3 When an uninsured parcel exchanged between two countries which admit insurance and containing articles listed in article 19, b, is received by the administration of destination, that administration shall be authorized to deliver the parcel to the addressee under the conditions prescribed by its regulations. If they do not permit delivery, the parcel shall be returned to origin in application of article 33.

4 Paragraph 3 shall be applicable to parcels of which the weight or the dimensions appreciably exceed the permitted limits; however, these parcels may, where appropriate, be delivered to the addressee if he first pays any charges which may be due.

5 When a wrongly admitted parcel is neither delivered to the addressee nor returned to origin, the administration of origin shall be informed exactly how the parcel has been dealt with.

BRAZIL **5021.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the case of the insertion of a single item of correspondence prohibited within the meaning of article 19, a, iii, this correspondence shall be treated in the manner prescribed in article 30 of the Convention, by considering the ratio of deficient postage as equal to one, and the parcel shall not be returned to origin on this account.

Reasons. — The charge to be applied to an item of correspondence wrongly inserted into a parcel not containing the ratio of deficient postage provided for in article 24, paragraph 1, h, of the Convention, since no postage at all has been paid, may be considered as equal to one.

GREECE **5021.2**

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5. Amend as follows:

1 When parcels containing articles mentioned in article 19, a, have been wrongly admitted to the post, they shall be dealt with according to the legislation of the country of the administration establishing their presence; however, parcels containing articles listed in the same article under a, ii and v to vii shall in no circumstances be forwarded to their destination, delivered to the addressees or returned to sender.

2 In the case of the insertion of a single item of correspondence prohibited within the meaning of article 19, a, iii, this correspondence shall be treated in the manner prescribed in article 30 of the Convention, and the parcel shall not be returned to sender on this account.

3 When an uninsured parcel exchanged between two countries which admit insurance and containing articles listed in article 19, b, is received by the administration of destination, that administration shall be authorized to deliver the parcel to the addressee under the conditions prescribed by its regulations. If they do not permit delivery, the parcel shall be returned to sender in application of article 33.

5 When a wrongly admitted parcel is neither delivered to the addressee nor returned to sender, the administration of origin shall be informed exactly how the parcel has been dealt with.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

SWEDEN — 5021.3

Paragraph 5. Supplement as follows:

5 When a wrongly admitted parcel is neither delivered to the addressee nor returned to origin, the administration of origin shall be informed exactly how the parcel has been dealt with. This administration shall also be informed when the whole or part of the contents of the parcel has been seized by the competent authorities.

Reasons. — If the parcel is actually delivered to the addressee without its contents or with reduced contents because of the enforcement of the legislation of the country of destination, it is nevertheless very useful for the administration of origin to know about such intervention. In this way, it can, if necessary inform users about the practical application of certain import regulations in the country of destination which are not always clear from the "List of Prohibited Articles".
See also proposal 2036.5 on article 36 of the Convention.

Supported by. — France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland.

BELGIUM, SWEDEN — 5021.4

Amendment to proposal 5021.3

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 When a wrongly admitted parcel or part of its contents is neither delivered to the addressee nor returned to origin, the administration of origin shall be notified without delay how the parcel has been dealt with. This notification shall clearly indicate the prohibition under which the parcel falls or the articles which gave rise to its seizure.

Reasons. — This amendment proposes a text that better and more accurately reflects the idea contained in proposal 5021.3.

Article 22

Sender's instructions at the time of posting

...

4 Administrations shall have the option of not accepting the instructions referred to in paragraph 2, a and b, when their legislation or regulations do not so permit.

PAKISTAN 5022.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Administrations shall have the option of not accepting the instructions referred to in paragraph 2, a and b, when their /.../ regulations do not so permit.

Reasons. — The word "regulations" used in the paragraph should suffice.

Article 23

Insured parcels

1 The following rules shall govern the insured value of insured parcels:

a postal administrations:
   i each administration may limit the insured value, so far as it is concerned, to an amount which may not be less than 5000 francs or the amount adopted in its internal service if it is less than 5000 francs;
   ii in the service between countries whose administrations have adopted different limits, all parties shall observe the lowest limit;

b senders:
   i may not insure the parcel for a value exceeding the actual value of its contents;
   ii may insure part only of the actual value of the contents of the parcel.

...

FINLAND 5023.1

Paragraph 1, a, i. Amend as follows:

1 The following rules shall govern the insured value of insured parcels
a postal administrations:
i each administration may limit the insured value, so far as it is concerned, to an amount which may not be less than 7000 francs or the amount adopted in its internal service if it is less than 7000 francs;

Reasons. — The need to increase the amount of the value declaration is a result of the general depreciation of national currencies and of the effort required to increase the insured parcels traffic by adopting higher amounts. At the same time, users are prevented from turning to other rival means of conveyance.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Iceland, Spain, Sweden.

Article 25

General rules for delivery. Periods of retention

...

3 When it has not been possible to notify an addressee of the arrival of a parcel, the period of retention shall be that prescribed by the regulations of the country of destination; this period, applicable also to parcels addressed poste restante, shall start to run from the day after the day from which the parcel is held at the addressee's disposal and shall not, as a general rule, exceed two months; the parcel shall be returned to the office of origin within a shorter period if the sender has requested it in a language known in the country of destination.

...

GREECE 5025.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When it has not been possible to notify an addressee of the arrival of a parcel, the period of retention shall be that prescribed by the regulations of the country of destination; this period, applicable also to parcels addressed poste restante, shall start to run from the day after the day from which the parcel is held at the addressee's disposal and shall not, as a general rule, exceed two months; the parcel shall be returned to the sender within a shorter period if the sender has requested it in a language known in the country of destination.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 29

Return to origin of undelivered parcels

1 Every parcel which it has not been possible to deliver shall be returned to the office of origin:

a immediately if:

i the sender has requested it in application of article 22, paragraph 2, c;

ii the sender (or the third party referred to in article 22, paragraph 2, b), has made an unauthorized request;

iii the sender or the third party refuses to pay the charge authorized in article 28, paragraph 2;

iv the instructions of the sender, or of the third party, have not achieved the desired result, whether these instructions were given at the time of posting or after receipt of the advice of non-delivery;

b immediately after the termination:

i of the period, if any, fixed by the sender in application of article 22, paragraph 2, d;

ii of the periods of retention laid down in article 25, if the sender has not complied with article 22. In this case, however, the sender may be asked for instructions;

iii of a period of two months from the dispatch of an advice of non-delivery, if the office which prepared that advice has not received adequate instructions from the sender or the third party, or if these instructions have not been received by that office.

2 Where possible, a parcel shall be returned by the same route as it followed on the outward journey. It may not be returned by air unless the sender has guaranteed the payment of the air surcharges.

3 Every parcel returned to origin under this article shall be subject to:

a the rates entailed in the further transmission to the office of origin;

b the uncancelled charges and fees, which the administration of destination incurs at the time of return to origin, subject to article 14, i, column 3, second sentence.

4 These rates, charges and fees shall be collected from the sender.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5029.1

Paragraph 3, b. Amend as follows:

b the uncancelled charges and fees, which the administration of destination incurs at the time of return to origin, subject to articles 9, paragraph 2, last sentence, and 14, table, column 3, d, h and i /.../.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 5009.2, 5014.1 and 5014.2. See also proposal 5031.1.

GREECE — 5029.2

Amend the title and text of this article as follows and add the following paragraph 4bis:

Return to sender of undelivered parcels

1 Every parcel which it has not been possible to deliver shall be returned to the sender's country of residence: a and b (no change).

2 (No change.)

3 Every parcel returned to sender under this article shall be subject to:
a the rates entailed in the further transmission to the office of the sender's place of residence;
b the uncancelled charges and fees, which the administration of destination incurs at the time or return to the sender, subject to article 14, i, column 3, second sentence.

4 (No change.)

4bis Parcels returned to the sender and which it is not possible to deliver to him shall be dealt with by the administration concerned in accordance with its own legislation.

Reasons. — For a certain number of the parcels returned to the office of origin, the country shown in the sender's address is not the one of posting. In the event of non-delivery to the addressee, these parcels are returned to the office of origin with return-to-sender charges imposed, in accordance with article 29.
The office of origin, unable to find the sender because he has put an address in another country on the parcel, reforwards this parcel to the country indicated by the sender and imposes the previous charges and the charges corresponding to this further redirection of the parcel. This third country, should the sender not be there to take delivery of the parcel or should he refuse, returns the parcel to the country of origin with all the charges incurred. Since the value of the contents of these parcels often does not cover the sum of the charges imposed, the administration of posting sometimes incurs losses which could be avoided if these parcels, in the event of non-delivery to the addressee, were redirected to the country of residence of the sender and not returned to the country in which they were posted.
This question particularly concerns tourist countries and, with the development of tourism, will cause them problems if appropriate measures are not taken. It is therefore necessary, for parcels that are to be returned to origin, to replace in the text of the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations the words "Return to origin" or "returned to origin" with "Return to sender" or "returned to sender", and "administration of origin" or "office of origin" with "administration of the sender's country of residence" or "office of the sender's place of residence".

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 31

Redirection in consequence of change of address by the addressee, or of the alteration of an address

...

5 The sender may forbid any redirection.

6 For the first and any subsequent redirection of each parcel, the following may be collected:
a the charges authorized by the internal regulations of the administration concerned for such redirection, in the case of redirection within the country of destination;
b the rates and air surcharges entailed in the further transmission, in the case of redirection out of the country of destination;
c the charges and fees which the former administrations of destination do not agree to cancel, subject to article 14, i, column 3, second sentence.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5031.1

Paragraph 6, c. Amend as follows:

c the charges and fees which the former administrations of destination do not agree to cancel, subject to articles 9, paragraph 2, last sentence, and 14, table, column 3, d, h and i /.../.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 5009.2, 5014.1 and 5014.2. See also proposal 5029.1.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP 5031.2

Paragraph 5. Delete.

Reasons. — As the "Do not reforward" heading of the CP 2 dispatch note was deleted by the Rio de Janeiro Congress, paragraph 5 has become superfluous.

Article 33

Return to origin of wrongly accepted parcels

1 Any parcel wrongly accepted and returned to origin shall be subject to the rates, charges and fees prescribed in article 29, paragraph 3.

2 These charges and fees shall be payable by:

a the sender, if the parcel has been wrongly admitted in consequence of an error of the sender or if it falls within one of the prohibitions laid down in article 19;

b the administration responsible for the error if the parcel has been wrongly admitted in consequence of an error attributable to the postal service. In this case the sender shall be entitled to a refund of the charges paid.

3 If the rates which have been attributed to the administration which returns the parcel are insufficient to cover the rates, charges and fees mentioned in paragraph 1, the outstanding charges shall be recovered from the administration of origin.

4 If there is a surplus, the administration which sends back the parcel shall return to the administration of origin the balance of the rates to refund to the sender.

GREECE 5033.1

Amend the title and paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 as follows:

Return to sender of wrongly accepted parcels

1 Any parcel wrongly accepted and returned to sender shall be subject to the rates, charges and fees prescribed in article 29, paragraph 3.

3 If the rates which have been attributed to the administration which returns the parcel are insufficient to cover the rates, charges and fees mentioned in paragraph 1, the outstanding charges shall be recovered from the administration of the sender's country of residence.

4 If there is a surplus, the administration which sends back the parcel shall return to the administration of the sender's country of residence the balance of the rates to refund to the sender.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 34

Return to origin in consequence of the suspension of a service

The return of a parcel to origin in consequence of the suspension of a service shall be free of charge; the unallocated rates collected for the outward journey shall be credited to the administration of origin for refund to the sender.

GREECE 5034.1

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Return to sender in consequence of the suspension of a service

The return of a parcel to the sender in consequence of the suspension of a service shall be free of charge; the unallocated rates collected for the outward journey shall be credited to the administration of the sender's country of residence for refund to the sender.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 35

Non-compliance by an administration with given instructions

1 When the administration of destination or an intermediate administration has not complied with the instructions given either at the time of posting or subsequently, it shall bear the conveyance charges (outward and return) and any other charges or fees which have not been cancelled; nevertheless, the charges paid for the outward journey shall remain the responsibility of the sender if he declared, either at the time of posting or subsequently, that in the event of non-delivery he would abandon the parcel.

2 The administration of origin shall be authorized to bill automatically the charges referred to in paragraph 1 to the administration which has not complied with the instructions given and which, although duly informed, has allowed five months to pass from the date on which it was informed without finally settling the matter or without informing the administration of origin that the non-compliance appeared to be due to force majeure or that the parcel had been detained, seized or confiscated in accordance with the internal regulations of the country of destination.

GREECE 5035.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The administration of the sender's country of residence shall be authorized to bill automatically the charges referred to in paragraph 1 to the administration which has not complied with the instructions given and which, although duly informed, has allowed five months to pass from the date on which it was informed without finally settling the matter or without informing the administration of the sender's country of residence that the non-compliance appeared to be due to force majeure or that the parcel had been detained, seized or confiscated in accordance with the internal regulations of the country of destination.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 36

Parcels containing items whose early deterioration or decay is to be feared

Articles contained in a parcel of which the early deterioration or decay is to be feared, and those articles only, may be sold immediately, even in course of transmission on either the outward or the return journey, without prior notice or legal formality, on behalf of the rightful owner; if, for any reason whatsoever, sale is impossible, the spoilt or decayed articles shall be destroyed.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

5036.1

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Parcels containing items which have become worthless because completely spoilt or in danger of early deterioration or decay

1 If the contents of a parcel have been completely spoilt en route, on either the outward or the return journey, thus rendering them worthless, the parcel shall be immediately destroyed.

2 Articles contained in a parcel of which the early deterioration is to be feared, and those articles only, may be sold immediately, even in the course of transmission on either the outward or the return journey, without prior notice or legal formality, on behalf of the rightful owner; if, for any reason whatsoever, sale is impossible, the spoilt or decayed articles shall be destroyed.

Reasons. — As it stands, article 36 lays down the provisions applicable to parcels containing items whose early deterioration or decay is to be feared.
However, these provisions do not cover the case of parcels of which the contents is already completely spoilt and which, having thus become worthless, there is all the more reason to be able to treat in the same way as the parcels referred to above.
It should be noted that there is no point in reforwarding or returning a parcel whose contents is already spoilt. Indeed, if it is reforwarded or returned, the parcel in question is subject to additional charges the collection of which further upsets the addressee or sender of an item that has lost its intrinsic value. This detracts from the image of the postal service.

Remark. — The subsequent procedure laid down in article 139 of the Detailed Regulations does not need to be changed.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Article 37

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address

1 The sender of a parcel may, under the terms of article 33 of the Convention, ask for its return to origin or to have its address altered, provided he guarantees payment of the amounts due for any further transmission under articles 29, paragraph 3 and 31, paragraph 6.

2 However, administrations shall have the option of not accepting the requests referred to in paragraph 1 when they do not accept them in their internal service.

GREECE

5037.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The sender of a parcel may, under the terms of article 33 of the Convention, ask for its return /.../ or to have its address altered, provided he guarantees payment of the amounts due for any further transmission under articles 29, paragraph 3 and 31, paragraph 6.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 38

Inquiries

1 Each administration shall accept inquiries relating to any parcel posted in the seevice of another administration.

2 Inquiries from users shall be entertained only within a period of a year from the day after that on which the parcel was posted.

3 Unless the sender has paid in full the advice of delivery charge prescribed in article 13, j, each inquiry shall be subject to the collection of an "inquiry" charge at the rate laid down in article 14, l.

4 Separate inquiries shall be made for uninsured and insured parcels. If the inquiry related to several parcels of the same category posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender and addressed to the same addressee and sent by the same route, the charge shall be collected once only.

5 The inquiry charge shall be refunded if the inquiry has been occasioned by a service error.

CHILE

5038.1

Add the following paragraphs 2bis and 2ter:

2bis Inquiries about damaged parcels shall be accepted only if they are lodged at the time of delivery or immediately thereafter.

2ter Each administration shall be bound to deal with inquiries within the shortest possible time.

Reasons. —
1 The inclusion of paragraph 2bis is aimed at setting deadlines for inquiries relating to totally damaged or rifled parcels in order to protect the interests of administrations and to avoid failure to undertake the relevant inquiry during the long period of one year because it was assumed that the addressee was in agreement or that it had become impossible to ascertain with certainty the actual extent of the damage. This proposal corresponds to proposal 3042.1.
2 The proposal to include a paragraph 2ter meets the need to establish an explicit rule making it obligatory to deal with inquiries promptly in the user's interests, bearing in mind the similar provisions in article 42, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP)

5038.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Inquiries from users shall be entertained only within a period of six months for air parcels and one year for surface parcels from the day after that on which the parcel was posted.

Reasons. — As a result of progress in the quicker handling of airmail and air parcels in the offices of posting and delivery and in the offices of exchange, and in view of rapid conveyance by the airlines which enables postal items and air parcels to reach their addressees within a short period of time, it is unnecessary to extend beyond six months the period in which inquiries are accepted from users. Our administrations have in fact observed, when checking the time taken to initiate inquiries, that in most cases they are submitted within six months of posting the item or parcel.

Article 39

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations

...

2 Administrations may undertake to cover also risks which may arise from a case of force majeure. They shall then be liable towards senders of parcels posted in their country for loss, theft or damage due to a case of force majeure occurring at any time during transmission of the parcels, including redirection or return to origin.

3 The sender shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding, in principle, to the actual amount of the loss, theft or damage; indirect loss or loss of profits shall not be taken into consideration. However, this indemnity may in no case exceed:

a for insured parcels, the amount of the insured value in gold francs; in case of redirection or return to origin by surface of an insured air parcel, liability shall be limited, for the second journey, to that applicable to parcels sent by that route;

b for other parcels, the following amounts:
60 francs per parcel up to 5 kg;
90 francs per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
120 francs per parcel above 10 up to 15 kg;
150 francs per parcel above 15 up to 20 kg.

4 Notwithstanding paragraph 3, b, administrations may agree to apply, in their reciprocal relations, the maximum amount of 150 francs per parcel regardless of the weight.

5 The indemnity shall be calculated according to the current price, converted into gold francs, of goods of the same kind at the place and time at which the parcel was accepted for conveyance; failing a current price, the indemnity shall be calculated according to the ordinary value of goods whose value is assessed on the same basis.

6 When an indemnity is due for the loss, total theft or total damage of a parcel, the sender or, by application of paragraph 8, the addressee, shall also be entitled to repayment of the charges paid with the exception of the insurance charge; the same shall apply to items refused by the addressees because of their bad condition, if that is attributable to the postal service and involves its liability.

7 When the loss, total theft or total damage is due to force majeure for which indemnity is not payable, the sender shall be entitled to repayment not only of the land and sea rates as well as the air surcharges appropriate to any sector not traversed by the parcel, but also the charges, whatever their nature, relating to a service paid for in advance but not rendered.

...

GREECE

5039.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations may undertake to cover also risks which may arise from a case of force majeure. They shall then be liable towards senders of parcels posted in their country for loss, theft or damage due to a case of force majeure occurring at any time during transmission of the parcels, including redirection or return to sender.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

NORWAY

5039.2

Paragraph 3, b, and paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

b for other parcels, the following amounts:
120 francs per parcel up to 5 kg;
180 francs per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
240 francs per parcel above 10 up to 15 kg;
300 francs per parcel above 15 up to 20 kg.

4 Notwithstanding paragraph 3, b, administrations may agree to apply, in their reciprocal relations, the maximum amount of 300 francs per parcel regardless of the weight.

Reasons. — As a result of general inflation throughout the world in recent years, the purchasing power, in national currencies, of the equivalents of the indemnity for postal parcels has fallen. In addition, most of the international carriers in competition with the Post in the parcels market offer users higher indemnities than those laid down in article 39.
The present proposal is designed to double the amounts of the indemnity in order to adapt them to the above-mentioned situation.

Supported by. — Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Note. — If the amounts in the UPU Acts are given in SDR, it is recommended that 120 francs be replaced by 40 SDR, 180 francs by 60 SDR, 240 francs by 80 SDR and 300 francs by 100 SDR.

FRANCE

5039.3

Paragraph 3, a. Amend as follows:

a for insured parcels, the amount of the insured value in gold francs, in case of redirection or return to origin by surface of an insured air parcel, liability shall be limited, for the second journey, to that applicable to parcels sent by that route. However, administrations of origin may assume responsibility for any damage not covered during the second journey;

Reasons. — In order to be equitable, it is considered desirable to give the administration of origin the possibility of compensating its senders within the limits of the insured value signed when the parcel was posted.
This is not always the case, in particular when — since the maximum amount of the insured value is lower for surface mail than for airmail — an insured air parcel is lost, rifled or damaged during the return journey to origin by surface; the compensation on which the administrations concerned agree is at present the maximum permitted on that route. Such a situation is therefore prejudicial for the sender of such an airmail item lost during the return journey if the insured value was higher than the amount permitted by surface. The proposed solution would make it possible to adopt a more equitable solution.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP

5039.4

Add the following paragraph 5bis:

5bis Notwithstanding paragraph 5, the administration of destination may, if it cannot obtain from the administration of origin the current price or the ordinary value of the articles that have been lost, stolen or damaged, establish the value of these articles itself according to the prices in force in its country.

Reasons. — Same as those for proposal 2051.1.

NORWAY, PAKISTAN

5039.5/Rev 1

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 When the loss, total theft or total damage is due to force majeure for which indemnity is not payable, the sender shall be entitled to repayment /.../ of the /.../ charges paid with the exception of the insurance charge.

Reasons. — The determination of the land and sea rates as well as the air surcharges corresponding to any sector not traversed by the parcel is difficult if not impossible. When no service or only partial service has been rendered, equity demands that the sender be repaid all fees and charges, whatever their nature. Adoption of this proposal would help to further improve the postal services' relations with the public.

Note. — The wording of paragraph 7 has been brought into line with that of paragraph 6. The authors will have no objections to the integration of paragraph 7 in paragraph 6 if the Drafting Committee so decides.

Article 40

Non-liability of postal administrations

1 Postal administrations shall cease to be liable for parcels which they have delivered according either to the conditions laid down in their internal regulations for items of the same kind, or those set out in article 11, paragraph 3, of the Convention; liability shall however be maintained:

a when theft or damage is discovered either before delivery or at the time of delivery of a parcel or when, internal regulations permitting, the addressee, or the sender if it is returned to origin, makes reservations in taking delivery of a rifled or damaged parcel;

b when the addressee or, in the case of return to origin, the sender, although having given a proper discharge, notifies the delivery administration without delay that he has found damage and furnishes proof that the theft or damage did not occur after delivery.

2 Postal administrations shall not be liable:

i for the loss, theft or damage of parcels:

a in cases of force majeure. The administration in whose service the loss, theft or damage occurred shall decide, according to the laws of its country, whether the loss, theft or damage was due to circumstances amounting to a case of force majeure; these circumstances shall be communicated to the administration of the country of origin if the latter administration so requests. Nevertheless, the administration of the dispatching country shall still be liable if it has undertaken to cover risks of force majeure (article 39, paragraph 2);

b when they cannot account for parcels owing to the destruction of official records by force majeure, provided that proof of their liability has not been otherwise produced;

c when the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or arises from the nature of the contents of the parcel;

d in the case of parcels which have been fraudulently insured for a sum greater than the actual value of the contents;

e when the sender has made no inquiry within the period prescribed in article 38, paragraph 2;

f in the case of prisoner-of-war or internee parcels;

...

GREECE 5040.1

Paragraph 1, b. Amend as follows:

b when the addressee or, in the case of return to sender, the latter, although having given a proper discharge, notifies the delivery administration without delay that he has found damage and furnishes proof that the theft or damage did not occur after delivery.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

PAKISTAN 5040.2

Paragraph 2, f. Amend as follows:

f in the case of prisoner-of-war or civilian internee parcels;

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5004.3.

PAKISTAN 5040.3

Paragraph 2, c. Amend as follows:

c when the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, including, among other things, inadequate packing, or arises from the nature of the contents of the parcel;

Reasons. — The two court cases mentioned in annotation 6 point out that administrations are absolved from liability if inadequate packing of a parcel can be established. But this is not specifically mentioned in this article and the mere mention of the words "fault or negligence of the sender" may not always be interpreted as including inadequate packing, among other things. The new phrase has been added to amplify the provision.

Article 41

Sender's liability

1 The sender of a parcel shall be liable within the same limits as administrations themselves for any damage caused to other postal items as a result of the sending of articles not acceptable for conveyance, or of the non-observance of conditions of acceptance, provided that there has been no fault or negligence on the part of administrations or carriers.

2 The acceptance by the office of posting of such a parcel shall not relieve the sender of his liability.

3 An administration which finds damage that is due to the fault of the sender shall inform the administration of origin, whose responsibility it is to take action against the sender where appropriate.

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP)

5041.1

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Liability for any damage to other postal items and harm to personnel caused by an item containing perishable biological substances or radioactive materials as well as the resultant consequences shall rest exclusively with the duly authorized sender.

Reasons. — It must be expressly stated that the sender of an item containing perishable biological substances or radioactive materials shall bear exclusive liability for any damage caused by such an item as well as the resultant consequences. This proposal fills a gap with respect to the special liability borne by senders of dangerous items (see also proposal 2054.1).

Article 42

Determination of liability between postal administrations

...

3 When the loss, theft or damage occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 82, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall reimburse the administration of origin for the indemnity paid to the sender, subject to article 1, paragraph 6, of the Convention and paragraph 7 of this article. It shall be for the former administration to recover this amount from the air carrier in question. Where the administration of origin settles the conveyance dues direct with the air carrier in virtue of article 82, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it shall itself seek reimbursement of the indemnity from the air carrier.

4 If the loss, theft or damage occurs in course of conveyance without it being possible to establish in which country's territory or service it happened, the administrations concerned shall bear the loss equally; however, in the case of an uninsured parcel, when the amount of indemnity does not exceed 60 francs, this sum shall be borne equally by the administration of origin and the administration of destination, intermediate administrations being excluded. If the theft or damage has been established in the country of destination or, in the case of return to sender, in the country of origin, it shall rest with the administration of that country to prove:

a that neither the wrapping nor the fastening of the parcel bore any apparent trace of theft or damage;

b that, in the case of an insured parcel, the weight established at the time of posting has not varied;

c that, in the case of parcels forwarded in closed receptacles, both the receptacles and their fastening were intact.

When such proof has been furnished by the administration of destination or origin, as the case may be, none of the other administrations concerned may repudiate its share of liability on grounds that it handed over the parcel without the next administration having made any objection.

...

GREECE 5042.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 If the loss, theft or damage occurs in course of conveyance without it being possible to establish in which country's territory or service it happened, the administrations concerned shall bear the loss equally; however, in the case of an uninsured parcel, when the amount of indemnity does not exceed 60 francs, this sum shall be borne equally by the administration of origin and the administration of destination, intermediate administrations being excluded. If the theft or damage has been established in the country of destination or, in the case of return to sender, in the country of his residence, it shall rest with the administration of that country to prove:

a that neither the wrapping nor the fastening of the parcel bore any apparent trace of theft or damage;

b that, in the case of an insured parcel, the weight established at the time of posting has not varied;

c that, in the case of parcels forwarded in closed receptacles, both the receptacles and their fastening were intact.

When such proof has been furnished by the administration of destination or of the sender's country of residence, as the case may be, none of the other administrations concerned may repudiate its share of liability on grounds that it handed over the parcel without the next administration having made any objection.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

AUSTRIA, GERMANY, FED REP OF 5042.2

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When the loss, theft or damage occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 82, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall reimburse the administration of origin for the indemnity as well as the charges and fees paid to the sender, subject to article 1, paragraph 6, of the Convention and paragraph 7 of this article. It shall be for the former administration to recover these amounts from the air carrier in question. Where the administration of origin settles the conveyance dues direct with the air carrier in virtue of article 82, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it shall itself seek reimbursement of these amounts from the air carrier.

Reasons. — According to article 43, paragraph 1, the obligation to pay the indemnity and refund the charges and fees rests either with the administration of origin or the administration of destination, subject to the right of recourse against the administration which is liable.
Article 42, paragraph 3, stipulates, however, that when the loss, theft or damage occurs in the service of an air carrier, payment of the indemnity to the administration of origin is made by the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues under article 82, paragraph 2, of the Convention. The amendment of paragraph 3 of article 42 will remedy this omission.

Supported by. — Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP)

5042.3

Paragraph 3. Delete (transferred to article 42bis).

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5042.91.

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN ARAB REP, YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP)

5042.91

Create the following new article (transfer of article 42, paragraph 3):

Article 42bis

Determination of liability between postal administrations and air carriers

When the loss, theft or damage occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 82, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall reimburse the administration of origin for the indemnity paid to the sender, subject to article 1, paragraph 6, of the Convention and paragraph 7 of article 42. It shall be for the former administration to recover this amount from the air carrier in question. Where the administration of origin settles the conveyance dues direct with the air carrier in virtue of article 82, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it shall itself seek reimbursement of the indemnity from the air carrier.

Reasons. — Because of the importance of determining the liability between postal administrations and air carriers, a separate article should be devoted to this subject.

Article 43

Payment of indemnity

...

2 This payment shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of six months from the day following the day of inquiry.

...

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed five months to pass:

- without finally settling the matter or
- without informing the administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, that the loss, theft or damage appeared to be due to a case of force majeure, or that the parcel had been detained, confiscated or destroyed by the competent authority because of the nature of its contents or seized under the legislation of the country of destination.

AUSTRALIA **5043.1**

Paragraphs 2 and 4. Amend as follows:

2 This payment shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of six months from the day following the date shown on the inquiry form.

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed five months from the day following the date shown on the inquiry form to pass: ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – See proposal 2057.2.

Article 46

Outward and inward land rate

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations shall be subject to the outward and inward land rates fixed as follows, for each country and each parcel:

Weight steps	Outward and inward land rate
1	2
	fr
Up to 1 kg	4.00
Above 1 up to 3 kg	5.00
Above 3 up to 5 kg	6.00
Above 5 up to 10 kg	7.50
Above 10 up to 15 kg	9.00
Above 15 up to 20 kg	10.00

Nevertheless, as regards the last two weight steps, the administrations of origin and destination may fix as they wish the outward and inward land rates due to them.

2 The rates mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be payable by the administration of the country of origin, unless this Agreement provides for exceptions to this principle.

3 The outward and inward land rates shall be uniform for the whole of the territory of each country.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5046.1

Amend this article as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations shall be subject to the outward and inward land rates fixed as follows, for each country and each parcel:

Weight steps	Outward and inward land rate Guideline rates	
1	2	
	g fr	SDR
Up to 1 kg	8	2.60
Above 1 up to 3 kg	10	3.25
Above 3 up to 5 kg	12	3.90
Above 5 up to 10 kg	15	4.90
Above 10 up to 15 kg	18	5.90
Above 15 up to 20 kg	20	6.50

Nevertheless, /.../ administrations /.../ may /.../:

a increase their outward land rates as they see fit, to bring these into relation with the costs of their service. They may also reduce them as they see fit so long as they are not lower than their inward land rates;
(Text taken over from article 48, paragraph 1, a.)

b reduce their inward land rates as they see fit or increase them up to the amount of their costs.
(Text taken partially from article 48, paragraph 1, b.)

2 The rates mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be payable by the administration of the country of origin, unless this Agreement provides for exceptions to this principle.

3 The outward and inward land rates shall be uniform for the whole of the territory of each country.

3bis Modifications of the inward land rates according to paragraph 1 may come into force only on 1 January and must be communicated to the International Bureau at least three months prior to that date. If this period has not been observed, such modifications shall not come into force until 1 January of the following year. To be applicable, they must be communicated to the administrations concerned by the International Bureau at least two months before the date of their coming into force.
(Text taken over, with a slight amendment, from article 48, paragraph 2.)

Reasons. — In its resolution C 25 relating to the revision of land and sea rates, the Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the Executive Council, among other things, to carry out a fresh study on the amount of the outward and inward land rates laid down in article 46 of the Agreement. Complying with this instruction, the EC set itself the aim of finding a method of fixing these rates which would offer administrations more freedom than hitherto and relieve them of the need to make reservations in the Final Protocol to the Agreement. For this purpose, administrations were consulted on the following four measures that might reduce or eliminate these reservations:

a a fresh increase in the basic rates laid down in article 46 and in the options for applying increases provided for in articles 48 and 54 of the Agreement;

b combining the increase options provided for in articles 48 and 54 by deleting article 54 and making provision for an adequate increase option in article 48;

c allowing complete freedom as regards inward rates;

d allowing limited freedom as regards inward rates but fixing guideline rates the amount of which would, as hitherto, be proposed by the EC.

As there were substantial majorities in favour of measures b and d, a new consultation was carried out on these two measures and this showed that a large majority of administrations preferred measure d which corresponded completely with the two main aims of the study, namely:

— to give administrations more freedom in fixing their rates;

— the deletion of the reservations in the Final Protocol.

These administrations considered that this measure would enable them to adapt their outward and inward rates more easily to any increases in costs between Congresses within the framework of article 48, paragraphs 1, a, and 2 (these provisions have been taken over into the present article). The fixing of guideline rates by the EC — which several administrations expressly wanted on practical grounds or because of their internal legislation — would, bearing in mind article 48 mentioned above, help to avoid excessive increases.

The Rio de Janeiro Postal Parcels Agreement provides for a number of possibilities for increasing the rates laid down in artcile 46, paragraph 1 (articles 48, paragraph 1, b, and 54 of the Agreement and articles I, a, table 1, and V of the Final Protocol thereto) in order to enable administrations to cover their costs relating to the handling of inward parcels. The fixing of guideline rates should, certainly, proceed from this necessity but must also take account of the fact that these rates should be high enough to meet the requirements of a maximum number of countries, while at the same time ensuring that the parcel-post service remains competitive.

Against this background, it was found at the end of 1982 that 82.4 percent of administrations had taken advantage of the increase options provided for in the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Postal Parcels Agreement, and that some of them had in this way been able to increase by nearly 100 percent the rates laid down in article 46, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. Therefore, bearing in mind that the guideline rates would have to be valid from 1986 to 1991, it was considered that the guideline rates to be proposed should show an increase of 100 percent over the rates laid down in article 46, paragraph 1, of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Postal Parcels Agreement. These rates appear in paragraph 1 of the present proposal.

The EC endorsed this view. Consequently, the present proposal aims at giving concrete form to the above-mentioned measure d in the Agreement. It involves the deletion:

— of article 48 (which is partially taken over into article 46) (see proposal 5048.1);

— of article 54 (see proposal 5054.1);

— of subparagraph a and table 1 (Exceptional inward rates) of article I of the Final Protocol to the Agreement (see proposal 5301.1);

— of articles IV and V of the Final Protocol to the Agreement (see proposals 5304.1 and 5305.1).

Article 47

Transit land rate

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations or between two offices of the same country by means of the land services of one or more other administrations shall be subject to the following transit land rates, payable to the countries whose services take part in the routeing on land:

Distance steps	Transit land rates					
	Up to 1 kg	Above 1 kg up to 3 kg	Above 3 kg up to 5 kg	Above 5 kg up to 10 kg	Above 10 kg up to 15 kg	Above 15 kg up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
Up to 600 km	0.30	0.80	1.40	2.60	4.20	5.80
Above 600 up to 1000 km	0.50	1.30	2.40	4.20	6.90	9.50
Above 1000 up to 2000 km	0.80	2.00	3.60	6.30	10.30	14.20
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	0.30	0.70	1.30	2.30	3.80	5.20

...

4 As regards air parcels, the land rate for intermediate countries shall be applicable only where the parcel is conveyed by an intermediate land service.

5 When a country agrees to its territory being crossed by a foreign transport service without participation of its services according to article 3 of the Convention, parcels thus conveyed shall not give rise to allocation of the transit land rate to the postal administration concerned.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5047.1/Rev 1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations or between two offices of the same country by means of the land services of one or more other administrations shall be subject to the following transit land rates, payable to the countries whose services take part in the routeing on land:

Distance steps	Transit land rates					
	Up to 1 kg	Above 1 kg up to 3 kg	Above 3 kg up to 5 kg	Above 5 kg up to 10 kg	Above 10 kg up to 15 kg	Above 15 kg up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
Up to 600 km	0.50	1.10	2.10	3.70	6.00	8.30
Above 600 up to 1000 km	0.70	1.90	3.30	5.90	9.60	13.30
Above 1000 up to 2000 km	1.10	2.80	5.00	8.90	14.50	20.10
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	0.50	1.20	2.20	4.00	6.40	9.00

Reasons. — Pursuant to Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 25, the Executive Council decided to adjust the transit land rates in the light of the revised land transit charges for letter post. The method used for calculating the new rates proposed above is the same as that which was used in fixing the present rates, namely the "comparative (parcel post — letter post) method" described in Tokyo Congress — Doc 13 (see Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pp 483–486). Briefly, that method consists in fixing the amount of the transit rates by reference to the land transit charges. To this end, the average weights determined for each step (ie 1, 2.5, 4.5, 8, 13 and 18 kg respectively for the 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 kg weight steps) are multiplied by the revised rates of land transit charges applicable to each distance step laid down in article 47, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.
However, as these distance steps (except for the 600 to 1000 km step) do not tally with those of the scale of land transit charges, the transit charges used for calculating the new rates are as follows (they were determined in the course of drawing up the revised transit charge scales — see Congress — Doc 9):

Up to 600 km	0.45 g fr
600 to 1000 km	0.74 g fr
1000 to 2000 km	1.11 g fr
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	0.47 g fr

The proposed rates have been rounded off to the next higher or lower ten centimes according to whether the fraction is equal to/greater than 0.05 or less than that figure.
Pursuant to the Executive Council's decision, the transit land rates and sea rates have been presented in accordance with the following three variants:

Variant 1
Calculation on the basis of the transport prices for 15 commodities.

Variant 2
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid.

Variant 3
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid, with a coefficient of variation.

The present proposal corresponds to variant 1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5047.2

Amendment to proposal 5047.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations or between two offices of the same country by means of the land services of one or more other administrations shall be subject to the following transit land rates, payable to the countries whose services take part in the routeing on land:

Distance steps	Transit land rates					
	Up to 1 kg	Above 1 kg up to 3 kg	Above 3 kg up to 5 kg	Above 5 kg up to 10 kg	Above 10 kg up to 15 kg	Above 15 kg up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
Up to 600 km	0.50	1.40	2.50	4.40	7.10	9.90
Above 600 up to 1000 km	0.80	2.00	3.70	6.50	10.60	14.60
Above 1000 up to 2000 km	1.10	2.80	5.00	8.80	14.40	19.90
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	0.30	0.50	1.40	2.40	3.80	5.40

Reasons. — Pursuant to Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 25, the Executive Council decided to adjust the transit land rates in the light of the revised land transit charges for letter post. The method used for calculating the new rates proposed above is the same as that which was used in fixing the present rates, namely the "comparative (parcel post — letter post) method" described in Tokyo Congress — Doc 13 (see Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pp 483–486). Briefly, that method consists in fixing the amount of the transit rates by reference to the land transit charges. To this end, the average weights determined for each step (ie 1, 2.5, 4.5, 8, 13 and 18 kg respectively for the 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 kg weight steps) are multiplied by the revised rates of land transit charges applicable to each distance step laid down in article 47, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.
However, as these distance steps (except for the 600 to 1000 km step) do not tally with those of the scale of land transit charges, the transit charges used for calculating the new rates are as follows (they were determined in the course of drawing up the revised transit charge scales — see Congress — Doc 9):

Up to 600 km	0.54 g fr
600 to 1000 km	0.81 g fr
1000 to 2000 km	1.10 g fr
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	0.23 g fr

The proposed rates have been rounded off to the next higher or lower ten centimes according to whether the fraction is equal to/greater than 0.05 or less than that figure.
Pursuant to the Executive Council's decision, the transit land rates and sea rates have been presented in accordance with the following three variants:

Variant 1
Calculation on the basis of the transport prices for 15 commodities.

Variant 2
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid.

Variant 3
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid, with a coefficient of variation.

The present proposal corresponds to variant 2.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5047.3

Amendment to proposal 5047.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations or between two offices of the same country by means of the land services of one or more other administrations shall be subject to the following transit land rates, payable to the countries whose services take part in the routeing on land:

Distance steps	Transit land rates					
	Up to 1 kg	Above 1 kg up to 3 kg	Above 3 kg up to 5 kg	Above 5 kg up to 10 kg	Above 10 kg up to 15 kg	Above 15 kg up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
Up to 600 km	0.60	1.50	2.70	4.80	7.80	10.80
Above 600 up to 1000 km	0.80	2.10	3.80	6.80	11.00	15.20
Above 1000 up to 2000 km	1.10	2.80	5.00	8.90	14.50	20.10
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	0.30	0.70	1.50	2.20	3.60	5.00

Reasons. — Pursuant to Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 25, the Executive Council decided to adjust the transit land rates in the light of the revised land transit charges for letter post. The method used for calculating the new rates proposed above is the same as that which was used in fixing the present rates, namely the "comparative (parcel post — letter post) method" described in Tokyo Congress — Doc 13 (see Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pp 483–486). Briefly, that method consists in fixing the amount of the transit rates by reference to the land transit charges. To this end, the average weights determined for each step (ie 1, 2.5, 4.5, 8, 13 and 18 kg respectively for the 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 kg weight steps) are multiplied by the revised rates of land transit charges applicable to each distance step laid down in article 47, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.
However, as these distance steps (except for the 600 to 1000 km step) do not tally with those of the scale of land transit charges, the transit charges used for calculating the new rates are as follows (they were determined in the course of drawing up the revised transit charge scales — see Congress — Doc 9):

Up to 600 km	0.59 g fr
600 to 1000 km	0.84 g fr
1000 to 2000 km	1.11 g fr
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	0.27 g fr

The proposed rates have been rounded off to the next higher or lower ten centimes according to whether the fraction is equal to/greater than 0.05 or less than that figure.
Pursuant to the Executive Council's decision, the transit land rates and sea rates have been presented in accordance with the following three variants:

Variant 1
Calculation on the basis of the transport prices for 15 commodities.

Variant 2
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid.

Variant 3
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid, with a coefficient of variation.

The present proposal corresponds to variant 3.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5047.4

Add the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis As regards air parcels in transit à découvert, however, intermediate administrations shall be authorized to claim a single rate of 1 g fr (0.33 SDR) per item.

Reasons. — Following several consultations, it has been noted that handling air parcels in transit à découvert causes postal administrations additional costs. The Executive Council therefore considered that payment should also be made for the transit of such parcels.
Since no land conveyance is involved, the payment concerned cannot be set in relation to a distance to be covered. Consequently, the Executive Council decided on fixing a single rate per item, a solution which is considered logical and appropriate.

Article 48

Reduction or increase of the outward and inward land rate

1 Notwithstanding article 46, paragraph 1, administrations may:

a increase their outward land rates as they see fit, to bring these into relation with the costs of their service. They may also reduce them as they see fit so long as they are not lower than their inward land rates;

b reduce or increase their inward land rates. The increase, where applied, may not exceed, in the case of the weight steps up to 10 kg, three-quarters of the inward land rates laid down in article 46, paragraph 1. The reduction may be fixed as the administrations concerned see fit.

2 Any such modification or subsequent modifications of the inward land rates may come into force only on 1 January and must be communicated to the International Bureau at least three months prior to that date. If this period has not been observed, such modifications shall not come into force until 1 January of the following year. To be applicable, they must be communicated to the administrations concerned by the International Bureau at least two months before the date of their coming into force.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5048.1

Delete.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5046.1.

GREAT BRITAIN, SWITZERLAND — 5048.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Any such modification or subsequent modifications of the inward land rates may come into force only on 1 January /.../. To be applicable, such modifications must be communicated /.../ at least four months prior to that date /.../ to the International Bureau which shall notify them to the administrations concerned at least three months before the date of their coming into force. If these periods have not been observed, such modifications shall not come into force until 1 January of the following year.

Reasons. — At present, administrations are required to notify the International Bureau of any changes they wish to make to their inward rates three months before the date on which they become effective, ie by 1 October, and the International Bureau is required to notify administrations of the new inward rates two months before the date on which they become effective, ie by 1 November. In addition, administrations must exchange their CP 1 and CP 21 tables at least one month before their application (see article 102, paragraph 3, of the Postal Parcels Agreement). This means that administrations have only one month to prepare, check, print and distribute their CP 1 and CP 21 tables — a considerable task for which this period hardly suffices.
Consequently, and considering that the rates may be modified only once a year, namely on 1 January, it is proposed that administrations should notify the International Bureau of the rates which they wish to collect during the coming year at least *four* months before the date on which they become effective. The International Bureau should, in turn, inform the administrations concerned at least *three* months before the date on which the new rates take effect; this would give administrations a period of two months for the preparation, checking, printing and dispatch of their CP 1 and CP 21 tables.

Moreover, it has been found that the periods laid down for notifying modifications of rates to the International Bureau and communicating them to administrations are not always observed in practice. This situation causes administrations difficulties in preparing the CP 1 and CP 21 tables and in publishing the charges for parcels. It therefore appears necessary to place more stress on the fact that, in order to apply on the date laid down in the Acts, rate modifications must be notified and communicated within the periods laid down. The proposed wording should remove any ambiguity and facilitate the work of the International Bureau which must have a margin of at least one month to be able to distribute the necessary information by circular.
At all events, the International Bureau sees to it that it receives the information about rates early enough and publishes such information only if it is received within the prescribed period.
Needless to say, after each Congress administrations are required to communicate their new rates to the International Bureau at least six months before the Acts go into force, in accordance with resolution C 40 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress.

Supported by. — Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Article 49

Sea rate

...

2 For each sea conveyance used, the sea rate shall be calculated according to the following table:

Distance steps		Weight steps					
a Expressed in nautical miles	b Expressed in km after conversion on the basis of 1 n.m. = 1.852 km	Up to 1 kg	Above 1 up to 3 kg	Above 3 up to 5 kg	Above 5 up to 10 kg	Above 10 up to 15 kg	Above 15 up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
Up to 500 n.m.	Up to 926 km	0.30	0.80	1.50	2.70	4.30	6.00
Above 500 up to 1000	Above 926 up to 1 852	0.50	1.20	2.10	3.70	6.10	8.40
Above 1000 up to 2000	Above 1 852 up to 3 704	0.60	1.50	2.70	4.80	7.80	10.80
Above 2000 up to 3000	Above 3 704 up to 5 556	0.70	1.80	3.30	5.80	9.40	13.10
Above 3000 up to 4000	Above 5 556 up to 7 408	0.80	2.10	3.70	6.60	10.80	14.90
Above 4000 up to 5000	Above 7 408 up to 9 260	0.90	2.30	4.10	7.40	12.00	16.60
Above 5000 up to 6000	Above 9 260 up to 11 112	1.00	2.50	4.50	8.00	13.00	18.00
Above 6000 up to 7000	Above 11 112 up to 12 964	1.10	2.70	4.80	8.50	13.90	19.20
Above 7000 up to 8000	Above 12 964 up to 14 816	1.10	2.80	5.10	9.00	14.70	20.30
Above 8000 per additional 1000	Above 14 816 per additional 1852	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.70	1.00

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5049.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 For each sea conveyance used, the sea rate shall be calculated according to the following table:

Distance steps		Weight steps					
a Expressed in nautical miles	b Expressed in km after conversion on the basis of 1 n.m. = 1.852 km	Up to 1 kg	Above 1 up to 3 kg	Above 3 up to 5 kg	Above 5 up to 10 kg	Above 10 up to 15 kg	Above 15 up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
Up to 500 n.m.	Up to 926 km	0.40	0.90	1.70	3.00	4.90	6.80
Above 500 up to 1000	Above 926 up to 1 852	0.50	1.20	2.10	3.70	6.00	8.40
Above 1000 up to 2000	Above 1 852 up to 3 704	0.50	1.30	2.40	4.30	7.00	9.60
Above 2000 up to 3000	Above 3 704 up to 5 556	0.60	1.50	2.70	4.80	7.80	10.70
Above 3000 up to 4000	Above 5 556 up to 7 408	0.60	1.60	2.90	5.10	8.40	11.60
Above 4000 up to 5000	Above 7 408 up to 9 260	0.70	1.70	3.10	5.40	8.80	12.20
Above 5000 up to 6000	Above 9 260 up to 11 112	0.70	1.80	3.20	5.70	9.30	12.80
Above 6000 up to 7000	Above 11 112 up to 12 964	0.70	1.90	3.30	5.90	9.60	13.30
Above 7000 up to 8000	Above 12 964 up to 14 816	0.80	1.90	3.40	6.10	10.00	13.80
Above 8000 per additional 1000	Above 14 816 per additional 1852	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40

Reasons. — Pursuant to Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 25, the Executive Council decided to adjust the sea rates in the light of the revised sea transit charges for letter post. As in the case of the existing rates, the adjustment has been made on the basis of the above-mentioned transit charges increased by 10 percent (see Annotated Acts, vol 3, p 51, note 3 on part IV of the Agreement). The method used for calculating the new rates proposed above is the same as that which was used in fixing the present rates, namely the "comparative (parcel — letter post) method" described in Tokyo Congress — Doc 13 (see Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pp 483–486). Briefly, that method consists in fixing the amount of the sea rates by reference to the sea transit charges. To this end, the average weights determined for each weight step (ie 1, 2.5, 4.5, 8, 13 and 18 kg respectively for the 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 kg weight steps) are multiplied by the revised rates (increased by 10 percent) of the sea transit charges applicable to each distance step laid down in article 49, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. However, as these distance steps do not tally with those of the scale of sea transit charges up to the 3000–4000 nautical mile step, the transit charges used for calculating the new rates are as follows (they were determined in the course of drawing up the revised transit charge scales — see Congress — Doc 9):

Up to 500 nautical miles 0.51 g fr
500 to 1000 nautical miles 0.63 g fr
1000 to 2000 nautical miles 0.72 g fr
2000 to 3000 nautical miles 0.81 g fr
3000 to 4000 nautical miles 0.87 g fr
Above 4000 nautical miles, rates of the sea transit charges

The proposed new rates are basic rates, ie rates which, when increased by 50 percent, are equivalent to the revised letter-post sea transit charges increased by 10 percent. They have been rounded off to the next higher or lower ten centimes according to whether the fraction is equal to/greater than 0.05 or less than that figure.
Pursuant to the Executive Council's decision, the transit land rates and sea rates have been presented in accordance with the following three variants:

Variant 1
Calculation on the basis of the transport prices for 15 commodities.

Variant 2
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid.

Variant 3
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid, with a coefficient of variation.

The present proposal corresponds to variant 1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5049.2

Amendment to proposal 5049.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 For each sea conveyance used, the sea rate shall be calculated according to the following table:

Distance steps		Weight steps					
a Expressed in nautical miles	b Expressed in km after conversion on the basis of 1 n.m. = 1.852 km	Up to 1 kg	Above 1 up to 3 kg	Above 3 up to 5 kg	Above 5 up to 10 kg	Above 10 up to 15 kg	Above 15 up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
Up to 500 n.m.	Up to 926 km	0.40	0.90	1.60	2.90	4.70	6.60
Above 500 up to 1000	Above 926 up to 1 852	0.50	1.20	2.10	3.70	6.00	8.40
Above 1000 up to 2000	Above 1 852 up to 3 704	0.60	1.40	2.50	4.40	7.20	9.90
Above 2000 up to 3000	Above 3 704 up to 5 556	0.60	1.60	2.80	5.00	8.20	11.30
Above 3000 up to 4000	Above 5 556 up to 7 408	0.70	1.70	3.10	5.50	9.00	12.40
Above 4000 up to 5000	Above 7 408 up to 9 260	0.70	1.80	3.30	5.90	9.60	13.30
Above 5000 up to 6000	Above 9 260 up to 11 112	0.80	2.00	3.50	6.30	10.20	14.10
Above 6000 up to 7000	Above 11 112 up to 12 964	0.80	2.00	3.70	6.60	10.70	14.80
Above 7000 up to 8000	Above 12 964 up to 14 816	0.90	2.10	3.80	6.80	11.10	15.40
Above 8000 per additional 1000	Above 14 816 per additional 1852	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.40	0.50

Reasons. – Pursuant to Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 25, the Executive Council decided to adjust the sea rates in the light of the revised sea transit charges for letter post. As in the case of the existing rates, the adjustment has been made on the basis of the above-mentioned transit charges increased by 10 percent (see Annotated Acts, vol 3, p 51, note 3 on part IV of the Agreement). The method used for calculating the new rates proposed above is the same as that which was used in fixing the present rates, namely the "comparative (parcel – letter post) method" described in Tokyo Congress – Doc 13 (see Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pp 483–486). Briefly, that method consists in fixing the amount of the sea rates by reference to the sea transit charges. To this end, the average weights determined for each weight step (ie 1, 2.5, 4.5, 8, 13 and 18 kg respectively for the 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 kg weight steps) are multiplied by the revised rates (increased by 10 percent) of the sea transit charges applicable to each distance step laid down in article 49, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. However, as these distance steps do not tally with those of the scale of sea transit charges up to the 3000–4000 nautical mile step, the transit charges used for calculating the new rates are as follows (they were determined in the course of drawing up the revised transit charge scales – see Congress – Doc 9):

Up to 500 nautical miles	0.49 g fr
500 to 1000 nautical miles	0.63 g fr
1000 to 2000 nautical miles	0.75 g fr
2000 to 3000 nautical miles	0.85 g fr
3000 to 4000 nautical miles	0.94 g fr

Above 4000 nautical miles, rates of the sea transit charges

The proposed new rates are basic rates, ie rates which, when increased by 50 percent, are equivalent to the revised letter-post sea transit charges increased by 10 percent. They have been rounded off to the next higher or lower ten centimes according to whether the fraction is equal to/greater than 0.05 or less than that figure.

Pursuant to the Executive Council's decision, the transit land rates and sea rates have been presented in accordance with the following three variants:

Variant 1
Calculation on the basis of the transport prices for 15 commodities.

Variant 2
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid.

Variant 3
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid, with a coefficient of variation.

The present proposal corresponds to variant 2.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5049.3

Amendment to proposal 5049.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 For each sea conveyance used, the sea rate shall be calculated according to the following table:

Distance steps		Weight steps					
a Expressed in nautical miles	b Expressed in km after conversion on the basis of 1 n.m. = 1.852 km	Up to 1 kg	Above 1 up to 3 kg	Above 3 up to 5 kg	Above 5 up to 10 kg	Above 10 up to 15 kg	Above 15 up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
Up to 500 n.m.	Up to 926 km	0.40	0.90	1.70	3.00	4.80	6.60
Above 500 up to 1000	Above 926 up to 1 852	0.50	1.20	2.10	3.80	6.10	8.50
Above 1000 up to 2000	Above 1 852 up to 3 704	0.60	1.40	2.50	4.50	7.30	10.10
Above 2000 up to 3000	Above 3 704 up to 5 556	0.60	1.60	2.90	5.10	8.30	11.50
Above 3000 up to 4000	Above 5 556 up to 7 408	0.70	1.80	3.20	5.60	9.10	12.60
Above 4000 up to 5000	Above 7 408 up to 9 260	0.80	1.90	3.40	6.00	9.80	13.50
Above 5000 up to 6000	Above 9 260 up to 11 112	0.80	2.00	3.60	6.40	10.40	14.30
Above 6000 up to 7000	Above 11 112 up to 12 964	0.80	2.10	3.80	6.70	10.90	15.00
Above 7000 up to 8000	Above 12 964 up to 14 816	0.90	2.20	3.90	7.00	11.30	15.70
Above 8000 per additional 1000	Above 14 816 per additional 1852	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.40	0.50

Reasons. — Pursuant to Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 25, the Executive Council decided to adjust the sea rates in the light of the revised sea transit charges for letter post. As in the case of the existing rates, the adjustment has been made on the basis of the above-mentioned transit charges increased by 10 percent (see Annotated Acts, vol 3, p 51, note 3 on part IV of the Agreement). The method used for calculating the new rates proposed above is the same as that which was used in fixing the present rates, namely the "comparative (parcel — letter post) method" described in Tokyo Congress — Doc 13 (see Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pp 483–486). Briefly, that method consists in fixing the amount of the sea rates by reference to the sea transit charges. To this end, the average weights determined for each weight step (ie 1, 2.5, 4.5, 8, 13 and 18 kg respectively for the 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 kg weight steps) are multiplied by the revised rates (increased by 10 percent) of the sea transit charges applicable to each distance step laid down in article 49, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. However, as these distance steps do not tally with those of the scale of sea transit charges up to the 3000–4000 nautical mile step, the transit charges used for calculating the new rates are as follows (they were determined in the course of drawing up the revised transit charge scales — see Congress — Doc 9):

Up to 500 nautical miles	0.50 g fr
500 to 1000 nautical miles	0.64 g fr
1000 to 2000 nautical miles	0.76 g fr
2000 to 3000 nautical miles	0.87 g fr
3000 to 4000 nautical miles	0.95 g fr

Above 4000 nautical miles, rates of the sea transit charges

The proposed new rates are basic rates, ie rates which, when increased by 50 percent, are equivalent to the revised letter-post sea transit charges increased by 10 percent. They have been rounded off to the next higher or lower ten centimes according to whether the fraction is equal to/greater than 0.05 or less than that figure.

Pursuant to the Executive Council's decision, the transit land rates and sea rates have been presented in accordance with the following three variants:

Variant 1
Calculation on the basis of the transport prices for 15 commodities.

Variant 2
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid.

Variant 3
Calculation on the basis of the prices actually paid, with a coefficient of variation.

The present proposal corresponds to variant 3.

Article 51

Application of new rates following unforeseeable changes in routeing

When, for reasons of force majeure or any other unforeseeable occurrence, an administration is obliged to use for the conveyance of its own parcels a new dispatch route which causes additional sea or land conveyance costs, it shall be required to inform immediately by telegram all the administrations whose parcel mails or à découvert parcels are sent in transit by way of its country. From the fifth day following the day on which this information is sent, the intermediate administration shall be authorized to charge the administration of origin the land and sea rates which correspond to the new route.

PAKISTAN 5051.1

Amend as follows:

When, for reasons of force majeure or any other unforeseeable occurrence, an administration is obliged to use for the conveyance of its own parcels a new dispatch route which causes additional sea or land conveyance costs, it shall be required to inform immediately by telegram all the administrations whose parcel mails or à découvert parcels are sent in transit by way of its country. From the /.../ day following the day on which this information is sent, the intermediate administration shall be authorized to charge the administration of origin the land and sea rates which correspond to the new route.

Reasons. — This article, adopted by the 1969 Tokyo Congress, provides for collection from the sender, instead of from the addressee as previously, of the additional charges resulting from the use of a more costly route for parcels in transit. However, four days may not enable administrations of origin to recover the additional charges for parcels which may be en route to such intermediate administrations and which may reach there on or after the 5th day for onward transmission to destination. The additional charges should, therefore, apply to parcel mails made up on or after the date following the day on which the information is sent so that the administrations of origin can recover the charges from the senders.

Article 54

Exceptional inward rate

Subject to article 48, paragraph 2, each administration may apply to every parcel addressed to its offices an exceptional inward rate of 1 franc at most.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5054.1

Delete.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5046.1.

Article 55

General principles

1 An allocation of rates to the interested administration shall be made in principle in respect of each parcel.

2 However, in the case of transmission by closed mails, the administration of origin may agree with the administration of destination to allocate rates in bulk for each weight step.

3 Also in the case of transmission by closed mails, the administration of origin may agree with the administration of destination and possibly with the intermediate administrations to credit them with sums calculated per parcel or per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails on the basis of the land and sea rates.

SRI LANKA 5055.1

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Amend as follows:

2 However, in the case of transmission by closed mails, the administration of origin may agree with the administration of destination to allocate rates in bulk for each weight step, subject to the condition that a single inward rate shall be applied to both the country of destination and the country of origin. If the inward rates are different in each country, the higher rate shall be applied.

3 Also in the case of transmission by closed mails, the administration of origin may agree with the administration of destination and possibly with the intermediate administrations to credit them with sums calculated per parcel or per kilogramme of gross weight of the parcels on the basis of the land and sea rates. However, a single inward rate for the country of origin and the country of destination shall apply. If the inward rate is not the same for the two administrations, the higher rate shall apply to both the administration of origin and the administration of destination.

Reasons. — The bilateral postal parcels agreements now in force between Sri Lanka and various other administrations provide a single rate of terminal credits (inward rates) on parcels exchanged between the administrations concerned. Under these agreements, if both administrations perform an equal volume of work, the question of making payments to one of the administrations does not arise.
Under the present regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement, even if the volume of work done by two administrations participating in the exchange of parcels is the same in all respects, one may end up as a creditor administration and the other as a debtor. This situation arises because of the different inward rates claimed by each administration.
If the number of parcels exchanged between two administrations is the same and the total weight of the parcels is also the same and yet one administration makes a payment to the other, such a payment comes down to one administration subsidizing the services of the other. This type of payment does not appear to be universally acceptable or justifiable.

SRI LANKA 5055.2

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Amend as follows:

2 However, in the case of transmission by closed mails, the administration of origin may agree with the administration of destination to allocate rates in bulk for each weight step, subject to the condition that a single inward rate shall be applied to both the country of destination and the country of origin. If the inward rates are different in each country, the lower rate shall be applied.

3 Also in the case of transmission by closed mails, the administration of origin may agree with the administration of destination and possibly with the intermediate administrations to credit them with sums calculated per parcel or per kilogramme of gross weight of the parcels on the basis of the land and sea rates. However, a single inward rate for the country of origin and the country of destination shall apply. If the inward rate is not the same for the two administrations, the lower rate shall apply to both the administration of origin and the administration of destination.

Reasons. — The bilateral postal parcels agreements now in force between Sri Lanka and various other administrations provide a single rate of terminal credits (inward rates) on parcels exchanged between the administrations concerned. Under these agreements, if both administrations perform an equal volume of work, the question of making payments to one of the administrations does not arise.
Under the present regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement, even if the volume of work done by two administrations participating in the exchange of parcels is the same in all respects, one may end up as a creditor administration and the other as a debtor. This situation arises because of the different inward rates claimed by each administration.
If the number of parcels exchanged between two administrations is the same and the total weight of the parcels is also the same and yet one administration makes a payment to the other, such a payment comes down to one administration subsidizing the services of the other. This type of payment does not appear to be universally acceptable or justifiable.

Article 56

Service parcels. Parcels of prisoners of war and internees

Rates shall not be allocated for service parcels and for prisoner-of-war and internee parcels apart from the air conveyance dues applicable to air parcels.

PAKISTAN **5056.1**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Service parcels. Parcels of prisoners of war and civilian internees

Rates shall not be allocated for service parcels and for prisoner-of-war and civilian internee parcels apart from the air conveyance dues applicable to air parcels.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5004.3.

Article 58

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress must be present at the time of voting.

2 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must obtain:

a unanimity of votes, if they involve either the addition of new provisions or amendments of substance to the articles of this Agreement, its Final Protocol or article 151 of its Detailed Regulations;

b two-thirds of the votes, if they involve amendments of substance to the Detailed Regulations, with the exception of article 151;

c a majority of the votes, if they involve:

i interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement, its Final Protocol and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution;

ii drafting amendments to be made to the Acts specified in i.

3 When a member country of the Union expresses outside Congress a desire to become a party to this Agreement, asking to be allowed to collect exceptional inward rates on a higher scale than that authorized by article 54, the International Bureau shall submit the request to all the member countries signatory to the Agreement; if within a period of six months, more than one-third of these member countries do not pronounce against the request it shall be considered to be admitted.

ARGENTINA 5058.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows and add the following paragraph 1bis:

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement /.../ must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress must be present at the time of voting.

1bis Proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations shall be submitted to the Executive Council. To become effective, they must be approved by a majority of the member countries of that Council which have signed the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 1022.1 and 1502.1.
For the amendment of the Detailed Regulations provided for in paragraph 1bis, the majority required must consist of members which have signed the relevant Agreement.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5058.2

Paragraph 3. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5054.1 (see proposal 5046.1).

PARCELS, AGREEMENT, FINAL PROTOCOL

Article Obis

Exceptional inward land rates

ALGERIA 5300.91

Notwithstanding article 46, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

THAILAND 5300.92

Notwithstanding article 46, Thailand reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

ETHIOPIA 5300.93

Notwithstanding article 46, Ethiopia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

PAKISTAN 5300.94

Notwithstanding article 46, Pakistan reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

MALI

5300.95

Notwithstanding article 46, Mali reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

SYRIAN ARAB REP

5300.96

Notwithstanding article 46, the Syrian Arab Republic shall be authorized to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP)

5300.97

Notwithstanding article 46, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen shall be authorized to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

NIGER

5300.98

Notwithstanding article 46, Niger reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

TURKEY

5300.99

Notwithstanding article 46, Turkey reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

HAITI 5300.100

Notwithstanding article 46, the Republic of Haiti reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

UPPER VOLTA 5300.101

Notwithstanding article 46, Upper Volta reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

MAURITANIA 5300.102

Notwithstanding article 46, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

GREECE 5300.103

Notwithstanding article 46, Greece reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

NEPAL 5300.104

Notwithstanding article 46, Nepal reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

SUDAN 5300.105

Notwithstanding article 46, Sudan reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

MADAGASCAR 5300.106

Notwithstanding article 46, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

BAHRAIN 5300.107

Notwithstanding article 46, Bahrain reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA 5300.108

Notwithstanding article 46, Papua New Guinea reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

OMAN 5300.109

Notwithstanding article 46, the Sultanate of Oman reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS 5300.110

Notwithstanding article 46, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates. The rates concerned will be published in a UPU International Bureau circular.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

BYELORUSSIA 5300.111

Notwithstanding article 46, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates. The rates concerned will be published in a UPU International Bureau circular.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

UKRAINE 5300.112

Notwithstanding article 46, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates. The rates concerned will be published in a UPU International Bureau circular.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

COMOROS 5300.113

Notwithstanding article 46, the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

TOGO 5300.114

Notwithstanding article 46, the Togolese Republic reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

VIET NAM 5300.115

Notwithstanding article 46, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

YEMEN ARAB REP 5300.116

Notwithstanding article 46, the Yemen Arab Republic reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

ZAMBIA 5300.117

Notwithstanding article 46, the Republic of Zambia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP) 5300.118

Notwithstanding article 46, the People's Republic of Bulgaria reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

CYPRUS 5300.119

Notwithstanding article 46, the Republic of Cyprus reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

BANGLADESH 5300.120

Notwithstanding article 46, Bangladesh reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

DEM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA 5300.121

Notwithstanding article 46, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

JORDAN 5300.122

Notwithstanding article 46, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

QATAR 5300.123

Notwithstanding article 46, the State of Qatar reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

GERMAN DEM REP 5300.124

Notwithstanding article 46, the German Democratic Republic reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

ISRAEL 5300.125

Notwithstanding article 46, Israel reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates. The rates concerned will be published in a UPU International Bureau circular.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

INDONESIA 5300.126

Notwithstanding article 46, the Republic of Indonesia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 5300.127

Notwithstanding article 46, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

ALBANIA 5300.128

Notwithstanding article 46, the Socialist People's Republic of Albania reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

GABON

5300.129

Notwithstanding article 46, Gabon reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

IRAQ

5300.130

Notwithstanding article 46, Iraq reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

SRI LANKA

5300.131

Notwithstanding article 46, the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

5300.132

Notwithstanding article 46, the Solomon Islands reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

MALAYSIA

5300.133

Notwithstanding article 46, Malaysia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

VANUATU 5300.134

Notwithstanding article 46, the Republic of Vanuatu reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

ZIMBABWE 5300.135

Notwithstanding article 46, Zimbabwe reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

BOTSWANA 5300.136

Notwithstanding article 46, the Republic of Botswana reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP 5300.137

Notwithstanding article 46, the Polish People's Republic reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

CHAD 5300.138

Notwithstanding article 46, the Republic of Chad reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

VENEZUELA 5300.139

Notwithstanding article 46, the Republic of Venezuela reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

SENEGAL 5300.140

Notwithstanding article 46, the Republic of Senegal reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

SWAZILAND 5300.141

Notwithstanding article 46, the Kingdom of Swaziland reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) 5300.142

Notwithstanding article 46, the People's Republic of China reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

KUWAIT 5300.143

Notwithstanding article 46, Kuwait reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. — To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are appreciably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

Article I

Exceptional land rates

For the time being the administrations listed in tables 1 and 2 below shall be authorized to collect:

a the exceptional inward rates indicated in table 1, in place of the exceptional inward rates authorized in article 54;

b the exceptional transit land rates indicated in table 2, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 47, paragraph 1.

1 Exceptional inward rates

No	Authorized administrations	Maximum amount per parcel	Observations
1	2	3	4
		fr	

...

2 Exceptional transit land rates

No	Authorized administrations	Amount of the land rate for parcels of the following weight steps					
		Up to 1 kg	Over 1 and up to 3 kg	Over 3 and up to 5 kg	Over 5 and up to 10 kg	Over 10 and up to 15 kg	Over 15 and up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5301.1**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Exceptional transit land rates

For the time being, the administrations listed in the table /.../ below shall be authorized to collect /.../ the exceptional transit land rates indicated in this table, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 47, paragraph 1:

/.../

No	Authorized administrations	Amount of the exceptional transit land rate for parcels of the following weight steps					
		Up to 1 kg	Over 1 and up to 3 kg	Over 3 and up to 5 kg	Over 5 and up to 10 kg	Over 10 and up to 15 kg	Over 15 and up to 20 kg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5046.1. The title of the article and the heading common to columns 3 to 8 of the table have been supplemented because of the deletion of table 1 and of the title of table 2.

AFGHANISTAN 5301.2

Table 1, No 1, column 4. Amend as follows:

The rate may amount to the following:	
Parcels up to 1 kg	4.50 fr
Parcels over 1 and up to 3 kg	5.20 fr
Parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg	6.20 fr
Parcels over 5 and up to 10 kg	9.10 fr
Parcels over 10 and up to 15 kg	11.70 fr
Parcels over 15 and up to 20 kg	15.60 fr

Reasons. — To cover the costs of the international parcel-post service.

AFGHANISTAN 5301.3

Table 2, No 1, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Afghanistan	2.10	2.80	3.50	4.20	6.00	8.00

Reasons. — To cover the costs of the international parcel-post service.

EGYPT 5301.4

Table 1, No 34, column 3. Replace "7.00" by "15.00".

Reasons. — Increase in the exceptional inward rate for Egypt in order to cover costs and improve the parcels service.

NIGERIA 5301.5

Table 1, No 80, column 4. Amend as follows:

The rate may amount to the following:	fr
Parcels up to 1 kg	4.00
Parcels over 1 and up to 3 kg	6.00
Parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg	8.00
Parcels over 5 and up to 10 kg	10.00

Reasons. — To cover the sharp increases in handling costs of postal operations in the country of destination since the 1974 Lausanne Congress.

NIGERIA

5301.6

Table 2, No 40, columns 3 to 6. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6
40	Nigeria	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00

Reasons. — To cover the sharp increases in the handling costs of postal operations in the country of destination since the 1974 Lausanne Congress.

ANGOLA

5301.7

Table 1, number 5, column 4. Amend as follows:

Parcels up to 1 kg	5.00 fr
Parcels over 1 and up to 3 kg	6.50 fr
Parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg	8.00 fr
Parcels over 5 and up to 10 kg	9.50 fr

Reasons. — To cover the costs of the international parcel-post service.

IRAQ

5301.8

Table 1, No 57. Insert 15.00 in column 3 and delete the information in column 4.

Reasons. — Increase in the exceptional inward rate of Iraq to cover costs and improve the parcels service.

INDIA

5301.9

Table 2, No 29, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	India	2.70	2.70	2.70	3.60	3.60	3.60

Reasons. — Increase in the costs of handling operations of the international parcel-post service.

GUATEMALA

5301.10

Table 1, No 49, columns 3 and 4. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	
49	Guatemala	/.../	The rate may amount to the following:	fr
			Parcels up to 3 kg	4.00
			Parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg	5.00
			Parcels over 5 and up to 10 kg	7.00
			Parcels over 10 and up to 20 kg	9.00

GHANA

5301.11

Table 1, No 45, column 4. Amend as follows:

The rate may amount to the following:	fr
Parcels up to 1 kg	4.00
Parcels over 1 and up to 3 kg	5.00
Parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg	6.00
Parcels over 5 and up to 10 kg	8.00

Reasons. — The revised figures are necessary to enable us to recover operational expenses for inward and outward parcels.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

5301.12/Rev 1

Table 2, No 22, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	United Arab Emirates	3.40	3.80	4.00	3.40	2.20	2.00

Reasons. — Increase in the operating costs of the international parcel-post service.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

5301.13

Table 1, No 36, column 4. Amend as follows:

The rate may amount to the following:	fr
Parcels up to 1 kg	5.80
Parcels over 1 and up to 3 kg	7.20
Parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg	9.00
Parcels over 5 and up to 10 kg	10.90
Parcels over 10 and up to 15 kg	13.50
Parcels over 15 and up to 20 kg	15.00

Reasons. — Increase in the cost of our service. Increase in weight steps up to 20 kg.

NEPAL

5301.14

Table 2, No 39, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39	Nepal	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.50

Reasons. — Increase in operating costs due basically to mountainous terrain.

NEPAL

5301.15

Table 1, No 77, column 4. Amend as follows:

The rate may amount to the following:	fr
Parcels up to 1 kg	2.50
Parcels over 1 and up to 3 kg	4.00
Parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg	5.00
Parcels over 5 and up to 10 kg	7.00
Parcels over 10 and up to 15 kg	9.00
Parcels over 15 and up to 20 kg	12.00

Reasons. — Increase in the cost of our service. Increase in weight steps up to 20 kg.

BAHRAIN

5301.16

Table 1, No 9, column 4. Amend as follows:

The rate may amount to the following:	fr
Parcels up to 1 kg	2.25
Parcels over 1 and up to 3 kg	4.50
Parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg	7.50
Parcels over 5 and up to 10 kg	9.00

Reasons. — To cover the cost of the international parcel-post service.

BAHRAIN

5301.17

Table 2, No 5, columns 3 to 6. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Bahrain	2.55	2.70	3.00	4.00

Reasons. — To cover the cost of the international parcel-post service.

CAMEROON

5301.18

Table 1, No 21, column 4. Amend as follows:

The rate may amount to the following:	fr
Parcels up to 3 kg	4.50
Parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg	6.00
Parcels over 5 and up to 10 kg	6.50
Parcels over 10 and up to 15 kg	8.00
Parcels over 15 and up to 20 kg	10.50

Reasons. — Stagnation of Cameroon's rates. Increase in running costs. Reconstruction and rearrangement of main offices of exchange.

FRANCE

5301.19

Table 2, No 24, columns 3 to 8. Keep the following amounts:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	France	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00

Reasons. — The economic balance of the postal parcels service requires the retention of the existing reservation.

CYPRUS

5301.20

Table 2, No 17, columns 3 to 8. Keep the following amounts:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Cyprus	4.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	13.00

Reasons. — The economic balance of the postal parcels service requires the retention of the existing reservation.

CHILE

5301.21

Table 2, No 15, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Chile	4.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00

Reasons. — To cover postal parcel transit costs.

THAILAND

5301.22

Table 2, No 54, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
54	Thailand	3.50	4.00	5.50	6.50	8.00	10.50

Reasons. — The transit rates laid down in the Agreement do not cover the operating costs relating to postal parcels in transit. Thailand reserves the right to collect the above-mentioned transit rates.

BELGIUM

5301.23

Table 2, No 8, columns 2 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Belgium	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50

Reasons. — To cover the operating costs of the international parcel-post service.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

5301.24

Table 2, No 16, column 2. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	China (People's Rep) /.../	4.00	7.20	9.20	10.50	12.00	15.00

Reasons. — To cover the costs of the international parcel-post service.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

5301.25

Table 2, between numbers 22 and 57, insert the following indications:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22bis	United States of America	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00

Reasons. — These exceptional transit land rates are necessary to cover the costs of providing transit service over land in the United States of America during the period covered by the Agreement.

SYRIAN ARAB REP

5301.26

Table 2, between numbers 51 and 53, insert the following indications:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51bis	Syrian Arab Rep	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

Reasons. — To cover the operating costs of the international parcel-post service.

YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP) 5301.27

Table 2, No 58, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58	Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	4.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00

Reasons. — To cover postal parcel transit costs.

TURKEY 5301.28

Table 2, No 56, columns 3 to 8. Keep the following amounts:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56	Turkey	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Reasons. — The smooth operation of the service and economic demands require the retention of the amounts of the existing exceptional land rates.

BANGLADESH 5301.29

Table 2, No 6, columns 3 to 6. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Bangladesh	3.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	—	—

Reasons. — To cover the costs of the international parcel-post service.

GREAT BRITAIN AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES 5301.30

Table 2, No 26, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Great Britain and Overseas Territories	13.50	16.00	17.00	21.50	26.50	30.50

Reasons. — To cover increases in operating costs.

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP) 5301.31

Table 2, between numbers 13 and 10, insert the following indications:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13bis	Bulgaria (People's Rep)	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00

Reasons. — To cover postal parcel transit costs.

ZAMBIA 5301.32

Table 2, No 60, columns 3 to 6. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6
60	Zambia /.../	4.20	5.60	8.40	11.20

Reasons. — To cover the sharp increases in postal parcel transit costs.

ARGENTINA 5301.33

Table 2, No 2, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Argentina[1]	2.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	15.00

Reasons. — To cover postal parcel transit costs.

[1] The amounts shown in the table are to be considered as maxima.

DEM PEOPLE'S REP OF KOREA 5301.34/Rev 1

Table 2, between numbers 47 and 48, insert the following indications:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47bis	Dem People's Rep of Korea	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50

Reasons. — To cover the costs of the international parcel-post service.

ROMANIA 5301.35

Table 2, between numbers 47 and 48, insert the following indications:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47ter	Romania	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00

Reasons. — To cover postal parcel transit costs.

Article II

Weighted average distance for conveyance of parcels in transit

Article 47, paragraph 2, last sentence shall not apply to the following countries unless they so request: People's Republic of Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Republic of Cuba, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, Mongolian People's Republic, Polish People's Republic, Romanian Socialist Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP 5302.1

Delete "Hungarian People's Republic".

Reasons. — In view of Lausanne Congress resolution C 68, this reservation is superfluous.

Article III

Sea rates

Australia, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the State of Bahrain, Barbados, The Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, the Republic of Djibouti, France, the Republic of Gambia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Overseas Territories for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible, Grenada, Guyana, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Republic of Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Sultanate of Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Seychelles, the Republic of Sierra Leone, Singapore, the United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Republic of Zambia shall be authorized to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

5303.1

The Deutsche Bundespost reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates. The Deutsche Bundespost has already availed itself of its option to increase the rate by 50 percent, as laid down in article 50; it can be seen, therefore, that this option is not sufficient.
The Deutsche Bundespost feels obliged to reserve this right so that when postal parcels are loaded on ships, any increase in charges levied by the shipping companies can be covered up till 1991.

BELGIUM

5303.2

Belgium reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Belgium feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

FRANCE

5303.3

France reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
France feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

GREECE

5303.4

Greece reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Greece feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

NORWAY 5303.5

Norway reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Norway feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

SWEDEN 5303.6

Sweden reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Sweden feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

CYPRUS 5303.7

Cyprus reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Cyprus feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

NETHERLANDS 5303.8

Netherlands reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
The Netherlands feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

FINLAND 5303.9

Finland reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Finland feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

CANADA 5303.10

Canada reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Canada feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

COMOROS 5303.11

The Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
The Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 5303.12

The United States of America reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
This reservation is necessary because the rates in proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 and 5049. 3, increased by 50 percent as provided in article 50, do not cover the current costs of the United States of America for sea transportation.

BANGLADESH 5303.13

Bangladesh reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Bangladesh feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

GREAT BRITAIN AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES 5303.14

Great Britain and Overseas Territories reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Great Britain and Overseas Territories feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

CHILE 5303.15

Insert "Chile" in alphabetical order.

Reasons. — To cover the transport costs which have to be paid to shipping lines for the sea conveyance of parcels.

ARGENTINA 5303.16

Argentina reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Argentina feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, VANUATU 5303.17

The Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu reserve the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
The Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu feel obliged to make this reservation to protect themselves against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

SPAIN 5303.18

Spain reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in articles 49 and 50.

Reasons. — For those distance steps which exceed 1000 nautical miles, the sea rates for parcels, which Congress has to set again on the basis of proposals 5049.1, 5049.2 or 5049.3, are lower than the present rates.
Spain feels obliged to make this reservation to protect itself against any difficulties which might be caused by a very sharp increase in the cost of sea conveyance up till 1991.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 5303.91

Create the following new article:

Article IIIbis

Determination of average rates

Notwithstanding article 55, paragraph 3, of the Agreement and article 145, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations, the United States of America shall be authorized to establish average land and sea rates per kilogramme based on the weight distribution of parcels received from all administrations.

Reasons. — This reservation would implement the existing policies of the United States Postal Service for establishing rates for inward land, transit land and sea services on the basis of our costs for handling parcels from all countries collectively.

Article IV

Supplementary rates

1 Every parcel sent by surface or air addressed to Corsica, the French Overseas Departments, the French Overseas Territories and the Mayotte Community, shall be subject to an inward land rate not exceeding the corresponding rate for France. When such a parcel transits metropolitan France, it shall give rise, in addition, to the collection of the following rates and supplementary rates:

a "surface" parcels
   i the French transit land rate;
   ii the French sea rate corresponding to the distance step between metropolitan France and each of the Departments, Territories and Community in question;

b air parcels
   — the air conveyance dues corresponding to the airmail distance between metropolitan France and each of the Departments, Territories and Community, in question.

2 The Portuguese administration may collect a supplementary rate of 3.50 francs per parcel at most, for conveyance between metropolitan Portugal and the islands of Madeira and the Azores.

3 Every parcel conveyed by the Iraq-Syria trans-desert motor services shall give rise to the collection of a special supplementary rate fixed as follows:

Weight steps	Supplementary rates	Weight steps	Supplementary rates
1	2	1	2
kg	fr	kg	fr
Up to 1	0.50	Over 5 and up to 10	5.00
Over 1 and up to 3	1.50	Over 10 and up to 15	7.50
Over 3 and up to 5	2.50	Over 15 and up to 20	10.00

4 The postal administrations of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan shall be authorized to collect a supplementary rate of 20 centimes over and above the transit land rates laid down in article 47, paragraph 1, of the Agreement for each parcel in transit via Lake Nasser between El Shallal (Egypt) and Wadi Halfa (Sudan).

5 Every parcel sent in transit between Denmark and the Faröe Islands shall give rise to the collection of the following supplementary rates:

a surface parcels
   i the Danish transit land rate;
   ii the Danish sea rate corresponding to the distance step between Denmark and the Faröe Islands;

b air parcels
   — the air conveyance dues corresponding to the airmail distance between Denmark and the Faröe Islands.

6 The postal administration of Chile shall be authorized to collect a supplementary rate of 8 francs per kilogramme at most for the conveyance of parcels to Easter Island.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5304.1

Delete.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5046.1.

FRANCE 5304.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Every parcel sent by surface or air addressed to Corsica, the French Overseas Departments, the French Overseas Territories and the Mayotte Community, shall be subject to an inward land rate not exceeding the corresponding rate for France. When such a parcel transits metropolitan France, it shall give rise, in addition, to the collection of the following supplementary rates and dues:

a "surface" parcels
  i the French transit land rate;
  ii the French sea rate corresponding to the distance step between metropolitan France and each of the Departments, Territories and Community in question;

b air parcels
  i the French transit land rate for parcels in transit à découvert;
  ii the air conveyance dues corresponding to the airmail distance between metropolitan France and each of the Departments, Territories and Community in question.

Reasons. — The possible adoption of proposal 5047.4 submitted by the Executive Council will entail the related amendment of the existing reservation.

DENMARK 5304.3

Paragraph 5. Keep the existing wording of this paragraph.

Reasons. — Adoption of proposal 5304.1 submitted by the Executive Council makes it necessary for Denmark to keep this wording.

ROMANIA 5304.4

Add paragraph 1bis, as follows:

1bis Every parcel sent by surface or air addressed to Romania shall be subject to an inward land rate equal to that applied by the country of origin and effective on the same date.

Reasons. — For reciprocal postal traffic, it is desirable to standardize the inward rates applied by both parties.

Article V

Special tariffs

1 The administrations of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Republic of Venezuela shall be authorized to collect on all parcels over 1 and up to 3 kg the charge applicable to parcels over 3 and up to 5 kg.

2 The Belgian and French administrations may collect in respect of air parcels double the land rates and increases laid down in articles 46 to 48 of the Agreement and in article I, table 1, Nos 12 (Belgium) and 42 (France) of this Final Protocol.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5305.1

Delete this article.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5046.1.

NORWAY — 5305.2

Paragraph 2. Add Norway to the list of administrations being allowed to collect higher land rates for air parcels than for surface parcels.

Reasons. — In the Norwegian domestic service the "urgent parcel" and the "air parcel" have been merged into a single category. Air parcels to and from abroad are given the same priority treatment as domestic urgent parcels, and should therefore give rise to the collection of higher inward and outward rates than those fixed for surface parcels. The collection of dues for the internal air conveyance of international air parcels pursuant to article 52, paragraph 4, will be discontinued when the higher inward and outward rates for air parcels come into force.

BELGIUM, FRANCE — 5305.3

Paragraph 2. Keep the following exception concerning France and Belgium:

2 The Belgian and French administrations may collect in respect of air parcels double the land rates and increases laid down in articles 46 to 48 of the Agreement and in article I, table 1, Nos 12 (Belgium) and 42 (France) of this Final Protocol.

Reasons. — The economic balance of the postal parcels service requires the retention of the existing reservation.

Article VI

Supplementary charges

Signatory countries whose administrations collect, in the internal service, supplementary charges which are higher than those fixed in the Agreement, may, when they retain the whole amount of these charges, apply the internal service rate in the international services.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 5306.1

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and add the following paragraph 2:

2 Exceptionally, administrations shall be authorized to exceed the upper limits of the supplementary charges shown in articles 9 to 12 and 14, if this is necessary to bring these charges into line with the costs of operating their services. However, in the case of return to origin (article 29, paragraph 3, b) or redirection (article 31, paragraph 6, c), the amount of the charges passed on may not exceed the rates laid down in the Agreement. Administrations wishing to take advantage of this provision must notify the International Bureau of their intention as soon as possible.

Reasons. — In its resolution C 15, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the Executive Council to study the possibility of modifying the principles for fixing supplementary charges for postal parcels and to propose to the next Congress a system with simple rules giving administrations more freedom.
The results of a consultation carried out to gather the data needed for this study showed the following:

- almost 80 percent of the administrations which took part in the consultation (a total of 83) favour the option of fixing their supplementary charges freely, but a similar percentage also wants maximum limits to be laid down in the Agreement for those charges which can be passed on to the country of origin of returned parcels or to the country of new destination of redirected parcels, as is the case now for the storage charge. In addition, more than 90 percent of them favour inserting article VI of the Final Protocol in the Agreement;
- as regards the method of fixing the supplementary charges, a majority of administrations are satisfied with the present system which provides for maximum charges for several services. However, 25 percent of them say that this system does not enable them to cover their operating costs because certain services do not exist in their internal service and because the charges fixed in the Agreement are insufficient; moreover, for services of the same kind in the internal and international post, the services rendered and costs incurred may be different.

In the light of these results, which point in the direction of the status quo, but considering nevertheless that the minority point of view could not be ignored, the EC adopted a compromise solution likely to meet the needs of all administrations and consisting in:

- continuing to fix in the Agreement maximum charges which would, however, be for guidance only, since they serve as a point of reference for a large number of administrations in their own rate fixing;
- allowing administrations to decide, on the basis of this guideline, their own charges which could be higher, equal or lower depending on their operating costs.

To put this solution into concrete form, the EC considered it advisable to take into account a proposal (No 5307.2) which had been submitted to the Rio de Janeiro Congress but had been declared irreceivable because it was not submitted within the time limits laid down by the UPU General Regulations. This proposal aimed at giving administrations whose operating costs were high the option of exceeding, exceptionally, the upper limits of the charges laid down in articles 9 to 12 and 14 of the Agreement, whether these charges were applied in the internal service or not.
The present proposal is therefore conceived along the same lines. However, it is supplemented by the following sentence: "However, in the case of return to origin (article 29, paragraph 3, b) or of redirection (article 31, paragraph 6, c), the amount of the charges passed on may not exceed the rates laid down in the Agreement." This addition is necessary to take account of the fact, already mentioned above, that the great majority of the administrations which took part in the consultation came out in favour of maximum limits for the charges which could be passed on (in the case of returned or redirected parcels); these limits which, for each of the charges concerned, at the same time constitute guideline values, are the subject of proposals 5009.2, 5014.1, 5014.2, 5029.1 and 5031.1. In addition, it seemed appropriate also to make provision for a maximum limit for the charge for express delivery requested by the addressee (see proposal 5009.3).

To avoid any misunderstanding, it is perhaps advisable to specify that the new proposed provision would give administrations the option of applying charges higher than those in the internal service for services rendered which at present give rise to the collection of the internal service charges.

In addition, it may be useful to recall the reasons given in support of the above-mentioned proposal 5307.2 submitted to the Rio de Janeiro Congress:

"Studies made by the Executive Council after both the Tokyo and the Lausanne Congresses have shown that it is very difficult to forecast accurately levels and limits of rates which will satisfy all countries. In order to comply with the needs of administrations which are required to operate on a strictly economic basis, the EC has presented proposal 2303.1 which authorizes postal administrations to exceed the upper limits shown in article 19 of the Convention if this is necessary to cover their operational costs. We see no reason why this authorization should not be extended to the supplementary charges in the Postal Parcels Agreement, as these charges are also meant to cover operating costs. Furthermore, such a provision would facilitate the work of future Congresses because administrations participating in the Agreement would not feel the same need to adjust their supplementary charges."

(It should be noted that the adoption of proposal 2303.1 by the Rio de Janeiro Congress resulted in the introduction of article III into the Final Protocol to the Convention.)

Moreover, it should be stressed that the present proposal aims only at introducing a derogating clause into the Final Protocol to the Agreement. Its adoption by Congress should not exempt administrations from submitting, if necessary, proposals for adjusting the supplementary charges mentioned in articles 9 to 14 of the Agreement.

Lastly, the transfer of the present article VI of the Final Protocol into the Agreement is the subject of proposals 5306.2, 5014.4, 5009.1, 5009.4, 5011.1, 5012.1 and 5014.3. If these are accepted by Congress, the text of the present proposal would constitute the sole paragraph of the new article VI.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5306.2/Rev 1

Delete (the spirit of this provision is taken over into article 14, paragraph 2, as well as articles 9, paragraph 1, 11, paragraph 1, c and 12).

Reasons. – This proposal arises from the study carried out by the Executive Council in execution of resolution C 15 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress. In the reasons underlying this resolution (see proposal 5000.6/Rev 1 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress), it was stated that the conditions should be examined under which the principle raised by the above article could become a permanent rule of the Agreement.

As shown by the reasons for proposal 5306.1 which give information on the above-mentioned study, the administrations which took part in the consultation on the various aspects of this problem favoured, by a large majority, the transfer of article VI of the Final Protocol into the Agreement. Since this provision is applicable not only to the charges laid down in article 14 of the Agreement but also to those provided for in articles 9, paragraph 1, 11, paragraph 1, c, and 12, its transfer entails proposals relating to each of these articles (see proposals 5009.1, 5011.1, 5012.1, 5014.3 and 5014.4) as well as to article 9, paragraph 3 (proposal 5009.4) as a result of proposal 5009.3.

BYELORUSSIA, UKRAINE, USSR

5306.91/Rev 1

Create the following new article:

Article VIbis

Treatment of parcels wrongly accepted

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserve the right to provide information about the seizure of a postal parcel or part of its contents only within the limits of the information provided by the customs authorities and in accordance with their internal legislation.

CANADA

5307.91

Create the following new article:

Article VIIbis

Prohibitions

The postal administration of Canada shall be authorized not to accept insured parcels containing the valuable articles covered in article 19, b, since this is contrary to its internal regulations.

Reasons. — Our country's postal regulations only permit the inclusion of such valuable items in registered letters of the domestic and international services.

Article IX

Compensation

1 Notwithstanding article 39, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Botswana, Fiji, the Republic of Gambia, those of the Overseas Territories for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible whose internal regulations do not permit them to comply, Grenada, Guyana, the Republic of Kenya, the Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, the Republic of Nauru, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Sultanate of Oman, Papua New Guinea, Romanian Socialist Republic, the Republic of Seychelles, the Republic of Sierra Leone, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, and the Republic of Zambia shall have the right not to pay compensation for uninsured parcels lost, stolen or damaged in their service.

2 The postal administration of the Federative Republic of Brazil shall be authorized not to apply article 39 with respect to liability in cases of damage, including the cases referred to in article 40.

KENYA — 5309.1

Paragraph 1. Delete the name of the Republic of Kenya.

Reasons. — The Republic of Kenya does not consider that the reservation made under this article serves any useful purpose as compensation is invariably paid for uninsured parcels lost, stolen or damaged in its service.

CANADA — 5309.2

Paragraph 1. Add "Canada" in alphabetical order.

Reasons. — Our internal regulations only permit payment of indemnity in the case of insured parcels.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — 5309.3

Add the following new paragraph 2bis:

2bis The United States of America, when acting as an intermediate administration, shall be authorized not to indemnify other administrations in the event of loss, rifling, or damage to transit insured parcels conveyed à découvert or forwarded in closed mails.

Reasons. — This reservation is necessary in light of the exceptionally large volume of transit services provided by United States transportation companies, and in light of the absence of a satisfactory arrangement between the United States Postal Service and such transportation companies in cases where transit items are lost while in their possession. This reservation is also consistent with the existing arrangements between the United States and other countries with which it exchanges parcels, and does not, therefore, constitute a change in present practices.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 5309.4

Create the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding article 39, paragraph 8, the United States of America shall be authorized to maintain the sender's right to indemnity for insured parcels after the addressee has taken delivery of the insured parcel, unless the sender waives the right in favour of the addressee.

Reasons. — It is generally accepted in the international service that, where a country's internal regulations differ from those prescribed in the Acts of the Universal Postal Union, the country's internal regulations prevail. The internal regulations of the United States of America do not transfer the sender's right to indemnity to the addressee on delivery of mail unless the sender authorizes that transfer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 5309.5

Paragraph 1. Insert in the appropriate place "the United States of America".

Reasons. — It is generally accepted in the international service that, where a country's internal regulations differ from those prescribed in the Acts of the Universal Postal Union, the country's internal regulations prevail. The United States of America does not provide compensation for uninsured parcels in its internal service, and therefore cannot offer compensation for uninsured parcels in the international service.

CANADA 5310.91

Create the following new article:

Article Xbis

Advice of delivery

The postal administration of Canada shall be authorized not to apply article 27, given that it does not offer the advice of delivery service for parcels in its internal service.

Reasons. — Our administration offers the advice of receipt service only for registered letters, both internally and internationally.

PARCELS, DETAILED REGULATIONS

Article 101

Information to be supplied by administrations

1 Each administration shall notify the other administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, of:

a the inward land rates and, where appropriate, the transit land rates and the sea rates which it collects (Agreement, articles 46 to 50 and 54; Final Protocol, articles I to V);

b the provisions it has adopted regarding:

- i the maximum weight (Agreement, article 2, paragraph 2);
- ii the option of accepting or not the following special parcels: insured, free of charges, cash-on-delivery, fragile, cumbersome, airmail, express (Agreement, article 4, paragraphs 2 to 5);
- iii the maximum size of parcels conveyed by surface (Agreement, article 20, paragraphs 1 and 2);
- iv the maximum insured value (Agreement, article 23, paragraph 1, a, i);
- v the sender's instructions which it does not accept at the time of posting in accordance with article 22, paragraph 4, of the Agreement;
- vi the acceptance or otherwise of the advice of delivery for uninsured parcels in accordance with article 27 of the Agreement;
- vii the option of not accepting requests for withdrawal from the post and alteration of address in accordance with article 37, paragraph 2, of the Agreement;
- viii the number of customs declarations required for parcels in transit and for those addressed to its own country, as well as the languages in which those declarations may be completed (article 106, paragraph 1, b);
- ix the acceptance or otherwise of collective dispatch notes, in accordance with article 106, paragraph 3;

c information regarding the air parcel service, in particular the sizes which it admits (Agreement, article 20, paragraphs 1 and 2) by arrangement with the air carriers, and, where applicable, the amount of payment collected, according to article 52, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Agreement, for conveyance within the country;

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5501.1**

Paragraph 1, b. Add the following new subparagraph x:

x the method of dispatching the documents accompanying parcels sent to its country (article 119bis, paragraph 1);

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5519.91 for the creation of article 119bis. The method of dispatching the documents accompanying parcels, selected by each administration as an administration of destination, will be given in the Compendium of Information (Postal Parcels).

Article 105

Special packing. Marking of parcels containing live animals and radioactive materials

1 Every parcel which contains one or other of the following substances shall be made up as indicated below:

...

g live animals: the wrapping of the parcel as well as the dispatch note shall be provided with a label bearing in bold letters the words *"animaux vivants"* (live animals);

h radioactive materials: parcels containing radioactive materials shall be provided by the sender with a special white label bearing the words *"Matières radioactives"* (Radioactive materials), which label shall be officially crossed out should the packing be returned to the place of origin. These parcels shall also bear in addition to the name and address of the sender, a request in bold letters for the return of the parcels in the event of non-delivery. The sender shall give his name and address and the contents of the parcel on the inner wrapping.

2 Parcels containing the substances referred to in paragraph 1, h, may only be accepted for posting if those substances are admitted by all the administrations called upon to participate in the coneyance of the parcel.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5505.1

Paragraph 1, h. Amend as follows:

h radioactive materials: parcels containing radioactive materials shall be plainly and durably marked by the sender with the words "Matières radioactives. Quantités admises au transport par la poste" (Radioactive materials. Quantities permitted for movement by post); these words shall be officially crossed out should the packing be returned to the place of origin. These parcels shall also bear in addition to the name and address of the sender, a request in bold letters for the return of the parcels in the event of non-delivery. The sender shall give his name and address and the contents of the parcel on the inner wrapping.

Reasons. — See the reasons for proposal 2521.1.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP — 5505.2

Amend as follows the title of this article and add to paragraph 1 the following new subparagraph hbis:

Special packing. Marking of parcels containing live animals, radioactive materials and funerary urns

hbis funerary urns: the wrapping of the parcel as well as the dispatch note shall be provided with a label bearing in bold letters within a black border the words "Urne funéraire" (funerary urn).

Reasons. — To distinguish parcels containing funerary urns. Consequence of proposals 5004.1, 5518.2 and 5519.1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

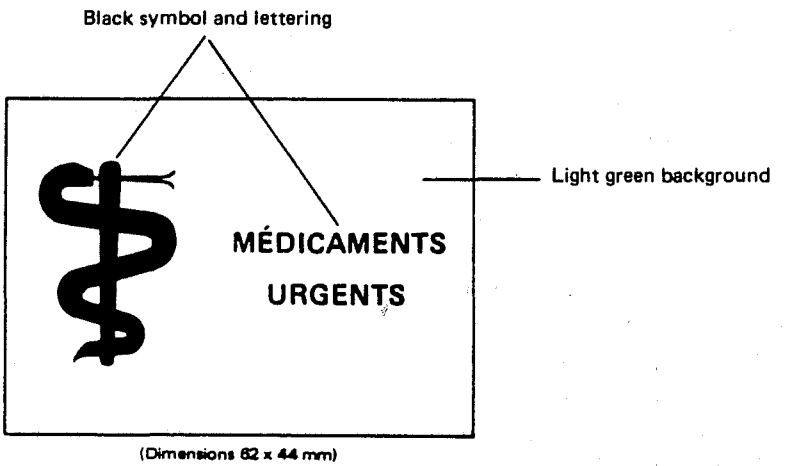
5505.3

Amend the title as follows and add the following subparagraph hbis to paragraph 1:

Special packing. Marking of parcels containing live animals, /.../ radioactive materials or urgent medicines

1 Every parcel which contains one or other of the following substances shall be made up as indicated below: a to h (no change);

hbis urgent medicines: parcels containing urgent medicines shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addressee's address, with a light green label with the following text and symbol:



Reasons. — On the basis of a proposal by India, the EC carried out a study on the labelling of parcels containing urgent medicines with the aim of identifying them more easily so that they could be cleared through Customs more quickly.

Consulted by the International Bureau on the adoption of a special label with a specific symbol for urgent consignments of medicines, the World Health Organization (WHO) proposed a specimen.

The EC considered, first of all, that it was advisable to use a special label to identify the said parcels, and then adopted the draft label proposed (the symbol proposed by the WHO in black on a light green background with the words "Médicaments urgents" ("Urgent medicines") in French only).

This new material could, as in the case of labels concerning infectious substances or perishable biological substances (Convention, Detailed Regulations, articles 119 and 120), be supplied, as required, by the International Bureau on the same conditions (see note 5 to article 119 and note 2 to article 120).

This EC decision involves the submission of this proposed amendment to article 105 of the Detailed Regulations of the Agreement.

Article 106

Formalities to be complied with by the sender

1 Each parcel shall be accompanied by:

a a dispatch note of strong white cardboard, in the form of the annexed specimen CP 2;

b a customs declaration in the form of the annexed specimen C 2/CP 3. The customs declaration shall be made out in the required number of copies, these being securely attached to the dispatch note.

2 The addresses of the sender and addressee, and all other particulars to be furnished by the sender, shall be identical on the parcel and the dispatch note. In the event of a discrepancy, the particulars appearing on the parcel shall be regarded as valid.

3 Except in the case of insured parcels, parcels for delivery free of charges and cash-on-delivery parcels, the same dispatch note accompanied by the number of customs declarations required for a single parcel may suffice for three parcels at most, provided that they are posted simultaneously at the same office by the same sender, sent by the same route, subject to the same charge and addressed to the same person; each administration may, however, insist on a dispatch note and the prescribed number of customs declarations for each parcel.

4 The sender may attach to the CP 2 dispatch note, in addition to the customs declaration in the required number of copies according to the provisions of paragraph 1, b, any document (invoice, export licence, import licence, certificate of origin, etc) necessary for customs treatment in the dispatching country and in the country of destination.

5 The contents of the parcel shall be shown in detail on the customs declaration, indications of a general kind shall not be admitted.

6 Although they assume no liability for the customs declaration, administrations shall do their utmost to inform senders of the correct way to complete these declarations.

7 The sender shall indicate how the parcel is to be dealt with in the event of non-delivery. For this purpose he shall insert a cross on the back of the dispatch note, where the instructions listed in article 22, paragraph 2, of the Agreement are given in a box relating to one of these instructions; this cross may be handwritten, be typewritten or printed. Furthermore, the sender may reproduce or have printed only one of the permitted instructions on the back of the dispatch note. The instruction marked by the cross on the dispatch note shall be typed on the parcel itself. It shall be in French or in a language known in the country of destination. The form corresponding to the annexed specimen CP 2bis may be used for this purpose; the completed form shall be securely affixed to the parcel.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5506.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 (Present paragraph 4.) The sender may also attach to the CP 2 dispatch note /.../ any document (invoice, export licence, import licence, certificate of origin, certificate of health, etc) necessary for customs treatment in the dispatching country and in the country of destination.

3 (Present paragraph 2, unchanged.)

4 (Present paragraph 3, unchanged.)

5 to 7 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5519.91 for the creation of article 119bis. It is considered logical to place the present paragraph 4 of article 106 immediately after paragraph 1, so as to make it possible to simplify the wording. The words "certificate of health" are taken from article 118, paragraph 3, which it is proposed to delete.

BRAZIL 5506.2

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 (The present paragraph 4.) The sender shall attach to the documents specified in paragraph 1 any document (invoice, export licence, import licence, certificate of origin, etc) necessary for customs treatment in the dispatching country and in the country of destination.

3 (The present paragraph 2, unchanged.)

4 (The present paragraph 3, unchanged.)

5 to 7 (No change.)

Reasons. — The proposed amendment to paragraph 2 is intended, as requested by the customs authorities within the framework of the meetings of the CCC-UPU Contact Committee, to make this formality compulsory in order to facilitate customs clearance. The new position of paragraph 4, immediately after paragraph 1, clarifies the relationship between these two paragraphs, which are concerned with the same documents.

GERMANY, FED REP OF 5506.3

Add the following paragraph 7bis:

7bis If the sender wishes to forbid any redirection under article 31, paragraph 5, of the Agreement, the parcel and the dispatch note must bear the indication "Ne pas réexpédier" (Do not redirect) in French or in a language known in the country of destination.

Reasons. — When the corresponding indications were deleted from the front and back of the CP 2 form (dispatch note), in accordance with proposal 5902.2 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, there was no regulation regarding the provision in article 31, paragraph 5. This proposal should fill this need.

Supported by. — Austria, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Spain.

Article 107

Formalities to be complied with by the office of origin

1 The office of origin or the dispatching office of exchange shall be responsible for affixing or indicating:

a on the parcel beside the address and on the dispatch note in the spaces provided, a label in the form of the annexed specimen CP 8 indicating clearly the serial number of the parcel and the name of the office of posting. If the administration of origin so permits, that part of the CP 8 label which is to be affixed to the dispatch note may be replaced by a preprinted indication having the same layout as the corresponding part of the label;

b on the dispatch note only:

i an impression of the date-stamp;

ii the weight, in kilogrammes and hundreds of grammes, each fraction of a hundred grammes being rounded up to the next hundred;

c either on the parcel, or on the dispatch note: the postage stamps or any other method of showing prepayment authorized by the regulations of the administration of origin.

2 Administrations may agree to dispense with the formalities mentioned in paragraph 1.

3 The same office of origin or the same dispatching office of exchange may not use two or more series of labels at the same time, unless the series are distinguished by a distinctive mark.

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP — 5507.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The office of origin or the dispatching office of exchange shall be responsible for affixing or indicating:

a on the parcel beside the address and on the dispatch note in the spaces provided, a label in the form of the annexed specimen CP 8 indicating clearly the serial number of the parcel, the name of the office of posting and the weight of the parcel, in kilogrammes and hundreds of grammes, each fraction of a hundred grammes being rounded up to the next hundred. (Remainder unchanged.)

b on the dispatch note only:

i (no change);

ii (deleted);

c (no change).

Reasons. — The indication of the weight of the parcel on its packing will facilitate the work of the inquiries services and reveal, in particular, if the parcel arrives at the exchange office of destination without any decrease in weight if the dispatch note is missing, which occurs quite often when parcel traffic is heavy.

AUSTRALIA — 5507.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations may agree to dispense with the formalities mentioned in paragraph 1, a and b.

Reasons. — Administrations may agree to dispense with the formalities mentioned in paragraph 1, a and b, ie the affixing of a C 8 label, etc to the parcel and the indication of the date-stamp impression and the weight on the dispatch note. However, the formalities mentioned in subparagraph c, ie affixing the postage stamps or indicating the prepayment, may not be dispensed with.

Article 108

Insured parcels

Every insured parcel shall be subject to the following special rules regarding make-up:

a it shall be sealed by one or more lead seals or identical wax seals or by some other effective means, with a special design or mark of the sender; on any one parcel, only one uniform design or mark may be used; should the parcel be secured by string it may be sealed by a single lead or wax seal applied in such a way that the string cannot be unknotted or removed without obvious traces of tampering appearing;

b the wax or other seals, as well as the labels of any kind and the postage stamps, if any, affixed to these parcels shall be spaced out so that they cannot hide any damage to the packing; the labels and postage stamps shall not be folded over two sides of the packing so as to cover an edge; any labels on which the address appears may be gummed to the packing itself provided the insured value does not exceed 1000 francs and the dimensions of the label do not exceed 15 x 10.7 cm;

c it shall be provided, like the dispatch note, with a pink label in the form of the annexed specimen CP 7 and bearing in roman letters the letter V, the name of the office of origin and the serial number of the parcel; the label shall be gummed on the parcel, on the same side as, and near to, the address; nevertheless, administrations may use at the same time the CP 8 label prescribed in article 107, paragraph 1, a, and a small pink label, bearing in bold letters the words *"Valeur declarée"* (Insured);

...

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP — 5508.1

Paragraph c. Amend as follows:

Every insured parcel shall be subject to the following special rules regarding make-up:

c it shall be provided, like the dispatch note, with a pink label in the form of the annexed specimen CP 7 and bearing in roman letters the letter V, the name of the office of origin, the serial number /.../ and the weight of the parcel; ... (remainder unchanged);

Reasons. — See the reasons for proposal 5507.1.

Article 110

Other categories of parcels

...

7 Prisoner-of-war and internee parcels. Every prisoner-of-war and internee parcel and its dispatch note shall bear, the former beside the address and the latter on the front of the form, one of the indications *"Service des prisonniers de guerre"* (Prisoner-of-war Service) or *"Service des internés"* (Civilian Internees Service); these indications may be followed by a translation in another language.

...

9 Parcels containing radioactive materials whose contents and make-up comply with the regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency providing special exemptions for certain categories of items shall be admitted for conveyance by post subject to prior consent from the competent authorities of the country of origin. Administrations may designate special post offices for the posting of parcels containing radioactive materials.

10 Parcels for which an advice of delivery is requested.

a Every parcel for which the sender requests an advice of delivery at the time of posting shall bear very conspicuously either the indication *"Avis de réception"* (Advice of delivery) or the stamp impression *"A.R."*; the same shall apply to the dispatch note.

b The parcel shall be accompanied by a copy, duly filled up, of the C 5 form referred to in article 135, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. This form shall be prepared by the office of origin (or by any other office appointed by the administration of origin) and attached to the dispatch note.

...

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP 5510.1

Add the following new paragraph 9bis:

9bis Parcels containing funerary urns. The parcels as well as the dispatch notes shall bear the indication prescribed in article 105, paragraph 1, hbis.

Reasons. — See those given for proposals 5004.1, 5518.2, 5519.1 and 5505.2.

GERMAN DEM REP 5510.2

Paragraph 10, b. Amend as follows:

b The parcel shall be accompanied by a copy, duly filled up, of the C 5 form referred to in article 135, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. This form shall be /.../ attached to the dispatch note.

Reasons. — In order to achieve a certain uniformity in the preparation of the advice of delivery, it is proposed that the text of subparagraph b be amended to bring it into line with the provisions of article 135, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (preparation by the sender).

PAKISTAN

5510.3

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Prisoner-of-war and civilian internee parcels. Every prisoner-of-war and civilian internee parcel and its dispatch note shall bear, the former beside the address and the latter on the front of the form, one of the indications "Service des prisonniers de guerre" (Prisoner-of-war Service) or "Service des internés civils" (Civilian Internees Service); these indications may be followed by a translation in another language.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5004.3.

FRANCE

5510.4

Amendment to proposal 5510.2

Paragraph 10, b. Amend as follows:

b The parcel shall be accompanied by a copy /.../ of the C 5 form referred to in article 135, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. This form, completed in accordance with the provisions of the said article 135, paragraph 2, shall be attached to the dispatch note.

Reasons. — Proposal 5510.2 by the German Dem Rep is designed to bring the wording of the Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 110, paragraph 10, b, into line with that of article 135, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. For the sake of the uniformity of these two texts, it is certainly desirable that article 110, paragraph 10, b, should refer to article 135, paragraph 2, not only as regards the form to be used but also as regards the way it should be filled in.

Article 114

Routeing and customs clearance of air parcels

...

2 Administrations which do not participate in the air parcel service shall forward such parcels by the surface routes normally used for other parcels.

...

PAKISTAN

5514.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations which do not participate in the air parcel service shall forward such parcels by the air communications they use for the conveyance of their airmail correspondence. In the absence of an air link, air parcels shall be forwarded by such administrations by the surface route normally used for other parcels.

Reasons. — Most administrations generally provide the letter-post service with the outside world by air. It therefore matters little whether a bag to be forwarded by an intermediate administration contains air parcels or airmail correspondence. Moreover, a single rate is now applied to LC/AO/CP mail. This proposal therefore aims at bringing the provision of paragraph 2 into line with the above-mentioned situation.

CHILE

5514.2

Amendment to proposal 5514.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations which do not participate in the air parcels service shall forward such parcel mails, which they have received in transit, by the air communications they use for the conveyance of their airmail correspondence. In the absence of an air link, air parcel mails shall be forwarded by such administrations by the surface route normally used for other parcels.

Reasons. — The aim of this amendment is to make it clear that the reference is to transit of closed mails and not of parcels in transit a découvert.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5515.91

Create the following new article 115bis:

Article 115bis

Surface airlifted parcels (S.A.L.)

Surface parcel mails may be conveyed by air on the conditions provided for in article 84bis of the Convention.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4000.7 (article 84bis).

Article 118

Parcel bills

...

2 As regards service parcels and prisoner-of-war and internee parcels, air parcels require a statement of the air conveyance dues to be credited to the administrations concerned.

3 The following documents shall be attached to the parcel bill: dispatch notes, COD money order forms, customs declarations, franking notes, advices of delivery and all other documents which may be required (invoices, certificates of origin, of health, etc). In the services between countries whose administrations have agreed to this, the parcel bill as well as the relative documents shall be sent by air to the country of destination.

4 For parcels exchanged in closed mails, the administrations of origin and destination may agree in advance on the documents mentioned in paragraph 3 being attached to the parcels to which they refer.

...

7 Every insured parcel shall be entered on the parcel bill with the letter "V" in the "Observations" column.

8 Where closed mails are exchanged between countries which are not adjacent, the dispatching office of exchange shall prepare for each of the intermediate administrations a special parcel bill in the form of the annexed specimen CP 12; that office shall insert thereon the total number of parcels per weight step or the total number of parcels or the gross weight of the mail. The CP 12 parcel bill shall be numbered in an annual series for each dispatching office of exchange and for each intermediate administration and in addition, bear the serial number of the relative mail; the last number of the year shall be shown on the first parcel bill of the following year. In the case of sea services, the name of the ship carrying the mail shall be entered on the CP 12 parcel bill, whenever this is possible.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5518.1

Paragraphs 3 and 4. Delete.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5519.91 for the creation of article 119bis. The spirit of these two paragraphs is tacitly retained in this new article.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP — 5518.2

Add the following new paragraph 7bis:

7bis Every parcel containing a funeral urn shall be entered on the parcel bill with the letter "U" in the "Observations" column.

Reasons. — See the reasons for our proposal (No 5004.1) concerning article 4 of the Agreement.

PAKISTAN 5518.3

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 As regards service parcels and prisoner-of-war and civilian internee parcels, air parcels require a statement of the air conveyance dues to be credited to the administrations concerned.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5004.3.

Article 119

Simplified drawing-up of CP 11 and CP 20 parcel bills

1 The parcel bills shall be drawn up in a simplified way in the cases laid down in article 55, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Agreement.

2 When the apportionment of rates is made:

a in bulk on the basis of weight steps, the number of parcels for each weight step shall be entered on the parcel bills;

b in bulk per parcel, the total number of parcels shall be entered on the parcel bills;

c in bulk on the basis of the total weight of parcels, the number of bags making up the mail and the total gross weight of the latter shall be shown on the parcel bills.

3 In all cases of bulk billing, parcels which are redirected, returned to origin or forwarded in transit á découvert shall always be entered individually with an indication opposite each parcel of the amount of the dues payable or of the corresponding rate. The number or weight of these parcels shall not be included in the total number or total weight of the parcels indicated on the parcel bill according to the method of bulk billing used.

4 Insured parcels shall also be entered individually but without mention of the corresponding rate. Their number or weight shall be included in the total number or total weight of the parcels indicated on the parcel bill according to the method of bulk billing used.

5 Service parcels and parcels of prisoners of war and internees for which, under article 56 of the Agreement, no rates are allocated, shall not be included in the total number or total weight of the parcels indicated on the parcel bill. Article 118, paragraph 2, shall be applicable for the dispatch of parcels by air.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP 5519.1

Paragraph 4. Supplement as follows:

4 Insured parcels and parcels containing funeral urns shall also be entered individually but without mention of the corresponding rate. Their number or weight shall be included in the total number or total weight of the parcels indicated on the parcel bill according to the method of bulk billing used.

Reasons. — See the reasons for our proposal (No 5004.1) concerning article 4 of the Agreement.

FRANCE

5519.2

Amend this article as follows:

1 The parcel bills shall be drawn up in a simplified way in the cases laid down in article 55, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Agreement.

2 When the apportionment of rates is made:
a in bulk on the basis of weight steps, the number of parcels for each weight step, whatever the origin of the parcels, shall be entered on the parcel bills;
b in bulk per parcel, the total number of parcels, whatever their origin, shall be entered on the parcel bills;
c in bulk on the basis of the total weight of parcels, whatever the origin of the parcels, the number of bags making up the mail and the total gross weight of the latter shall be shown on the parcel bills.

3 In all cases of bulk billing, parcels which are redirected, parcels returned to origin or parcels forwarded in transit à découvert to the last country of transit shall always be entered individually with an indication opposite each parcel of the amount of the dues payable or of the corresponding rate. The number or weight of these parcels shall not be included in the number per weight step, in the total number or total weight of the parcels indicated on the parcel bill according to the method of bulk billing used.

4 Insured parcels shall also be entered individually but without mention of the corresponding rate. Their number or weight shall be included in the number per weight step, in the total number or total weight of the parcels indicated on the parcel bill according to the method of bulk billing used.

5 Service parcels and parcels of prisoners of war and internees for which, under article 56 of the Agreement, no rates are allocated, shall not be included in the number per weight step, in the total number or total weight of the parcels indicated on the parcel bill. Article 118, paragraph 2, shall be applicable for the dispatch of parcels by air.

Reasons. — A measure designed to simplify procedures must apply to the largest number of parcels possible if it is to be fully effective. However, the current text of article 119 does not specify that, from the last country of transit, parcels forwarded in transit à découvert may be entered in bulk. In the absence of any indication on this subject, some administrations, although using a simplified method in their exchanges with the country of destination, continue to enter items in transit à découvert individually. The purpose of the proposed amendment to paragraphs 2 and 3 is to eliminate any ambiguity and make possible a fuller application of the measures designed to simplify procedures.
It should be noted that CEPT recommendation PO/CP 4 applies to parcels in transit à découvert, starting with the last country of transit, since it provides for bulk billing of parcels addressed to locations in the country of destination of the mail, whatever the origin of the parcels.
Moreover, the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 refer only to the total number of parcels and the total weight of the parcels. The number of parcels per weight step was omitted. It is proposed that this omission be remedied by adding an appropriate indication.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5519.91

Create the following new article:

Article 119bis

Dispatch of documents accompanying parcels

1 The accompanying documents mentioned in article 106, paragraphs 1 and 2, and where applicable, the COD money order forms, franking notes and advices of delivery shall be dispatched from the dispatching office of exchange to the office of exchange of destination in accordance with one or other of the following methods:

a by attaching them to the parcel bill;

b by affixing them to the relevant parcel.

The choice of the method of dispatch shall be up to the administration of destination which shall notify the other administrations accordingly through the intermediary of the International Bureau.

2 The accompanying documents relating to parcels in transit à découvert shall be dispatched to the transit administration in accordance with the method of dispatch chosen by that administration.

3 In the case provided for in paragraph 1, a, the parcel bill and the documents accompanying the parcels may be dispatched by air to the office of exchange of destination, if it has thus been agreed between the administrations concerned.

4 In the case provided for in paragraph 1, b, the accompanying documents shall be placed in a transparent adhesive envelope conforming to the attached specimen CP 5 or CP 5bis which shall be affixed to the parcel. However, in the case of parcels to which the transparent adhesive envelope cannot be affixed because of their size the accompanying documents shall be attached firmly to the corresponding parcel.

5 Notwithstanding paragraph 4, administrations which are unable to use transparent adhesive envelopes shall have the option of sending the accompanying documents by attaching them firmly to the parcels.

6 The administrations of origin and destination may agree that the documents accompanying the parcels exchanged in direct mails be dispatched in accordance with any other system which suits them.

Reasons. — In resolution C 42, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress instructed the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS) "to carry out a thorough study on the entire problem of methods of dispatching the C 2/CP 3 customs declaration accompanying postal parcels and to submit the results of this study and any proposals arising therefrom to the next Congress". Congress also decided that the question should also be submitted to the Executive Council (EC) since it affected the Customs and that it could be considered jointly within the framework of the CCC-UPU Contact Committee (Customs Co-operation Council-UPU).

Included in the CCPS work programme as study 532, this study — which covered the methods of dispatching not only the C 2/CP 3 customs declaration but all documents accompanying parcels — was conducted in the form of inquiry in which all postal administrations were invited to take part. For that purpose, a document analyzing the various aspects of the problem and accompanied by a questionnaire designed to collect information on the present position with regard to the customs clearance of postal parcels was sent to them.

The analysis of the problem may be summarized as follows:

There are in fact two systems of customs clearance of parcels: one on the basis of the accompanying documents, the other on the basis of the parcels themselves. The Customs side considers that both systems have advantages and should continue to exist side by side. The accompanying documents usually consist of CP 2, C 2/CP 3 and R 4 forms as well as invoices, certificates of origin, etc, required by the Customs; they may be dispatched in three ways:

- with the CP 11 or CP 20 parcel bill;
- attached to the relevant parcel;
- inserted in the receptacle containing the corresponding parcels.

According to the current provisions of the Postal Parcels Agreement, only dispatch with the parcel bill is compulsory. The other two systems require the prior agreement of the administrations concerned. Dispatch with the parcel bill is advantageous to countries in which the customs clearance is performed on the basis of the documents, but it creates problems in countries which perform customs clearance on the basis of the parcels.

Ninety-two administrations took part in the CCPS inquiry. The information collected revealed the need for a change to improve the situation. It is a matter of taking into account the difficulties arising in many countries when the parcels and the accompanying documents arrive separately. The administrations are unanimous in recognizing the necessity of:

- shortening the time required for customs clearance;
- avoiding unnecessary handling;
- simplifying formalities for the customers.

The solution to be sought must be simple, if possible uniform and flexible enough to be compatible with the two existing systems of customs clearance. It must be within the capacity of the operational services and not cause complications for the customers.

In the light of these considerations, various suggestions were made upon completion of the CCPS study (cf CCEP 1981/C 7/532 – Doc 1). On the basis of the views expressed by the CCPS and by the CCC-UPU Contact Committee to which the results of the study were also submitted, the EC reached the following decisions:

i the principle of giving the administration of destination the right to ask for the documents accompanying the parcels to be sent to it in the way which best suited the customs clearance method in its country was approved;

ii the two methods selected for dispatching documents accompanying parcels were:
   - dispatching the documents with the parcel bill;
   - dispatching the documents attached to the relevant parcel in accordance with a method to be determined;

iii administrations of origin and destination retained the right to agree in their reciprocal relations on the documents being dispatched in any other way which suited them;

iv the principle of a standard C 2/CP 3 customs declaration form is retained without excluding the possibility of combining the CP 2 dispatch note and the C 2/CP 3 customs declaration;

v a cheap and simple system of affixing all the relevant documents to each parcel, if that method were adopted, was to be studied.

At its 1983 session the EC decided that, when this method of transmission between two administrations was adopted, the documents accompanying the parcels would be inserted in a transparent adhesive envelope, conforming to the CP 5 or CP 5bis specimen affixed to the parcel. Naturally, administrations which were unable to use such envelopes would be allowed complete freedom to attach the accompanying documents firmly to the parcels.

This proposal and the related proposals 5501.1, 5506.1, 5518.1, 5520.1, 5905.91 and 5905.92 are designed to put into concrete form in the Postal Parcels Agreement the conclusions of the study concerned as adopted by the Executive Council.

Article 120

Transmission in closed mails

1 In the normal circumstances of transmission in closed mails, the receptacles (bags, baskets, crates, etc) shall be marked, closed and labelled in the manner laid down for letter bags in articles 155, paragraphs 3 and 4, and 162, paragraphs 1, 6 and 7 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, subject to the following special provisions:

a the labels shall be yellow ochre in colour. The layout and text shall conform to the annexed specimens CP 23 and CP 24;

...

4 Cumbersome parcels, fragile parcels, or those whose nature necessitates it may be sent unenclosed: in order to determine the mail of which they are part, such parcels shall be provided with a CP 23 label. Labels of unenclosed insured parcels shall be endorsed with the letter V. However, parcels going by sea shall be sent in receptacles.

...

6 The parcel bill, accompanied by the documents referred to in article 118, paragraph 3, shall be inserted by the dispatching office of exchange in one of the receptacles comprising the mail, where appropriate, in one of those containing insured parcels or express parcels; if the number of accompanying documents justifies it, the parcel bill may be inserted in a special bag; in all cases, the label of the receptacle containing the parcel bill shall be marked "F". After special agreement between the administrations concerned, the label may also be marked with the number of bags making up the dispatch and, if applicable, the number of parcels sent à découvert. The administrations of origin and of destination may agree between themselves that the accompanying documents be inserted in the receptacle containing the corresponding parcels. The accompanying documents concerning express parcels shall be placed in the bundle before the other documents.

...

8 The special CP 12 parcel bill mentioned in article 118, paragraph 8, shall be sent unenclosed or in any other way agreed between the administrations concerned, accompanied, where appropriate, by the documents required by the intermediate countries.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 5520.1

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The parcel bill /.../ shall be inserted by the dispatching office of exchange in one of the receptacles comprising the mail, where appropriate, in one of those containing insured parcels or express parcels. In the case provided for in article 119bis, paragraph 1, a, the accompanying documents concerning express parcels shall be placed in the bundle before the other documents. If the number of accompanying documents justifies it, the parcel bill may be inserted in a special bag. In all cases, the label of the receptacle containing the parcel bill shall be marked "F". After special agreement between the administrations concerned, the label may also be marked with the number of bags making up the dispatch and, if applicable, the number of parcels sent à découvert. /.../

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5519.91 for the creation of article 119bis. The penultimate sentence of paragraph 6 above has been deleted since only the two methods of dispatching documents accompanying parcels provided for at article 119bis, paragraph 1, have been selected for multilateral exchanges. Moreover, it was considered logical to move the last sentence to the middle of the paragraph.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) — 5520.2

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 The special CP 12 parcel bill mentioned in article 118, paragraph 8, shall be sent unenclosed or in any other way agreed between the administrations concerned to the offices of exchange designated by them and accompanied, where appropriate, by the documents required by the intermediate countries.

Reasons. — Given the absence of an explicit provision in the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement concerning the offices of exchange to which the special parcel bills should be sent, a number of disadvantages arise in practice such as uncertainty on the part of the offices of origin at the time the special parcel bills are sent, failure to send them, and cases in which the intermediate administrations receive no parcel bills. Inclusion of the names of the offices of exchange that are to receive the CP 12 special parcel bills in the Compendium of Information (Postal Parcels) will allow the countries of origin and the intermediate countries to improve the management of mails in transit.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5520.3/Rev 1

Paragraph 1 and subparagraph a. Supplement as follows:

1 In the normal circumstances of transmission in closed mails, the receptacles (bags, baskets, crates, etc) shall be marked, closed and labelled in the manner laid down for letter bags in articles 155, paragraphs 3 and 4, /.../ 162, paragraphs 1, 6 and 7, and 217bis, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, subject to the following special provisions:

a the labels shall be yellow ochre in colour. The layout and text shall conform to the annexed specimens CP 23, CP 24 and CP 24bis;

...

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 4000.7 (article 217bis) aimed at providing for the use of surface bags for the make-up of surface airlifted mails and at creating special labels for this category of mails. See proposal 4908.91.

International Bureau note. — If proposal 4000.7 is rejected, proposal 5520.3/Rev 1 will relate to proposals 4597.1 and 4597.2.

GERMANY, FED REP OF

5520.4

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Cumbersome parcels, fragile parcels, or those whose nature necessitates it may be sent unenclosed: in order to determine the mail of which they are part, such parcels shall be provided with a CP 23 or CP 24 label. Labels of unenclosed insured parcels ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — Administrations are required to use CP 24 labels to identify airmails. Consequently, these labels should also be used to indicate unenclosed air parcels.

Supported by. — France, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland.

ITALY

5520.5

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Cumbersome parcels, fragile parcels, or those whose nature necessitates it may be sent unenclosed; in order to determine the mail of which they are part, such parcels shall be provided with a CP 23 label. Labels of unenclosed insured parcels shall be endorsed with the letter V. However, parcels going by sea, with the exception of cumbersome parcels, shall be sent in receptacles.

Reasons. — Paragraph 4 of article 120 provides for the possibility of sending unenclosed (neither in bags nor in receptacles) cumbersome parcels, fragile parcels or those whose nature does not allow them to be enclosed in bags or receptacles.
In the same paragraph this possibility is restricted by the provision that parcels going by sea must in any case be sent in receptacles.
This provision, which restricts the possibility of sending parcels unenclosed, seems questionable as regards its application, since it is very difficult to obtain receptacles suitable for parcels of the maximum dimensions laid down in article 20, paragraph 1, of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. — Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece.

CHILE

5520.6

Amendment to proposal 5520.2

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 The special CP 12 parcel bill mentioned in article 118, paragraph 8, shall be sent unenclosed or in any other way agreed between the administrations concerned to the offices of exchange designated by those administrations and accompanied, where appropriate, by the documents required by the intermediate countries.

Reasons. — Proposal 5520.2 is very useful in that it specifies the offices to which these parcel bills are to be sent. It should also be made clear, however, which administrations designate the offices, and this is made very explicit by the wording proposed here. We understand "by them" to mean that at the time of reaching agreement the administrations concerned will designate the offices of exchange to which CP 12 parcel bills are to be sent.

Article 122

Transfer of mails

...

5 Airlifted surface parcel mails to be handed over at an airport shall be accompanied by the C 18bis form referred to in article 164, paragraph 6, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5522.1

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 /.../ Surface parcel mails to be handed over at the airport shall be accompanied by /.../ C 18bis delivery bills on the conditions provided for in article 217ter of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4000.7 (article 217ter).

Article 123

Check of mails by offices of exchange

1 Every office of exchange receiving a mail shall immediately check the receptacles and their fastening. It shall also check the origin and destination of the bags making up the mail and entered on the delivery bill, and then the parcels and the various documents which accompany them. These checks shall be made in the presence of the other interested parties whenever this is possible. The office of destination shall, in addition, keep a close check on whether the mails arrive in the sequence in which they were dispatched, particularly in the case of mails containing insured parcels.

2 When the receptacles are opened, the constituent parts of the fastening (string, lead seal, label) shall be kept together; to achieve this the string shall be cut in one place only.

3 When an intermediate office receives a mail in bad condition, it shall check the contents if it thinks that these have not remained intact and put it in new packing just as it is. That office shall copy the particulars from the original label on to a new one and apply to the latter an impression of its date-stamp, preceded by the endorsement *"Remballé à ..."* (Repacked at ...). It shall make out a verification note in the form of the annexed specimen CP 13. This note shall be sent to the office of exchange from which the mail was received: one copy of it shall be sent to the office of origin and another inserted in the repacked mail. The CP 13 verification note shall also be used when intermediate offices of exchange establish the absence of a mail or of one or more of the bags comprising it, or any other irregularity. However, intermediate offices of exchange shall not be bound to check the documents accompanying the parcel bill.

4 If the office of exchange of destination discovers errors or omissions in the parcel bill it shall immediately make the necessary corrections taking care to cross out the incorrect entries in such a way as to leave the original entries legible. These corrections shall be made in the presence of two officials; unless there is an obvious error, the corrections shall be accepted in preference to the original statement. The office of exchange shall also carry out the routine checks when the receptacle or its fastening gives grounds for presuming that the contents have not remained intact or that some other irregularity has occurred. The irregularities which have been established, as well as the absence of a mail or one or more of the bags comprising it, or the absence of the parcel bill, shall be notified without delay to the dispatching office of exchange by a CP 13 verification note prepared in duplicate and forwarded in a special envelope as specified in article 165, paragraph 16, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention; where appropriate, a copy of this note shall also be sent to the intermediate office of exchange from which the mail was received. The absence of an air parcel mail shall be notified at the latest on receipt of the first mail following the missing mail; similarly, the absence of one or more bags in an air parcel mail shall be notified at the latest on receipt of the first mail following the said mail. If the parcel bill is missing the inward office shall, in addition, prepare a fresh parcel bill or make a precise note of the parcels received (serial number of the parcels, offices of origin and destination, weight, insured value, etc).

5 Verification notes and their duplicates shall be sent under registered cover by the quickest route (air or surface). Irregularities concerning insured parcels which involve the liability of administrations shall, in addition, be notified immediately by telex or telegram. When the office of exchange of destination has not sent off a CP 13 note by the first available post, it shall be considered, until the contrary is proved, as having received the bags or parcels in good condition.

6 Notwithstanding paragraph 4, the office of exchange of destination shall have the right not to make corrections and not to make out a CP 13 verification note if the errors or omissions in respect of the rates due do not exceed 10 francs per parcel bill.

7 The offices to which the verification notes CP 13 are sent shall return them as promptly as possible after having examined them and indicated thereon their observations, if any; they shall retain the copies. The returned verification notes shall be attached to the parcel bills to which they relate. Corrections made to a parcel bill unsupported by documentary evidence shall not be considered as valid; however, if these verification notes are not returned to the office of exchange which issued them within a period of one month from the date of their dispatch they shall be considered, until the contrary is proved, as duly accepted by the offices to which they were sent.

8 When the findings of an office of exchange are such as may involve the liability of a transport undertaking, they must where possible be countersigned by the representative of that undertaking. This signature may be made either on the CP 13 verification note, a copy of which shall be handed to the undertaking, or, as the case may be, on the C 18, C 18bis or AV 7 delivery bill accompanying the bill.

9 The discovery, at the time of the check, of any irregularities whatsoever may in no case be the cause of the return of a parcel to origin except as provided for in article 21, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Agreement.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES — 5523.1

Amend as follows:

1 Every office of exchange receiving a mail shall immediately check the receptacles and their fastening. It shall also check the origin and destination of the bags making up the mail and entered on the delivery bill, and then the parcels and the various documents which accompany them. These checks shall be made in the presence of the other interested parties whenever this is possible. /.../

2 The office of destination shall /.../ keep a close check on whether the mails arrive in the sequence in which they were dispatched, particularly in the case of mails containing insured parcels.

3 When the receptacles are opened, the constituent parts of the fastening (string, lead seal, label) shall be kept together; to achieve this the string shall be cut in one place only.

4 Any irregularities discovered shall be reported by a verification note in the form of the annexed specimen CP 13, prepared in accordance with article 123bis. When the office of exchange of destination has not sent off a CP 13 note by the first available post, it shall be considered, until the contrary is proved, as having received the bags or parcels in good condition.

5 When the findings of an office of exchange are such as may involve the liability of a transport undertaking, they must where possible be countersigned by the representative of that undertaking. This signature may be made either on the CP 13 verification note, a copy of which shall be handed to the undertaking, or, as the case may be, on the C 18, C 18bis or AV 7 delivery bill accompanying the bill.

6 The discovery, at the time of the check, of any irregularities whatsoever may in no case be the cause of the return of a parcel to origin except as provided for in article 21, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Agreement.

Reasons. – On the basis of proposal 5500.5 (Sweden), adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress (resolution C 74), the CCPS conducted a study on all the provisions relating to notification of irregularities for which administrations may be liable, in particular as regards the preparation and use of the CP 13 verification note and the CP 14 report. Sweden acted as coordinating country for this study.
Within the framework of this study, it was noted that the present provisions in principle are satisfactory. However, some of these provisions are imprecise and incomplete. Consequently, offices of exchange have difficulty in knowing just how to interpret and apply these provisions. This results in differences in application which complicate the execution of the service.
In the case of article 123, it was considered expedient to split the present article into two separate ones, one concerning the check of mails, the other the discovery of irregularities (cf proposal 5523.91 relating to article 123bis).

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES — 5523.91

Create the following new article:

Article 123bis

Discovery of irregularities and processing of verification notes

1 When an intermediate office receives a mail in bad condition, it shall check the contents if it thinks that these have not remained intact and put it in new packing just as it is. That office shall copy the particulars from the original label on to a new one and apply to the latter an impression of its date-stamp, preceded by the endorsement "Remballé à ..." (Repacked at ...). The fact shall be reported by means of a CP 13 verification note, to be prepared in four or five copies, as appropriate. One copy shall be retained by the office which prepared it, and the others shall be sent:

- to the office of exchange from which the mail was received (two copies);
- to the dispatching office of exchange (if this is not the office referred to above);
- to the office of destination (inserted in the repacked mail).

Paragraph 1 shall be applicable, where appropriate by analogy, in the event of the absence of a mail or one or more of the bags comprising it, or any other irregularity. However, intermediate offices of exchange shall not be bound to check the documents accompanying the parcel bill.

2 If the office of exchange of destination discovers errors or omissions in the parcel bill it shall immediately make the necessary corrections taking care to cross out the incorrect entries in such a way as to leave the original entries legible. These corrections shall be made in the presence of two officials; unless there is an obvious error, the corrections shall be accepted in preference to the original statement. The office of exchange shall also carry out the routine checks when the receptacle or its fastening gives grounds for presuming that the contents have not remained intact or that some other irregularity has occurred. The irregularities which have been established, as well as the absence of a mail or one or more of the bags comprising it, or the absence of the parcel bill, shall be notified without delay to the dispatching office of exchange by a CP 13 verification note, to be prepared in three or four copies, as appropriate. One copy shall be retained by the office of exchange which prepared it and the others shall be sent:

- to the dispatching office of exchange (two copies);
- to the intermediate office of exchange from which the mail was received (if the mail was not received direct).

3 The absence of an air parcel mail shall be notified at the latest on receipt of the first mail following the missing mail; similarly, the absence of one or more bags in an air parcel mail shall be notified at the latest on receipt of the first mail following the said mail.

4 If the parcel bill is missing the /.../ office of exchange of destination shall /.../ prepare a fresh parcel bill or make a precise note of the parcels received (serial number of the parcels, offices of origin and destination, weight, insured value, etc).

5 Notwithstanding paragraph 2, the office of exchange of destination shall have the right not to make corrections and not to make out a CP 13 verification note if the errors or omissions in respect of the rates due do not exceed 10 francs per parcel bill.

6 Verification notes /.../ shall be sent under registered cover by the quickest route (air or surface) in a special envelope as specified in article 165, paragraph 16, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. Irregularities concerning insured parcels which involve the liability of administrations shall, in addition, be notified immediately by telex or telegram. /.../

7 The offices to which the CP 13 verification notes are sent shall return them as promptly as possible after having examined them and indicated thereon their observations, if any; they shall retain one copy. The returned verification notes shall be attached to the parcel bills to which they relate. Corrections made to a parcel bill unsupported by documentary evidence shall not be considered as valid; however, if these verification notes are not returned to the office of exchange which issued them within a period of one month from the date of their dispatch they shall be considered, until the contrary is proved, as duly accepted by the offices to which they were sent.

Reasons. – Cf reasons put forward in support of proposal 5523.1 concerning article 123.
In the proposed text, the number of copies of the CP 13 verification note which must be prepared and the way in which these copies are to be dealt with are specified for each particular case.

BELGIUM

5523.92

Amendment to proposal 5523.91

Create the following new article:

Article 123bis

Discovery of irregularities and processing of verification notes

1 When an intermediate office receives a mail in bad condition, it shall check the contents if it thinks that these have not remained intact and put it in new packing just as it is. That office shall copy the particulars from the original label on to a new one and apply to the latter an impression of its date-stamp, preceded by the endorsement "Remballé à ..." (Repacked at ...). The fact shall be reported by means of a CP 13 verification note, to be prepared in four or five copies, as appropriate. One copy shall be retained by the office which prepared it, and the others shall be sent:

- to the office of exchange from which the mail was received (two copies);
- to the dispatching office of exchange (if this is not the office referred to above);
- to the office of destination (inserted in the repacked mail).

When a mail or one or more of the bags comprising it is missing or any other irregularity is discovered by an intermediate office, the latter shall also prepare a CP 13 verification note in similar fashion. However, intermediate offices of exchange shall not be bound to check the documents accompanying the parcel bill.

2 If the office of exchange of destination discovers errors or omissions in the parcel bill it shall immediately make the necessary corrections taking care to cross out the incorrect entries in such a way as to leave the original entries legible. These corrections shall be made in the presence of two officials; unless there is an obvious error, the corrections shall be accepted in preference to the original statement. The office of exchange shall also carry out the routine checks when the receptacle or its fastening gives grounds for presuming that the contents have not remained intact or that some other irregularity has occurred. The irregularities which have been established, as well as the absence of a mail or one or more of the bags comprising it, or the absence of the parcel bill, shall be notified without delay to the dispatching office of exchange by a CP 13 verification note, to be prepared in three or four copies, as appropriate. One copy shall be retained by the office of exchange which prepared it and the other shall be sent:

— to the dispatching office of exchange (two copies);
— to the intermediate office of exchange from which the mail was received (if the mail was not received direct).

3 The absence of an air parcel mail shall be notified at the latest on receipt of the first mail following the missing mail; similarly, the absence of one or more bags in an air parcel mail shall be notified at the latest on receipt of the first mail following the said mail.

4 If the parcel bill is missing the /.../ office of exchange of destination shall /.../ prepare a fresh parcel bill or make a precise note of the parcels received (serial number of the parcels, offices of origin and destination, weight, insured value, etc).

5 Notwithstanding paragraph 2, the office of exchange of destination shall have the right not to make corrections and not to make out a CP 13 verification note if the errors or omissions in respect of the rates due do not exceed 10 francs per parcel bill.

6 Verification notes /.../ shall be sent under registered cover by the quickest route (air or surface) in a special envelope as specified in article 165, paragraph 16, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. Irregularities concerning insured parcels which involve the liability of administrations shall, in addition, be notified immediately by telex or telegram. /.../

7 The offices to which the CP 13 verification notes are sent shall return them as promptly as possible after having examined them and indicated thereon their observations, if any; they shall retain one copy. The returned verification notes shall be attached to the parcel bills to which they relate. Corrections made to a parcel bill unsupported by documentary evidence shall not be considered as valid; however, if these verification notes are not returned to the office of exchange which issued them within a period of one month from the date of their dispatch they shall be considered, until the contrary is proved, as duly accepted by the offices to which they were sent.

Reasons. — The CCPS proposal makes useful amendments which we support. However, the analogy mentioned in the last subparagraph of proposal 5523.91 cannot refer to the checking of the contents; hence the present drafting amendment.

Article 126

Receipt by the office of exchange of a damaged or insufficiently packed parcel

1 Any office of exchange which receives from a corresponding office a damaged or insufficiently packed parcel shall send it on, after having repacked it if necessary, preserving as far as possible the original packing, the address and the labels. The weight of the parcel before and after repacking shall be shown on the actual packing of the parcel; this indication shall be followed by the note *"Remballé à ..."* (Repacked at ...) stamped with an impression of the date-stamp and signed by the officials who did the repacking.

2 If the condition of the parcel is such that the contents could have been removed or damaged or if the parcel shows a discrepancy in weight such as to suggest the removal of the whole or part of the contents, the office of exchange, without prejudice to the application of the provisions of article 125, paragraph 1, and paragraph 1 above, shall automatically open it and check the contents. The result of this check shall be given in a formal report in the form of the annexed specimen CP 14; a copy of the report shall be attached to the item.

3 If the parcel referred to in paragraph 2 is an insured parcel the following additional steps shall be taken:

a the original formal report shall be sent under registered cover to the central administration of the country to which the dispatching office of exchange belongs or to an authority appointed by that administration;

b a duplicate of the report shall be sent at the same time, either to the central administration to which the office of exchange of destination belongs or to any other controlling authority appointed by that administration.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES — 5526.1

Amend paragraphs 2 and 3 as follows:

2 If the condition of the parcel is such that the contents could have been removed or damaged or if the parcel shows a discrepancy in weight such as to suggest the removal of the whole or part of the contents, the office of exchange /.../ shall automatically open it and check the contents. The result of this check shall be given in a formal report in the form of the annexed specimen CP 14, which shall be prepared in triplicate,

- one copy being retained by the office of exchange which prepared it,
- one being sent to the dispatching office of exchange,
- one being attached to the parcel.

3 If the parcel referred to in paragraph 2 is an insured parcel the following additional steps shall be taken: five copies of the report shall be prepared. Of the two additional copies,

- one shall be sent under registered cover to the central administration of the country to which the dispatching office of exchange belongs or to an authority appointed by that administration;
- the other shall be sent at the same time, either to the central administration to which the office of exchange of destination belongs or to any other controlling authority appointed by that administration.

Reasons. – On the basis of proposal 5500.5 (Sweden) adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress (resolution C 74), the CCPS conducted a study on all the provisions relating to notification of irregularities for which administrations may be liable, in particular as regards the preparation and use of the CP 13 verification note and the CP 14 report. Sweden acted as coordinating country for this study.
Within the framework of this study, it was noted that the present provisions are in principle satisfactory. However, some of them are imprecise and incomplete. Consequently, offices of exchange have difficulty in knowing just how to interpret and apply these provisions. This results in differing applications which complicates the execution of the service.
In paragraphs 2 and 3, the specification of the number of copies of the CP 14 which are to be prepared and their use is proposed.
Moreover, in paragraph 2, the reference to article 125, paragraph 1, which deals with the condition of the outer packaging of the item, was deleted because it confuses rather than clarifies the provision (no amendment to article 125 is proposed).

Variant 1
(Proposal based on the 1979 Rio de Janeiro text)

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 5526.2

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Amend as follows:

2 If the condition of the parcel is such that the contents could have been removed or damaged or if the parcel shows a discrepancy in weight such as to suggest the removal of the whole or part of the contents, the office of exchange shall report this fact to the dispatching office of exchange by means of a sufficiently explicit note on the CP 13 verification note prepared in accordance with article 123. It shall also automatically open the parcel and check its contents. The result of this check shall be given in a formal report in the form of the annexed specimen CP 14; a copy of the report shall be attached to the item.

3 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — On the basis of proposal 5500.5 (Sweden) adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress (resolution C 74), the CCPS conducted a study on all the provisions relating to notification of irregularities for which administrations may be liable, in particular as regards the preparation and use of the CP 13 verification note and the CP 14 report. Sweden acted as coordinating country for this study.
Within the framework of this study it was noted that the present provisions are in principle satisfactory. However, some of them are imprecise and incomplete. Consequently offices of exchange have difficulties in knowing just how to interpret and apply them. This results in differing applications which complicate the execution of the service.

On paragraph 2:
In the present provisions there is no specific rule stating that a copy of the CP 14 must be transmitted to the office of exchange of the country of origin. In the study, however, the coordinating country expressed the view that this obligation results indirectly from article 125, paragraph 1, a, and from the fact that the specimen form CP 14 contains the following wording: "In witness whereof we have drawn up this report, a duplicate of which has been sent with a verification note to the authority shown below." This interpretation was supported by the 37 administrations which replied to the first consultation.
Automatically sending a copy of the CP 14 report to the office of exchange of origin causes work which in many cases is absolutely superfluous, the function of the information sent at this stage being only to inform another administration concerned that a parcel has arrived in a bad condition and that the question of sharing liability could arise at a later stage. Often, cases of this kind are settled direct with the addressee according to article 39, paragraph 8, and there is then no need to contact the administration of origin. In such a case the dispatch of a CP 14 form can even cause a mistake to be made, an indemnity being paid to both the addressee and the sender.
In addition, the preparation of a CP 14 report in a foreign language, usually French, causes problems for the staff of the offices of exchange in the countries where those languages are not well known. In those countries it would be easier to prepare the CP 14 forms initially in the national language and not to translate until later the contents of forms which really have to be sent to another administration.
For these reasons the coordinating country asked whether automatic dispatch of the CP 14 report could be replaced by a sufficiently explicit note on the CP 13 verification note which has to be prepared and sent in all cases of irregularities. This idea was supported by a large majority of countries which replied to the questionnaire (28 for, 16 against). The reaction was the same for insured parcels.

On paragraph 3:
The present paragraph 3 lays down that in the case of an insured parcel, one copy of the CP 14 report must be sent to the central administration of the country to which the dispatching office of exchange belongs and another to the corresponding services to which the office of exchange which prepared the CP 14 form belongs.
Although it is essential to maintain a high level of security for insured parcels during forwarding, there is some doubt as to whether these two measures effectively contribute to this or whether they could be abolished to simplify article 126. There is, moreover, an impression that the rules of this paragraph are only rarely applied by the offices of exchange.
As regards the copy intended for the central administration of the office which prepares the CP 14 report, this is, in addition, a provision of interest exclusively to two bodies of the same country and thus is an internal matter.

If the international regulation is removed, there is nothing to prevent administrations whose central bodies really need this copy from maintaining this provision in their internal regulations. In the consultation only 16 administrations stated that they had such a need, while 22 administrations were in agreement over deleting this part of paragraph 3.
As regards the copy intended for the central administration of the country of origin of the dispatch, there was also a majority in favour of deleting the corresponding part of paragraph 3 (24 for and 15 against).
At present, the office of exchange of origin is first informed by CP 13 verification note accompanied by a CP 14 report. (If an amendment to paragraph 2 is accepted, it will in future be by CP 13 only.) This is sufficient to determine the liability position. At a later stage the settlement of irregularities takes place direct with the central bodies of the administration of origin. These bodies are always informed officially and direct by the administration of destination about what has occurred, without going through the office of exchange. It therefore seems that there is no danger of fraud and that the provision concerned could be deleted without reducing the standard of security of exchanges.
Lastly, article 123, paragraph 5, should be recalled, which lays down: "Irregularities concerning insured parcels which involve the liability of administrations shall, in addition, be notified immediately by telex or telegram." Sending a copy of the CP 14 report would therefore seem to duplicate this telegraphic communication.

Variant 2
(Proposal based on the clarified text, proposal 5526.1)

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES — 5526.3

Amendment to proposal 5526.1

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Amend as follows:

2 If the condition of the parcel is such that the contents could have been removed or damaged or if the parcel shows a discrepancy in weight such as to suggest the removal of the whole or part of the contents, the office of exchange shall report this fact to the dispatching office of exchange by means of a sufficiently explicit note on the CP 13 verification note prepared in accordance with articles 123 and 123bis. It shall also automatically open the parcel and check its contents. The result of this check shall be given in a formal report in the form of the annexed specimen CP 14 which shall be prepared in duplicate,

- one copy being retained by the office of exchange which prepared it;
- one being attached to the parcel.

3 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – On the basis of proposal 5500.5 (Sweden) adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress (resolution C 74), the CCPS conducted a study on all the provisions relating to notification of irregularities for which administrations may be liable, in particular as regards the preparation and use of the CP 13 verification note and the CP 14 report. Sweden acted as coordinating country for this study.
Within the framework of this study it was noted that the present provisions are in principle satisfactory. However, some of them are imprecise and incomplete. Consequently offices of exchange have difficulties in knowing just how to interpret and apply them. This results in differing applications which complicate the execution of the service.

On paragraph 2:
In the present provisions there is no specific rule stating that a copy of the CP 14 must be transmitted to the office of exchange of the country of origin. In the study, however, the coordinating country expressed the view that this obligation results indirectly from article 125, paragraph 1, a, and from the fact that the specimen form CP 14 contains the following wording: "In witness whereof we have drawn up this report, a duplicate of which has been sent with a verification note to the authority shown below." This interpretation was supported by the 37 administrations which replied to the first consultation.

Automatically sending a copy of the CP 14 report to the office of exchange of origin causes work which in many cases is absolutely superfluous, the function of the information sent at this stage being only to inform another administration concerned that a parcel has arrived in a bad condition and that the question of sharing liability could arise at a later stage. Often, cases of this kind are settled direct with the addressee according to article 39, paragraph 8, and there is then no need to contact the administration of origin. In such a case the dispatch of a CP 14 form can even cause a mistake to be made, an indemnity being paid to both the addressee and the sender.
In addition, the preparation of a CP 14 report in a foreign language, usually French, causes problems for the staff of the offices of exchange in the countries where those languages are not well known. In those countries it would be easier to prepare the CP 14 forms initially in the national language and not to translate until later the contents of forms which really have to be sent to another administration.
For these reasons the coordinating country asked whether automatic dispatch of the CP 14 report could be replaced by a sufficiently explicit note on the CP 13 verification note which has to be prepared and sent in all cases of irregularities. This idea was supported by a large majority of countries which replied to the questionnaire (28 for, 16 against). The reaction was the same for insured parcels.

On paragraph 3:
The present paragraph 3 lays down that in the case of an insured parcel, one copy of the CP 14 report must be sent to the central administration of the country to which the dispatching office of exchange belongs and another to the corresponding services to which the office of exchange which prepared the CP 14 form belongs.
Although it is essential to maintain a high level of security for insured parcels during forwarding, there is some doubt as to whether these two measures effectively contribute to this or whether they could be abolished to simplify article 126. There is, moreover, an impression that the rules of this paragraph are only rarely applied by the offices of exchange.
As regards the copy intended for the central administration of the office which prepares the CP 14 report, this is, in addition, a provision of interest exclusively to two bodies of the same country and thus is an internal matter. If the international regulation is removed, there is nothing to prevent administrations whose central bodies really need this copy from maintaining this provision in their internal regulations. In the consultation only 16 administrations stated that they had such a need, while 22 administrations were in agreement over deleting this part of paragraph 3.
As regards the copy intended for the central administration of the country of origin of the dispatch, there was also a majority in favour of deleting the corresponding part of paragraph 3 (24 for and 15 against).
At present, the office of exchange of origin is first informed by CP 13 verification note accompanied by a CP 14 report. (If an amendment to paragraph 2 is accepted, it will in future be by CP 13 only.) This is sufficient to determine the liability position. At a later stage the settlement of irregularities takes place direct with the central bodies of the administration of origin. These bodies are always informed officially and direct by the administration of destination about what has occurred, without going through the office of exchange. It therefore seems that there is no danger of fraud and that the provision concerned could be deleted without reducing the standard of security of exchanges.
Lastly, article 123, paragraph 5, should be recalled, which lays down: "Irregularities concerning insured parcels which involve the liability of administrations shall, in addition, be notified immediately by telex or telegram." Sending a copy of the CP 14 report would therefore seem to duplicate this telegraphic communication.

Article 130

Reservations on delivery of rifled or damaged parcels

1 In the cases specified in article 40, paragraph 1, a and b, of the Agreement, the delivering office shall prepare a CP 14 report on the joint inspection and have it countersigned, whenever possible, by the addressee. One copy of the report shall be handed to the addressee or, if the item is refused or redirected, attached to the parcel. One copy shall be retained by the administration which prepared the report.

2 If the parcel is delivered, the copy of the CP 14 report prepared in accordance with article 126, paragraph 2, shall be attached to the parcel and dealt with according to the regulations of the country of destination; if the item is refused, the said copy shall remain attached to the parcel.

3 When the internal regulations so require, a parcel subjected to the treatment specified in paragraph 1 shall be returned to the sender if the addressee refuses to countersign the CP 14 report.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 5530.1

Amend as follows:

1 In the cases specified in article 40, paragraph 1, a and b, of the Agreement, the delivering office shall prepare, in duplicate, a CP 14 report on the joint inspection and have it countersigned, whenever possible, by the addressee. /.../ One copy shall be retained by the office which prepared the report. The other shall be handed to the addressee or, if the parcel is refused or redirected, attached to the parcel.

2 When the internal regulations so require, a parcel subjected to the treatment specified in paragraph 1 shall be returned to the sender if the addressee refuses to countersign the CP 14 report.

3 If the parcel is delivered, the copy of the CP 14 report prepared by the inward office of exchange in accordance with article 126, paragraph 2, and attached to the parcel, or by the office of destination according to paragraph 1 above and intended for the addressee, shall be dealt with according to the regulations of the country of destination; if the parcel is refused, the said copy shall remain attached to the parcel.

Reasons. – On the basis of proposal 5500.5 (Sweden) adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress (resolution C 74), the CCPS conducted a study on all the provisions relating to notification of irregularities for which administrations may be liable, in particular as regards the preparation and use of the CP 13 verification note and the CP 14 report. Sweden acted as coordinating country for this study.
Within the framework of this study it was noted that the present provisions are in principle satisfactory. However, some of them are imprecise and incomplete. Consequently, offices of exchange have difficulty in knowing just how to interpret and apply them. This results in differing applications which complicate the execution of the service.
In paragraphs 1 and 3 it is proposed to specify on the one hand the number of copies of the CP 14 form which should be prepared and on the other how they should be used. In addition, the order of paragraphs 2 and 3 has been reversed in order to follow the chronology of the operations.

Article 133

Advice of non-delivery

1 An advice of non-delivery in the form of the annexed specimen CP 9 on which all the particulars shown on the CP 7/CP 8 labels and the date of posting of the parcel shall be recapitulated, shall be sent, under registered cover and by the quickest route (air or surface) to the administration of origin after having been duly completed:

a by the administration of destination:
   i in the event of non-delivery, for every parcel of which the sender has asked to be advised of non-delivery or in application of article 29, paragraph 1, b, ii, last sentence, of the Agreement;
   ii for every parcel automatically retained or undelivered because of theft or damage or for some other cause of the same kind; however, this procedure shall not be compulsory in cases of force majeure or when the number of parcels automatically retained is such that the sending of an advice is physically impossible;

b by the intermediate administration concerned; for every parcel automatically retained in course of transmission either by the postal service (accidental interruption of traffic) or by the Customs (customs control) subject to the reservation made under a, ii.

...

4 As a general rule, advices of non-delivery shall be exchanged between the office of destination and the office of origin. However, any administration may request that the advices concerning its service be sent to its central administration or to a specially appointed office; the name of that office shall be notified to administrations through the International Bureau. The administration of origin shall be responsible for advising the sender. The exchange of advices of non-delivery shall be speeded up as much as possible by all the offices concerned.

GREECE 5533.1

Paragraphs 1 and 4. Amend as follows:

1 An advice of non-delivery in the form of the annexed specimen CP 9 on which all the particulars shown on the CP 7/CP 8 labels and the date of posting of the parcel shall be recapitulated, shall be sent, under registered cover and by the quickest route (air or surface) to the administration of the sender's country of residence after having been duly completed:
a (no change);
b (no change).

4 As a general rule, advices of non-delivery shall be exchanged between the office of destination and the office of the sender's place of residence. However, any administration may request that the advices concerning its service be sent to its central administration or to a specially appointed office; the name of that office shall be notified to administrations through the International Bureau. The administration of the sender's country of residence shall be responsible for advising the sender. The exchange of advices of non-delivery shall be speeded up as much as possible by all the offices concerned.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 134

Non-delivery. New instructions by the person concerned

...

3 When a parcel which has been the subject of an advice of non-delivery is delivered or redirected before the receipt of fresh instructions, the sender shall be so informed through the office of origin. If the advice has been sent to a third party appointed by the sender this information shall be communicated to that third party. If a cash-on-delivery parcel is concerned and if the R 4, R 7 or R 9 money order form, referred to in article 105, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement, has already been sent to the sender, the latter need not be advised.

GREECE

5534.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When a parcel which has been the subject of an advice of non-delivery is delivered or redirected before the receipt of fresh instructions, the sender shall be so informed through the office of his place of residence. If the advice has been sent to a third party appointed by the sender this information shall be communicated to that third party. If a cash-on-delivery parcel is concerned and if the R 4, R 7 or R 9 money order form, referred to in article 105, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement, has already been sent to the sender, the latter need not be advised.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 135

Return of parcels to origin

1 An office which returns a parcel for any reason whatsoever shall give, either in manuscript or by means of a stamped impression or a label on the parcel and on the dispatch note which accompanies it, the reason for non-delivery. If there is no dispatch note, the reason for the return shall be entered on the parcel bill. The endorsement shall be made in French, each administration having the option of adding a translation in its own language and any other appropriate particulars; this endorsement shall be made in a clear and concise form such as *"inconnu"* (not known), *"refusé"* (refused), *"en voyage"* (travelling), *"parti"* (gone away), *"non réclamé"* (unclaimed), *"décédé"* (deceased), etc.

2 The office of destination shall strike out the address particulars with which it is concerned and write *"Retour"* (Return) on the front of the parcel and on the dispatch note; it shall also apply its date-stamp beside the indication *"Retour"*.

3 Unless the sender asks for the return of a parcel to origin by air, it shall be returned by the route used for the outward journey as regards surface parcels and by the quickest surface route in the case of air parcels, unless it is impossible to do so.

4 Parcels shall be redirected in their original packing: they shall be accompanied by the dispatch note prepared by the sender. If for any reason a parcel has to be repacked or the original dispatch note replaced by another note, the name of the office of origin of the parcel, the original serial number and, as nearly as possible, the date of posting shall invariably appear on the new packing and on the dispatch note.

5 If an air parcel is redirected by surface, the *"Par avion"* (By airmail) label and any notes relating to transmission by air shall be automatically struck through with two thick horizontal lines.

6 Every parcel returned to origin shall be entered on the parcel bill with the note *"Retour à l'origine"* (Return to origin) in the column headed "Observations".

7 The allocation and recovery of rates, charges and fees paid on the parcel under articles 29, paragraph 3, 33, paragraph 1, and 37, paragraph 1, of the Agreement shall be made as mentioned in article 143. They shall be indicated in detail on a statement of charges, in the form of the annexed specimen CP 25, which shall be affixed at one edge to the dispatch note.

GREECE

5535.1

Amend the title and paragraphs 3 to 6 of this article as follows:

Return of parcels to sender

3 Unless the sender asks for the return of a parcel /.../ by air, it shall be returned by the route used for the outward journey as regards surface parcels and by the quickest surface route in the case of air parcels, unless it is impossible to do so.

4 Parcels shall be returned to sender in their original packing: they shall be accompanied by the dispatch note prepared by the sender. If for any reason a parcel has to be repacked or the original dispatch note replaced by another note, the name of the office of origin of the parcel, the original serial number and, as nearly as possible, the date of posting shall invariably appear on the new packing and on the dispatch note.

5 If an air parcel is returned to sender by surface, the "Par avion" (By airmail) label and any notes relating to transmission by air shall be automatically struck through with two thick horizontal lines.

6 Every parcel returned to sender shall be entered on the parcel bill with the note "Retour /.../" (Return /.../) in the column headed "Observations".

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

AUSTRIA

5535.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 An office which returns a parcel for any reason whatsoever shall give, /.../ by means of a stamped impression or a label conforming to the specimen C 33/CP 10 on the parcel and on the dispatch note which accompanies it, the reason for non-delivery. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — Undeliverable items are very often returned with inadequate or barely legible endorsements.
The possibility of indicating in manuscript the reasons for non-delivery should therefore be abolished. The introduction of a standard label would avoid such inconvenience.
The reasons for non-delivery listed on the form are given as examples only and it should be possible to amend or supplement them according to the special requirements of the national regulations with regard to the delivery of items.
See also proposal 3543.3.

Supported by. — Denmark, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 140

Treatment of inquiries

1 Every inquiry about a parcel shall be dealt with according to article 147, paragraphs 1 to 14 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, subject to replacement of the R 3, R 6 or R 8 form used for the letter post by the R 4, R 7 or R 9 form referred to in article 105, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement.

2 Every C 9 form concerning an inquiry relating to a parcel received by an administration other than the administration of origin shall be forwarded to the latter. It shall reach the administration of origin within the period prescribed in article 150, paragraph 1.

3 If the certificate of posting can be produced by the sender, the C 9 form shall bear the indication *"Vu récépissé de dépôt"* (Certificate of posting seen).

GERMANY, FED REP OF — 5540.1

Supplement paragraph 2 with the text of paragraph 3 and delete the latter.

2 Every C9 form concerning an inquiry relating to a parcel received by an administration other than the administration of origin shall be forwarded to the latter. It shall reach the administration of origin within the period prescribed in article 150, paragraph 1. If the certificate of posting can be produced by the sender, the C9 form shall bear the indication "Vu récépissé de dépôt" (Certificate of posting seen).

3 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — Paragraph 3 originates in proposal 5540.2 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress. However, it applies only to cases in which the inquiry is received by an administration other than the administration of origin (covered by paragraph 2). Accordingly, the text of the current paragraph 3 should be part of paragraph 2.
For ordinary cases in which the inquiry is received by the administration of origin, the indication "Vu récépissé de dépôt" is not required (cf article 147 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention).

Supported by. — Italy.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES — 5541.91

Create the following new article 141bis:

Article 141bis

Settlement of cases of reservations on delivery of rifled or damaged parcels

If the liability assumed according to article 40, paragraph 1, a and b, has to be shared with another administration, the request to this effect shall be sent to it by letter accompanied by a copy or a translation of the CP 14 report and, where appropriate, a copy of the CP 13 verification note.

Reasons. – The present Detailed Regulations say nothing about the procedure to be applied to settle between administrations cases in which liability is maintained according to article 40, paragraph 1, a and b, of the Agreement. It emerges from the majority of replies that the normal procedure is as follows: The requests made by the addressee to be indemnified are submitted by the office of destination to the appropriate higher service for a decision on compensation. The latter requests the administration of origin to share the liability by means of a letter accompanied, where appropriate, by a copy of the CP 14 form. If it agrees, half the indemnity will be debited to it in a future CP 16 account.

Article 143

Allocation and recovery of rates, charges and fees in the case of return to origin or redirection

1 When rates, charges and fees have not been paid at the time of return to origin or redirection, the returning or redirecting administration shall proceed as indicated below for the allocation and recovery of these rates, charges and fees.

2 In the case of exchange of closed mail between the returning or redirecting country and the country of origin or of the new destination, the returning or reforwarding administration shall:

a recover from the administration to which the mail is addressed:
  i the rates due to it and to the intermediate administrations;
  ii the following charges provided for in article 13 of the Agreement;
    – presentation to Customs charge,
    – delivery charge,
    – advice of arrival charge,
    – repacking charge,
    – poste restante charge,
    – storage charge,
    – additional express charge (article 9, paragraph 2, of the Agreement) due to the administration which has attempted delivery, if this charge has not been collected at the time of presentation of the parcel at the place of address of the addressee;
  iii the redirection charge provided for in article 31, paragraph 6, a, of the Agreement;
  iv the fees it has had to lay out (article 15 of the Agreement);
b credit the intermediate administrations with the rates due to them.

...

4 In the case of parcels returned to origin or redirected by air, air conveyance dues shall be recovered, where appropriate, from the administration of the countries where the request for return or redirection originated.

...

GREECE 5543.1

Amend the title and paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of this article as follows:

Allocation and recovery of rates, charges and fees in case of return to sender or redirection

1 When rates, charges and fees have not been paid at the time of return to sender or redirection, the returning or redirecting administration shall proceed as indicated below for the allocation and recovery of these rates, charges and fees.

2 In the case of exchange of closed mail between the returning or redirecting country and the country of residence of the sender or of the new destination, the returning or reforwarding administration shall:
a (no change);
b (no change).

4 In the case of parcels returned to sender or redirected by air, air conveyance dues shall be recovered, where appropriate, from the administration of the countries where the request for return or redirection originated.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

INDIA 5543.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the case of exchange of closed mail between the returning or redirecting country and the country of origin or of the new destination, /.../ the country of origin or of the new destination may appropriate:
a (deleted);
  i the rates due to the returning or reforwarding administration;
  ii the following charges provided for in article 13 of the Agreement:
    — presentation to Customs charge,
    — delivery charge,
    — advice of arrival charge,
    — repacking charge,
    — poste restante charge,
    — storage charge,
    — additional express charge (article 9, paragraph 2, of the Agreement) due to the administration which has attempted delivery, if this charge has not been collected at the time of presentation of the parcel at the place of address of the addressee;
  iii the redirection charge provided for in article 31, paragraph 6, a, of the Agreement;
  iv the fees it has had to lay out (article 15 of the Agreement);
b (deleted).

Reasons. — Under the present procedure, the accounting work involved, in adjusting charges on returned or redirected parcels produces, it is felt, results which are not commensurate with the labour involved. The charges due to each administration on returned/redirected parcels would, it is expected, balance out in the long run. If the procedure is simplified as proposed, the need to exchange communications about the settlement of accounts, for returned/redirected parcels would be eliminated. If all administrations appropriate the charges collected by them even if the parcels have been returned/redirected, this would be by analogy with the provisions allowing the administration of destination to appropriate the amounts it collects on underpaid letters.

Article 146

Preparation of accounts

...

4 The CP 16 account, accompanied by the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements, but without the parcel bills, shall be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the administration concerned for examination during the two months following the arrival of the last parcel bill of the period to which it related. "Nil" accounts shall not be prepared. In the amount of the balance of the CP 16 account, centimes shall be ignored. Totals shall never be altered; any differences shall be noted in statements in the form of the annexed specimen CP 17. These statements shall be sent in duplicate to the administration concerned which shall incorporate the amount in its next CP 16 account; no CP 17 statement shall be made out when the final amount of the differences does not exceed 10 francs per account.

5 After they have been checked and accepted, the CP 16 accounts and CP 15 and CP 15bis statements shall be returned to the administration which prepared them at the latest by the end of the third month from the date of dispatch. If the administration which has sent the account does not receive any notice of amendment during this period, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted. Debtor administrations may refuse to check and to accept CP 16 accounts which have not been submitted by the creditor administrations within 18 months from the date of receipt of the CP 11, CP 12 and CP 20 parcel bills, by the offices of exchange.

...

7 When the balance of a CP 18 general account prepared quarterly or half-yearly does not exceed 25 francs, it shall be carried into the next CP 18 general account. If, after carrying out this procedure for the whole year, the CP 18 general account drawn up at the end of the year shows a balance not exceeding 25 francs the debtor administration shall be exempted from all payment.

...

9 When it is necessary to recover payments from the administrations responsible in accordance with article 44 of the Agreement and several amounts are involved, these shall be summarized on a form conforming to the annexed specimen CP 22 and the total amount shall be carried forward to the CP 16 account.

BRAZIL **5546.1**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 When it is necessary to recover payments from the administrations responsible in accordance with article 44 of the Agreement and several amounts are involved, these shall be summarized on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 31/CP 22 and the total amount shall be /.../ settled in accordance with article 193, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2931.91 relating to the creation of form C 31/CP 22.

SWITZERLAND 5546.2

Paragraphs 4 and 7. Amend as follows:

4 The CP 16 account, accompanied by the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements, but without the parcel bills, shall be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the administration concerned for examination during the two months following the arrival of the last parcel bill of the period to which it related. "Nil" accounts shall not be prepared. In the amount of the balance of the CP 16 account, centimes shall be ignored. Totals shall never be altered; any differences shall be noted in statements in the form of the annexed specimen CP 17. These statements shall be sent in duplicate to the administration concerned which shall incorporate the amount in its next CP 16 account; no CP 17 statement shall be made out when the final amount of the differences does not exceed 30 francs per account.

7 When the balance of a CP 18 general account prepared quarterly or half-yearly does not exceed 50 francs, it shall be carried into the next CP 18 general account. If, after carrying out this procedure for the whole year, the CP 18 general account drawn up at the end of the year shows a balance not exceeding 50 francs the debtor administration shall be exempted from all payment.

Reasons. — The amounts concerned have remained the same since the 1957 Ottawa Congress in the case of paragraph 4 and since the 1964 Vienna Congress in the case of paragraph 7. They should be brought up to date to take account of the depreciation in the value of money and simplify accounting operations between administrations.
If these amounts have to be expressed in SDR, they will be 10, 15 and 15 SDR respectively.

Supported by. — Austria, France, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

GERMAN DEM REP, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS 5546.3

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The CP 16 account, accompanied by the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements, but without the parcel bills, shall be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the administration concerned for examination during the two months following the arrival of the last parcel bill of the period to which it related. "Nil" accounts shall not be prepared. In the amount of the balance of the CP 16 account, centimes shall be ignored. Any necessary amendments shall be indicated in the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements; the corrected totals shall be carried over to the corresponding CP 16 account.

Reasons. — The current use of the CP 17 statement of differences results in additional correspondence between the postal administrations and considerably lengthens the period required to settle the differences noted. Considering that the copies of the CP 11, CP 12 and CP 20 parcel bills all confirm the accuracy of the amendments made to the CP 16 accounts, the preparation of the CP 17 statements of differences is superfluous.

CHILE 5546.4

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 After they have been checked and accepted, the CP 16 accounts and CP 15 and CP 15bis statements shall be returned to the administration which prepared them at the latest by the end of the second month from the date of dispatch. If the administration which has sent the account does not receive any notice of amendment during this period, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted. Debtor administrations may refuse to check and to accept CP 16 accounts which have not been submitted by the creditor administrations within one year from the date of receipt of the CP 11, CP 12 and CP 20 parcel bills by the offices of exchange.

Reasons. —
1 The period of 18 months for the receipt of the CP 16 account can be detrimental to the debtor administration, because if there are discrepancies and these have to be kept clarified, all the documents relating to the account have to be kept in the files for a period that may perhaps be longer than the regulation period for retention of documents (article 150 of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement).
2 In addition, if the period for submission of the CP 16 accounts to the debtor administrations and the period for acceptance by the latter are reduced, the period for the preparation of the CP 18 general account would be tacitly shortened in consequence.
3 Consequence of the statement by the administration of Chile in paragraph 2 of the reasons given in support of proposal 3574.5.

MEXICO 5546.5

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The CP 16 account, accompanied by the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements, but without the parcel bills, shall be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the administration concerned for examination during the two months following the arrival of the last parcel bill of the period to which it related. "Nil" accounts shall not be prepared. In the amount of the balance of the CP 16 account, centimes shall be ignored. Totals shall never be altered; any differences shall be noted in statements in the form of the annexed specimen CP 17. These statements shall be sent in duplicate to the administration concerned which shall incorporate the amount in its next CP 16 account. If this is not done, the administration which prepared the CP 17 statements shall consider them as fully accepted and draw attention to them in its next CP 16 summarized account. No CP 17 statement shall be made out when the final amount of the differences does not exceed 10 francs per account.

Reasons. — The purpose of the full acceptance of the CP 17 statements is to avoid the omission to signal their acceptance or amendment in the next CP 16 account, the failure to return them or their return unaccepted after the time limit or, as the case may be, when the administration which prepared them, realizing that they have not been noted, returned, accepted or amended, then enters them in its next CP 16 account, thus obliging the administration of destination to prepare another CP 17, to refuse them or to amend them, with consequent delays in processing and unnecessary paperwork.

ROMANIA

5546.6

Amendment to proposal 5546.4

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 After they have been checked and accepted, the CP 16 accounts and CP 15 and CP 15bis statements shall be returned to the administration which prepared them at the latest by the end of the second month from the date of dispatch. If the administration which has sent the account does not receive any notice of amendment during this period, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted. Debtor administrations may refuse to check and to accept CP 16 accounts which have not been submitted by the creditor administrations within the time limit prescribed in paragraph 4 of this article.

Reasons. — Since the time limit for sending CP 16 accounts has already been mentioned in paragraph 4 of this article, our administration sees no reason for prescribing a different time limit for the same operation.

Article 148

Settlement of accounts

...

2 The preparation and dispatch of a general account may be carried out, without waiting for the CP 16 accounts to be returned accepted, as soon as an administration, which has all the accounts relative to the period concerned, finds that it is the creditor. The check of the CP 18 account by the debtor administration and payment of the balance shall be carried out within a period of three months after receipt of the general account.

...

GERMAN DEM REP

5548.1

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

2 The preparation and dispatch of a general account may be carried out, without waiting for the CP 16 accounts to be returned accepted, as soon as an administration, which has all the accounts relative to the period concerned, finds that it is the creditor. The check of the CP 18 account by the debtor administration and payment of the balance shall be carried out within a period of three months after receipt of the general account. The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which are not transmitted to it within three years of the end of the year to which they refer.

Reasons. — The stipulation of a three-year period is consistent with analogous provisions on surface mail and airmail in article 179, paragraph 9, and article 180, paragraph 4, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, and helps to speed up the exchange of accounts between administrations.

CHILE

5548.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The preparation and dispatch of a general account may be carried out, without waiting for the CP 16 accounts to be returned accepted, as soon as an administration, which has all the accounts relative to the period concerned, finds that it is the creditor. The check of the CP 18 account by the debtor administration and payment of the balance shall be carried out within a period of two months after receipt of the general account.

Reasons. — Consequence of the statement by the administration of Chile in paragraph 2 of the reasons given in support of proposal 3574.5.

BELGIUM

5548.3

Amendment to proposal 5548.1

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

2 The preparation and dispatch of a general account may be carried out, without waiting for the CP 16 accounts to be returned accepted, as soon as an administration, which has all the accounts relative to the period concerned, finds that it is the creditor. The check of the CP 18 account by the debtor administration and payment of the balance shall be carried out within a period of three months after receipt of the general account. The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which are not transmitted to it within eighteen months of the end of the year to which they refer.

Reasons. — The proposal by the German Democratic Republic effectively closes a gap in the Agreement by making provision for a time-limit by which the CP 18 accounts are to be transmitted.
The period proposed must, however, be considered too long for settlement and, in addition, a period of three years could give rise to considerable differences because of currency fluctuations. A period of 18 months, which is more in line with the period for conservation of documents relating to the parcel post (article 150 of the Detailed Regulations), is preferable.

Article 150

Period of retention of documents

1 Documents of the parcels service, including dispatch notes, shall be kept for a minimum period of 18 months from the day following the date to which they refer.

...

NORWAY 5550.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Documents of the parcels service, including dispatch notes, shall be kept for a minimum period of 18 months from the day following the date to which they refer. However, if the documents are reproduced on microfilm, microfiche or similar medium, they may be disposed of as soon as it is established that the reproduction is satisfactory.

Reasons. — The storage of parcels service documents, particularly dispatch notes, requires quite a large amount of space. However, with modern photographic techniques, it is possible to make good micro-copies of documents which can be reproduced later in the size of the original documents if necessary. Consequently, when it is possible to verify after development of the film that the reproduction is satisfactory, the original documents can be destroyed.
The present proposal is designed to introduce this technology into the international parcels service. See also proposal 2507.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

PARCELS, FORMS

CP 2 (Back)

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE GIVEN BY THE SENDER
(Give one instruction only)

The sender must indicate, in the space below and on the parcel, the manner in which the latter is to be treated in case of non-delivery.

Parcels may be returned without advice, if the sender has given no or contradictory instructions. In such a case, and also if instructions c, d, e, and f, below apply, the sender is obliged to pay the charges demanded for each new transmission as well as the other charges made by the administrations concerned.

If the delivery of the parcel described on the front of this note cannot be effected, I request:

a ☐ that an advice of non-delivery be sent to me

b ☐ that an advice of non-delivery be sent to

Name and address of a third person in the country of destination

.....

c ☐ that the parcel be returned to origin forthwith by ☐ surface ☐ air

d ☐ that the parcel be returned to origin at the end of the period shown below by

Number of days

☐ surface ☐ air

e ☐ that the parcel be delivered or redirected by ☐ surface ☐ air

(Mention, where appropriate, if the parcel is to be delivered without collection of the COD amount or against payment of a sum less than the original sum.)

Name and address of new addressee

.....

f ☐ that the parcel be redirected by ☐ surface ☐ air

for delivery to the original addressee

g ☐ that the parcel be treated as abandoned

Signature of sender

RECEIPT OF ADDRESSEE

The undersigned declares that he has received the parcel(s) described on the front of this note

Date and signature

GREECE

5902.1

Back, c and d. Replace "returned to origin" by "returned to sender".

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

SENDER'S INSTRUCTION LABEL CP 2bis

(Give one instruction only)

a ☐ Send advice of non-delivery to sender

b ☐ Send advice of non-delivery to address given below

c ☐ Return to origin forthwith
by ☐ surface by ☐ air

d ☐ Return to origin after ..... Days
by ☐ surface by ☐ air

e ☐ Delivery or redirect to the address given below
by ☐ surface by ☐ air

f ☐ Redirect for delivery to original addressee
by ☐ surface by ☐ air

g ☐ Treat the parcel as abandoned

Name and address (if b or e applies)

Signature of sender

Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979. art 106, para 7 – Size: 74 × 105 mm

GREECE

5902.2

c and d. Replace "to origin" by "to sender".

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

SWEDEN

5902.3

Amend in accordance with the following model:

SENDER'S INSTRUCTION LABEL IN THE EVENT OF NON-DELIVERY
(Give one instruction only) CP 2bis

a ☐ Send advice of non-delivery to sender

b ☐ Send advice of non-delivery to address given below

c ☐ Return to origin forthwith
by ☐ surface by ☐ air

d ☐ Return to origin after ⌈Days⌉
by ☐ surface by ☐ air

e ☐ Delivery or redirect to the address given below
by ☐ surface by ☐ air

f ☐ Redirect for delivery to original addressee
by ☐ surface by ☐ air

g ☐ Treat the parcel as abandoned

Name and address (if b or e applies)

Signature of sender

Reasons. — Instruction "d" makes provision for the return of the parcel to origin after a given number of days. Experience has shown that this instruction is often misunderstood by officials who, by the nature of their service, very seldom deal with international postal parcels. The expression taken in isolation leads them to return the parcel before the mandatory period of retention has expired if a number of days less than this period is entered. This can be avoided if the heading of the form specifies that it only applies to parcels which cannot be delivered to the addressee.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Turkey.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5905.91

Create the form CP 5 reproduced below.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5519.91.

Specifications

Size	170 x 245 mm (external) 155 x 230 mm (internal) 50 mm flap
Design	Rectangular, with full-width slit for insertion of documents, 15 mm from the top. The flap, which covers the slit, is secured by resealable adhesive which is protected before use by a strip of high-density polyethylene. The reverse of the envelope is covered with adhesive and the adhesive protected by silicon-coated release backing paper (90 g/m^2) in two halves. The printed text, which may be in any colour, is restricted to an outer margin of 20 mm all round the envelope. This printed text should include the form number (CP 5) and the words "Documents de douane, etc., inclus" (Customs, etc, documents enclosed). The rest of the space could be used for supplementary instructions and logotypes as required by certain administrations.
Material	Transparent polyethylene: 60 microns (top) 50 microns (bottom)
Type of adhesive	Reverse: permanent-type aqueous-based 20 g/m^2. Flap: peelable-type aqueous-based.

CUSTOMS, ETC, DOCUMENTS ENCLOSED	CP 5		

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5905.92

Create the form CP 5bis reproduced below.

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 5905.91.

Specifications

Size	130 x 170 mm (external) 115 x 155 mm (internal)
Design	Rectangular, with full-width slit for insertion of documents, 15 mm from the top. The flap, which covers the slit, is secured by resealable adhesive which is protected before use by a strip of high-density polyethylene. The reverse of the envelope is covered with adhesive and the adhesive protected by silicon-coated release backing paper (90 g/m^2) in two halves. The printed text, which may be in any colour, is restricted to an outer margin of 20 mm all round the envelope. This printed text should include the form number (CP 5bis) and the words "Documents de douane, etc., inclus" (Customs, etc, documents enclosed). The rest of the space could be used for supplementary instructions and logotypes as required by certain administrations.
Material	Transparent polyethylene: 60 microns (top) 50 microns (bottom)
Type of adhesive	Reverse: permanent-type aqueous-based 20 g/m^2. Flap: peelable-type aqueous-based.

CUSTOMS, ETC, DOCUMENTS ENCLOSED

CP 5bis

765

GERMANY, FED REP OF

5905.93

Amendment to proposal 5905.91

Create the form CP 5 reproduced below.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5519.91. Under the terms of proposal 5519.91, the purpose of the envelope is to contain the accompanying documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 106. As the dispatch note is the first of these documents to be listed, it should also be referred to on the new form.

Specifications

Size	170 x 245 mm (external) 155 x 230 mm (internal) 50 mm flap
Design	Rectangular, with full-width slit for insertion of documents, 15 mm from the top. The flap, which covers the slit, is secured by resealable adhesive which is protected before use by a strip of high-density polyethylene. The reverse of the envelope is covered with adhesive and the adhesive protected by silicon-coated release backing paper (90 g/m^2) in two halves. The printed text, which may be in any colour, is restricted to an outer margin of 20 mm all round the envelope. This printed text should include the form number (CP 5) and the words "Bulletin d'expédition, documents de douane, etc., inclus" (Dispatch note, customs, etc, documents enclosed). The rest of the space could be used for supplementary instructions and logotypes as required by certain administrations.
Material	Transparent polyethylene: 60 microns (top) 50 microns (bottom)
Type of adhesive	Reverse: permanent-type aqueous-based 20 g/m^2. Flap: peelable-type aqueous-based.

DISPATCH NOTE, CUSTOMS, ETC, DOCUMENTS ENCLOSED	CP 5		

GERMANY, REP FED OF

5905.94

Amendment to proposal 5905.92

Create the form CP 5bis reproduced below.

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 5905.91. Under the terms of proposal 5519.91, the purpose of the envelope is to contain the accompanying documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 106. As the dispatch note is the first of these documents to be listed, it should also be referred to on the new form.

Specifications

Size	130 x 170 mm (external) 115 x 155 mm (internal) 50 mm flap
Design	Rectangular, with full-width slit for insertion of documents, 15 mm from the top. The flap, which covers the slit, is secured by resealable adhesive which is protected before use by a strip of high-density polyethylene. The reverse of the envelope is covered with adhesive and the adhesive protected by silicon-coated release backing paper (90 g/m^2) in two halves. The printed text, which may be in any colour, is restricted to an outer margin of 20 mm all round the envelope. This printed text, should include the form number (CP 5bis) and the words "Bulletin d'expédition, documents de douane, etc., inclus" (Dispatch note, customs, etc, documents enclosed). The rest of the space could be used for supplementary instructions and logotypes as required by certain administrations.
Material	Transparent polyethylene: 60 microns (top) 50 microns (bottom)
Type of adhesive	Reverse: permanent-type aqueous-based 20 g/m^2. Flap: peelable-type aqueous-based.

DISPATCH NOTE, CUSTOMS, ETC, DOCUMENTS ENCLOSED CP 5bis

CP 7



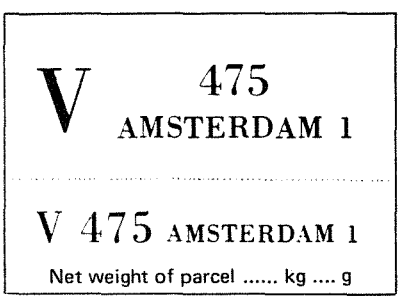
Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 108, c – Size: 52 x 37 mm, colour: pink

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP

5907.1

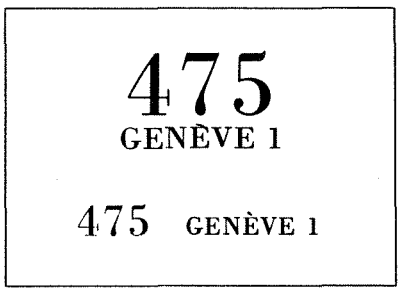
Supplement so as to indicate the weight of the parcel, according to the following specimen:

CP 7



Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5507.1.

CP 8



Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 107, para 1, a – Size: 52 × 37 mm

JAPAN

5908.1

To the indications given below the CP 8 label add the following:

Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 107, para 1, a – Size: 52 x 37 mm
Note: Administrations using bar codes in their services may use CP 8 labels bearing the said codes.

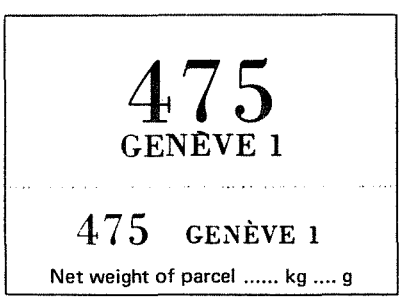
Reasons. – In an administration employing a bar code, use of the CP 8 label bearing this code would facilitate the automatic and rapid handling of parcels and make it possible to make a speedy search for parcels in the event of an inquiry, to the benefit of users.

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP

5908.2

Supplement so as to indicate the weight of the parcel, according to the following specimen:

CP 8



Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5508.1.

Postal administration of origin

CP 9 (Front)

ADVICE OF NON-DELIVERY

Office of origin of CP 9 advice	Notes. To be sent by registered post by the fastest route (air or surface). One form is sufficient for several parcels posted at the same time by the same sender to the same address.
Office or service of destination of CP 9 advice	Date of advice

Undelivered parcel. The dispatch note is attached

Office of origin	Parcel No and date of posting
Number of parcels	Number of dispatch notes

The parcel is held undelivered at my office for the following reason

- ☐ The parcel was refused by the addressee
- ☐ The parcel has not been claimed
- ☐ The addressee is unknown
- ☐ The addressee is away
- ☐ The addressee is deceased
- ☐ The addressee has left without leaving an address

New address[1]

- ☐ The addressee has left
- ☐ The address is insufficient
- ☐ The address on the parcel does not agree with that on the dispatch note
- ☐ The addressee refuses to pay customs duty
- ☐ The addressee refuses to pay the COD amount
- ☐ The addressee refuses to pay the other charges and fees payable on the parcel
- ☐ Customs duty and other charges and fees are payable on the parcel

Present amount (currency of the country preparing the advice)	For extended storage, this amount will be increased by

- ☐ The addressee has no import licence
- ☐ The parcel has been rifled
- ☐ The parcel has been damaged

Other reasons

Please ask the sender or the person named below to give instructions and inform him that if these instructions do not reach me within a period of two months the parcel will be returned to origin, subject to subsequent payment of charges. Until the instructions arrive, the office is authorized either to deliver the parcel to the original addressee or to another addressee if one is given on the back of the dispatch note, or to reforward it to a new address.

Third person named on back of CP 2 dispatch note to reply to CP 9 advice

Office stamp and signature	This form must be returned to

[1] Depending on the legislation of the first country of destination, give the full address or the name of the new country of destination.

Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 133, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

REPLY

Office or service of destination	Date of reply

The parcel should be

☐ presented again to the original addressee

☐ delivered to the original addressee or the person described below

☐ redirected to the original addressee or the person described below by ☐ surface ☐ air

Name and full address of the original addressee or of another person

☐ without collection of the COD amount

☐ against payment of a reduced COD amount

New COD amount

New COD money order attached

☐ without collection of customs duty or other charges payable on the parcel

Franking note attached

☐ returned to the office of origin by ☐ surface ☐ air

Number of days

☐ forthwith ☐ on the expiry of a period of .....

The sender undertakes to pay the transport and other charges

☐ treated as abandoned

The person concerned having failed to reply to the requests for instructions which have been addressed to him, the parcel should be returned to the office of origin at the expiry of the prescribed period.

Office stamp, date and signature

GREECE

5909.1

i Front. Amend the wording at the foot of the form as follows:

Please ask the sender or the person named below to give instructions and inform him that if these instructions do not reach me within a period of two months the parcel will be returned to the sender, subject to subsequent payment of charges. Until the instructions arrive, the office is authorized either to deliver the parcel to the original addressee or to another addressee if one is given on the back of the dispatch note, or to reforward it to a new address.

ii Back. Replace "office of origin" by "office of the sender's place of residence" in the box entitled "returned to the office of origin by" and in the sentence at the foot of the form.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5029.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland.

FRANCE, SWITZERLAND

5909.2

Amend form CP 9 as shown below.

Undelivered parcel. The dispatch note is attached

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Office of origin</td><td rowspan="3">Name and full address of sender</td><td rowspan="3">Name and full address of addressee</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Number and date of posting of parcel</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of parcels</td><td>Number of dispatch notes</td></tr>
</table>

Reasons. — In principle, the advice of non-delivery is sent to the office or service of destination together with the dispatch note. However, experience shows that advices of non-delivery frequently arrive without the relevant dispatch note. Furthermore, the name of the office of origin is not always precise enough to enable that office to be identified, particularly when a large town is involved with several post offices. Writing the name and address of the sender on the front of the advice of non-delivery would always make it possible to contact him. The proposed provision would save invaluable time for the standard of service. In addition, writing the name and address of the addressee on the CP 9 form would enable senders of large numbers of parcels to identify the relevant item if the dispatch note is missing.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway.

Dispatching administration

PARCEL BILL
Postal parcels

CP 11 (Front)

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of departure	Time	Mail No

Office of exchange of destination	Number of receptacles in dispatch
	Number of receptacles to be returned / ☐ A C 27 note is attached to the mail
	No of the parcel bill (if several)
	Ship

Detailed entry

Number		Number of parcels	Office of origin	Place of destination[1]	Weight[2] of each insured parcel		Insured value	Rates payable				Observations
serial	of parcel							by dispatching administration to receiving administration		by receiving administration to dispatching administration		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8		9		10
					kg	g	fr	fr	c	fr	c	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
Carried over from back												
Totals												

Bulk advice Enter parcels subject to inward rates
Use section a, b or c, as appropriate

a Number of parcels per weight step						b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight in kg
–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg		

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange Signature of the official	Stamp of the office of exchange of destination Signature of the official

[1] Not to be completed if the parcels are addressed to the same office as the parcel bill.
For parcels in transit à découvert, indicate place and country of destination.
[2] If necessary, this column may be used for entering the weight of uninsured parcels.

Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 118, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

5911.1

Amend as follows:

Front.

i Amend the upper part of the form as follows:

Dispatching administration	**PARCEL BILL** **Postal parcels**		CP 11 (Front)
Dispatching office of exchange	Date of departure	Time	Mail No
Office of exchange of destination	Number of receptacles in dispatch	Number of receptacles to be returned	
	Total number of parcels (A + B)	Total number of parcels dispatched unenclosed	
	No of the parcel bill (if several)	☐ A C 27 note is attached to the mail	
	Ship		

ii Supplement the title of the 2nd box (Detailed entry) and the 3rd box (Bulk advice) of the form as follows:

A. Detailed entry
B. Bulk advice

Reasons. – The purpose of this amendment is to enable the exchange office of destination of the dispatch to conduct a simple, rapid check of the total number of parcels received, including the number of unenclosed parcels, as soon as the dispatch arrives.
This would make it possible not only to speed up verification of the dispatches by the exchange office of destination but especially to settle, without delay, any irregularities concerning missing parcels.

SWITZERLAND

5911.2

Supplement in accordance with the following model.

Dispatching administration	**PARCEL BILL** **Postal parcels**	CP 11 (Front)

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of departure	Time	Mail No
Office of exchange of destination	Number of receptacles in dispatch	Number of parcels comprising the dispatch	
	Number of receptacles to be returned	☐ A C 27 note is attached to the mail	
	No of the parcel bill (if several)		
	Ship		

Detailed entry

Number		Num-ber of par-cels	Office of origin	Place of destination[1]	Weight[2] of each insured parcel		Insured value	Rates payable				Observations
ser-ial	of parcel							by dispatch-ing adminis-tration to receiving adminis-tration		by receiving adminis-tration to dispatching adminis-tration		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8		9		10
					kg	g	fr	fr	c	fr	c	

Reasons. — At present, the number of parcels comprising the dispatch is not given on the parcel bill.
The number of parcels comprising the dispatch must be known for the purposes of outward and inward checking, in order to prepare the CP 12 special parcel bill if necessary and also for statistical requirements. (See also proposal 5920.2 to amend form CP 20.)

Supported by. — Austria, Greece, Italy, Turkey.

Post[illegible]ministration of [illegible]

VERIFICATION NOTE

CP 13 (Front)

To be sent by registered post

Office of origin of note	Date of note / No	Mail No
	Date of dispatch / Time	
Office of destination of note	Name of ship	Parcel bill No
	Train No, Flight No, etc	
	Dispatching office of exchange	
	Office of exchange of destination	

1 Missing parcels

Number		Office of origin	Address (as full as possible)	Credit		Correction		Observations
serial[1]	of parcel							
1	2	3	4	5		6		7
				fr	c	fr	c	

2 Excess parcels

Number		Office of origin	Full address		Weight		Insured value	Type of receptacle (bag, basket, etc)
serial[1]	of parcel		of the sender	of the addressee				
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
					kg	g	fr	

3 Errors 3a Detailed entry

Number		Office of origin	Name and address of addressee	Weight				Number of the column	Entry by the dispatching office of exchange		Correction by the office of exchange of destination	
serial[1]	of parcel			shown		observed						
1	2	3	4	5				6	7		8	
				kg	g	kg	g		fr	c	fr	c
Totals												

3b Bulk advice

	a Number of parcels per weight step						b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight in kg
Entry by the dispatching office of exchange	–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg		
Correction by the office of exchange of destination	–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg	Total number of parcels	Gross weight in kg

[1] Col 1 of the parcel bill.

Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 123, para 3 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

4 Damaged parcels

Number		Office of origin	Address of the sender	Address of the addressee	Contents	Weight				Insured value	Type of receptacle (bag, basket, etc)
serial[1]	of parcel					shown		observed			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9
						kg	g	kg	g	fr	

Description and apparent cause of the damage or other observations

5 Irregularities

Missing parcel bill, insufficient packing or fastening, etc

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Officials' signatures

Seen and accepted

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official in charge

[1] Col 1 of the parcel bill.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 5913.1

Amend the CP 13 form according to the attached specimen.

Reasons. – Cf the reasons put forward in support of proposal 5523.1 concerning article 123.
On the front, two new items of information have been added in the upper right-hand table, viz the date of arrival of the mail and its date of opening, in order to make it possible to assess whether the verification note complies with the provisions of article 123 as regards the preparation date.
In the heading of section 4, the word "rifled" was added to "damaged" in order to bring the CP 13 and CP 14 forms into line.
Since article 123, paragraph 8, states that the signature of the carrier's representative may be given on the CP 13, frame 6 has been added.
The captions above the signatures of the officials on the back of the form have been slightly amended to take account of the fact that the CP 13 verification notes are sometimes prepared by the intermediary or dispatching administration.

Postal administration of origin

VERIFICATION NOTE

CP 13 (Front)

To be sent by registered post

Office of origin of note	Date of note / No	Mail No
	Date of dispatch / Time	
Office of destination of note	Name of ship or train No, flight No, etc	Parcel bill No
	Dispatching office of exchange	
	Office of exchange of destination	
	Date of arrival of mail / Date of opening of mail	

1 Missing parcels

Number		Office of origin	Address (as full as possible)	Credit		Correction		Observations
serial[1]	of parcel							
1	2	3	4	5		6		7
				fr	c	fr	c	

2 Excess parcels

Number		Office of origin	Full address		Weight		Insured value	Type of receptacle (bag, basket, etc)
serial[1]	of parcel		of the sender	of the addressee				
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
					kg	g	fr	

3 Errors 3a Detailed entry

Number		Office of origin	Name and address of addressee	Weight				Number of the column	Entry by the dispatching office of exchange		Correction by the office of exchange of destination	
serial[1]	of parcel			shown		observed						
1	2	3	4	5				6	7		8	
				kg	g	kg	g		fr	c	fr	c
Totals												

3b Bulk advice

	a Number of parcels per weight step						b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight in kg
Entry by the dispatching office of exchange	–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg		
Correction by the office of exchange of destination	–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg	Total number of parcels	Gross weight in kg

[1] Col 1 of the parcel bill.

4 Rifled or damaged parcels

Number		Office of origin	Address of the sender	Address of the addressee	Contents	Weight				In-sured value	Type of recep-tacle (bag, basket, etc)
						shown		observed			
ser-ial[1]	of parcel										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9
						kg	g	kg	g	fr	

Description and apparent cause of the damage or other observations

5 Irregularities

Missing parcel bill, insufficient packing or fastening, etc

6 Carrier or carrier's representative

Name and capacity	Signature

Stamp of the office which prepared the note Officials' signatures	Seen and accepted Stamp of the office of destination of the note Signature of the official in charge

[1] Col 1 of the parcel bill.

Postal administration

REPORT
Postal parcel

CP 14 (Front)

To be sent by registered post

Part I

Office completing part I	Date / Reference
Reason for report	☐ Damage ☐ Theft ☐ Decrease in weight
Posting of parcel	Office / Date / No
Sender	Name and full address
Addressee	Name and full address
Special particulars	Insured value COD amount and currency Supplementary charge for fragile parcels paid ☐ Yes ☐ No Other particulars
Weight	shown / observed
Packing	External wrapping Internal packing The packing should be regarded as ☐ regulation ☐ non-regulation
Mail in which the parcel was sent	Date of dispatch / Date of arrival / No Dispatching office Office of destination
Method of conveyance	Name or number ☐ Travelling post office ☐ Railway van ☐ Ship ☐ Flight
Parcel arrived	☐ In bag ☐ Unenclosed
Detailed statement of the facts	

Stamp of the reporting office
Signatures

Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 126, para 2 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

Part II CP 14 (Back)

Office completing part II | Date | Reference

Contents

☐ From the invoice ☐ From the customs declaration ☐ According to the addressee or sender

The contents have been examined in the presence of

☐ the addressee ☐ the sender

Contents established on examination

Contents damaged

Contents missing

Estimate of loss

☐ According to the addressee ☐ According to the sender

The loss is estimated at the amount of

Cause

The loss is due to

Subsequent treatment of the parcel

☐ After repacking and weighing, the item has been forwarded to its destination

New weight

☐ The contents have been destroyed by the undersigned office

☐ The packing is held here

☐ The addressee refuses the item ☐ The sender refuses the item

☐ The addressee has accepted the item ☐ The sender has accepted the item

Amount of indemnity claimed

Signature of the addressee or sender

Attestation. In witness whereof we have drawn up this report, a duplicate of which has been sent, with a verification note, to the authority shown below.

Authority to which the report should be sent

Signature of the postal officials | Signature of the customs officer

GERMAN DEM REP

5914.1

Replace form CP 14 with the following form C 34/CP 14.

Reasons. – In order to create, by analogy with article 130 of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement, the conditions required to delimit liability between administrations with respect to the delivery of registered letter-post items that have been rifled or damaged, the German Dem Rep submitted proposals 2052.1, 2565.4, 2565.91, 2934.91.
This proposal is the consequence of the said proposals.

Note. – The adoption of these proposals will entail amendments (replacement of "CP 14" by "C 34/CP 14") to articles 125, 126, 127, 130 and 133 of the Agreement.

Postal administration

REPORT

Registered item/Postal parcel

To be sent by registered post

C 34/CP 14 (Front)

Part I

Office completing part I	Date / Reference
Reason for report	☐ Damage ☐ Theft ☐ Decrease in weight
Posting of item	Office / Date / No
Sender	Name and full address
Addressee	Name and full address
Special particulars	Insured value COD amount and currency Supplementary charge for fragile parcels paid ☐ Yes ☐ No Other particulars
Weight of parcel	shown / observed
Packing	External wrapping Internal packing The packing should be regarded as ☐ regulation ☐ non-regulation
Mail in which the item was sent	Date of dispatch / Date of arrival / No Dispatching office Office of destination
Method of conveyance	Name or number ☐ Travelling post office ☐ Railway van ☐ Ship ☐ Flight
Parcel arrived	☐ In bag ☐ Unenclosed
Detailed statement of the facts	

Stamp of the reporting office
Signatures

Part II C 34/CP 14 (Back)

Office completing part II	Date	Reference

Contents

☐ From the invoice ☐ From the customs declaration ☐ According to the addressee or sender

The contents have been examined in the presence of

☐ the addressee ☐ the sender

Contents established on examination

Contents damaged

Contents missing

Estimate of loss

☐ According to the addressee ☐ According to the sender

The loss is estimated at the amount of

Cause

The loss is due to

Subsequent treatment of the item

☐ After repacking and weighing, the item has been forwarded to its destination

New weight

☐ The contents have been destroyed by the undersigned office

☐ The packing is held here

☐ The addressee refuses the item ☐ The sender refuses the item

☐ The addressee has accepted the item ☐ The sender has accepted the item

Amount of indemnity claimed

Signature of the addressee or sender

Attestation. In witness whereof we have drawn up this report, a duplicate of which has been sent, with a verification note, to the authority shown below.

Authority to which the report should be sent

Signature of the postal officials	Signature of the customs officer

Administration preparing statement

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE
Surface parcels

CP 15

Office of exchange of destination	Date of statement	
Dispatching administration of parcels	Month	Year
Dispatching office of exchange	Quarter	Year

I Credits due to the administration of destination from the CP 11 and CP 12 parcel bills (Use section a, b, or c as appropriate)										II Credits due to the dispatching administration from the CP 11 parcel bills	Observations
No of parcel bills	a Number of parcels per weight step						b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight in kg	Column 8 of form CP 11	Column 9 of form CP 11	
	–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									fr c	fr c	
Total per column											
Rates											
Amount per column	fr c	fr c	fr c	fr c	fr c	fr c	fr c	fr c			
Grand total of credits due											

Signature of the official in charge of the office preparing statement

Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 146, para 1, a – Size: 210 × 297 mm

GERMANY, FED REP OF

5915.1

Amend the top part of the form as follows:

Postal administration of:
Office preparing statement:

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE
Surface parcels

CP 15

Office of exchange of destination of the mail	Date of statement	
Dispatching administration of parcels	Month	Year
Dispatching office of exchange of the mail	Quarter	Year

I. Credits due to the administration of destination from the CP 11 or CP 12 parcel bills (Use section a, b, or c as appropriate)										II. Credits due to the dispatching administration from the CP 11 parcel bills	Observations
No of mails	a Number of parcels per weight step						b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight in kg	Column 8 of form CP 11	Column 9 of form CP 11	
	–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									fr c	fr c	

Reasons. –
1 While the CP 15 statement is used by a transit administration to account for the amounts of the CP 12 special parcel bills, there is nowhere to enter the name of the intermediate bureau. This entry is, however, important for the checking of the statement by the administration dispatching the mails. Placing the words "Office preparing statement" at the top of the form corrects this omission.
2 The expression "Office of exchange of destination", which at present appears on the CP 15 form, may lead to the erroneous conclusion that the office of destination of the parcel bill should be entered here. In the case of settlement of amounts of a CP 12 special parcel bill, that office would not be identical with the office of destination of the mail. It is, however, considered necessary always to give at that place the office of destination of the mail, because article 146, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement stipulates that the CP 15 statement shall be prepared by dispatching office and per mail. For each mail, therefore, the dispatching office, the office of destination and the number must be given on the statement. The new heading of this section would remove all ambiguity as to the method of completing the CP 15 statement concerned.
3 In the heading of section I of the CP 15 form, the word "and" between CP 11 and CP 12 should be replaced by "or", because CP 11 and CP 12 parcel bills are never prepared on the same statement but always on separate statements.
4 On the CP 15 forms, the heading of column 1 "No of parcel bills" should be replaced by "No of mails". What is, in fact, entered in this column is the serial number of the *mail* to which the information entered in the subsequent columns refers (cf also Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 146, paragraph 1).

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Administration of destination of parcels

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE
Air parcels

CP 15bis

Office of exchange of destination	Date of statement
Dispatching administration of parcels	Month / Year
Dispatching office of exchange	Quarter / Year

I Credits due to the administration of destination from the CP 20 parcel bills (Use section a, b, or c as appropriate)											II Credits due to the dispatching administration from the CP 20 parcel bills		Observations
No of parcel bills	a Number of parcels per weight step						b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight in kg	Column 8 of form CP 20	Column 10 of form CP 20	Column 9 of form CP 20	Column 11 of form CP 20	
	–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									fr c	fr c	fr c	fr c	

GERMANY, FED REP OF

5915.2

Amend the top part of the form as follows:

Administration of destination of parcels	**STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE** **Air parcels**	CP 15bis
Office of exchange of destination of the mail	Date of statement	
Dispatching administration of parcels	Month	Year
Dispatching office of exchange of the mail	Quarter	Year

I. Credits due to the administration of destination from the CP 20 parcel bills (Use section a, b, or c as appropriate)											II. Credits due to the dispatching administration from the CP 20 parcel bills		Observations
No of mails	a Number of parcels per weight step						b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight in kg	Column 8 of form CP 20	Column 10 of form CP 20	Column 9 of form CP 20	Column 11 of form CP 20	
	–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									fr c	fr c	fr c	fr c	

Reasons. –
1 The expression "Office of exchange of destination", which at present appears on the CP 15bis form, may lead to the erroneous conclusion that the office of destination of the parcel bill should be entered here. In the case of settlement of amounts of a CP 12 special parcel bill, that office would not be identical with the office of destination of the mail. It is, however, considered necessary always to give at that place the office of destination of the mail, because article 146, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement stipulates that the CP 15bis statement shall be prepared by dispatching office and per mail. For each mail, therefore, the dispatching office, the office of destination and the number must be given on the statement. The new heading of this section would remove all ambiguity as to the method of completing the CP 15bis statement concerned.
2 On the CP 15bis form, the heading of column 1 "No of parcel bills" should be replaced by "No of mails". What is, in fact, entered in this column is the serial number of the *mail* to which the information entered in the subsequent columns refers (cf also Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 146, paragraph 1).

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Dispatching administration

AIR PARCEL BILL
Air parcels

CP 20 (Front)

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of departure	Time	Mail No

Office of exchange of destination	Number of receptacles in dispatch
	Number of receptacles to be returned / ☐ A C 27 note is attached to the mail
	No of the bill (if several parcels)
	Flight

Detailed entry

Number		Number of parcels	Office of origin	Place of destination[1]	Weight[2] of each insured parcel		Insured value	Land and sea rates payable				Air conveyance dues payable				Observations
serial	of parcel							by dispatching administration to receiving administration		by receiving administration to dispatching administration		by dispatching administration to receiving administration		by receiving administration to dispatching administration		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8		9		10		11		12
					kg	g	fr	fr	c	fr	c	fr	c	fr	c	
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
Carried over from back																
Totals																

Bulk entry Enter parcels subject to inward rates
Use section a, b or c, as appropriate

a Number of parcels per weight step						b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight in kg
–1 kg	1–3 kg	3–5 kg	5–10 kg	10–15 kg	15–20 kg		

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange Signature of the official	Stamp of the office of exchange of destination Signature of the official

[1] Not to be completed if the parcels are addressed to the same office as the parcel bill.
For parcels in transit à découvert, indicate place and country of destination.
[2] If necessary, this column may be used for entering the weight of uninsured parcels.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

5920.1

Amend as follows:

Front.

i Amend the upper part of the form as follows:

Dispatching administration

AIR PARCEL BILL
Air parcels

CP 20 (Front)

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of departure	Time	Mail No
Office of exchange of destination	Number of receptacles in dispatch	Number of receptacles to be returned	
	Total number of parcels (A + B)	Total number of parcels dispatched unenclosed	
	No of the bill (if several parcels)	☐ A C 27 note is attached to the mail	
	Freight		

ii Supplement the title of the 2nd box (Detailed entry) and the 3rd box (Bulk advice) of the form as follows:

A. Detailed entry
B. Bulk advice

Reasons. – The same as those for proposal 5911.1.

SWITZERLAND

5920.2

Supplement in accordance with the following model.

Dispatching administration

AIR PARCEL BILL
Air parcels

CP 20 (Front)

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of departure	Time	Mail No

Office of exchange of destination	Number of receptacles in dispatch	Number of parcels comprising the dispatch
	Number of receptacles to be returned	A C 27 note is attached to the mail
	No of the bill (if several parcels)	
	Flight	

Detailed entry

Number		Num-ber of par-cels	Office of origin	Place of destination[1]	Weight[2] of each insured parcel		In-sured value	Land and sea rates payable				Air conveyance dues payable				Obser-vations
ser-ial	of parcel							by dis-patching admin-istration to receiv-ing admin-istration		by receiv-ing admin-istration to dis-patching admin-istration		by dis-patching admin-istration to receiv-ing admin-istration		by receiv-ing admin-istration to dis-patching admin-istration		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8		9		10		11		12
					kg	g	fr	fr	c	fr	c	fr	c	fr	c	

Reasons. — The same as those for proposal 5911.2 to amend form CP 11.

Supported by: — Austria, Greece, Italy, Turkey.

Section C Services to other countries

The amounts shown in column 5 normally cover only the inward rates with which the administration of destination is to be credited. When transit land rates or sea rates are to be allocated as well, the amounts must be shown in the same column with an appropriate note. Unless otherwise stated, the charges shown in column 7 shall be allocated compulsorily for all parcels.

Country of destination	Routes	Air sectors used	Weight steps	Inward rates payable to the administration of		Total air conveyance dues by weight payable to the administration of				Observations
				Rates according to weight		as far as the country of destination		in the interior of the country of destination		
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8
			kg	fr	c	fr	c	fr	c	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5921.1/Rev 1

Back. Section C "Services to other countries". Amend in accordance with the following specimen.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5047.4.
The implementation of the amendment to article 47, set out in proposal 5047.4, will be greatly facilitated through the new layout of section C of form CP 21, because administrations will only have to consult column 5c (Total inward and transit rates) and transfer the appropriate data to the CP 20 air parcel bill.

Section C Services to other countries

The amounts shown in column 5a cover the inward rates with which the administration of destination is to be credited. The amounts mentioned in column 5b cover the transit rates payable to the intermediate administration for air parcels in transit à découvert. When transit land rates, where land conveyance is used, or sea rates are to be allocated as well, the amounts must be shown in column 5b with an appropriate note. The total inward and transit rates to be allocated to the intermediate administration shall be shown in column 5c. Unless otherwise stated, the charges shown in column 7 shall be allocated compulsorily for all parcels.

Country of destination	Routes	Air sectors used	Weight steps	Rates payable to the administration of			Total air conveyance dues by weight payable to the administration of		Observations
				Inward rates according to weight	Transit rates per parcel	Total columns a+b	as far as the country of destination	in the interior of the country of destination	
1	2	3	4	5a	5b	5c	6	7	8
			kg	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	
Great Britain[1]			1	9.20	1.00	10.20			
			3	11.00	1.00	12.00			
			5	11.85	1.00	12.85			
			10	15.15	1.00	16.15			
			15	18.80	1.00	19.80			
			20	21.80	1.00	22.80			

[1] Figures given as examples.

Creditor administration

CP 22

STATEMENT
Amounts due in respect of indemnity for postal parcels

Debtor administration

Date of statement	Notes. Compensation for postal parcels lost, damaged, sold, etc
	Month / Quarter / Year

Serial No	Postal parcels: Parcel No and office of origin	Postal parcels: Destination	Letters authorizing recoveries (No of statement, name of office, date, reference No of debtor administration)	Amount: fr	Amount: c
1	2	3	4	5	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
Total (to be carried over to CP 16 summarized account)					

Any observations may be made in the blank space on the front or on the back of the form

Parcels, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 146, para 9 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

BRAZIL

5922.1

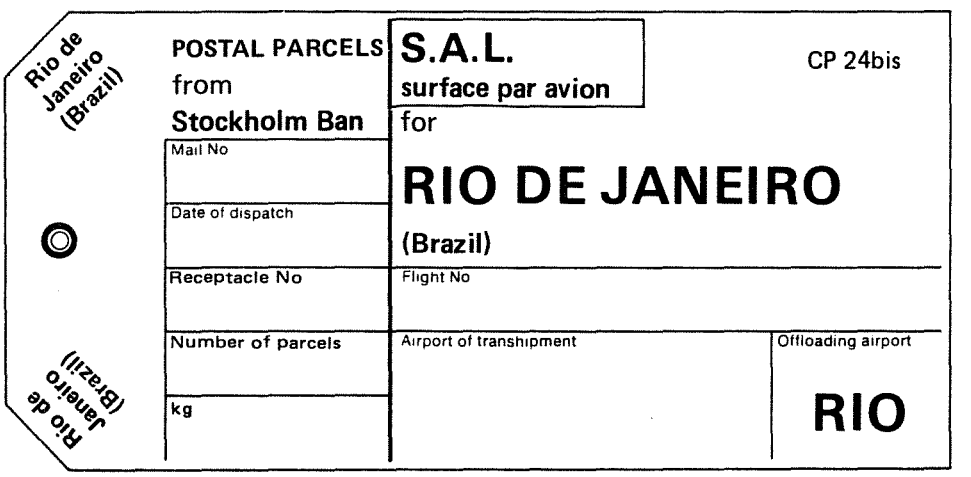
Delete.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 2931.91 relating to the creation of form C 31/CP 22.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

5924.91/Rev 1

Create the following new form CP 24bis.



Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 5520.3/Rev 1.

V

Money Orders and Postal Traveller's Cheques Agreement

— Detailed Regulations

— — Forms

Note. — The proposals are based on the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

POSTAL FINANCIAL SERVICES, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 6000.1

Recommendation

Development of the postal financial services, particularly the international postal money order service

Congress,

Basing itself on
resolution C 12 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress which instructs the Executive Council to carry out a study on defining ways of introducing or developing postal monetary articles services, particularly the postal money order service, in all Union countries,

Bearing in mind
the results of the study carried out on this matter,

Considering
that the reasons which prevent administrations from introducing or developing postal financial services are due for the most part to legal, economic or institutional difficulties peculiar to each country,

Noting
that a large number of administrations have succeeded in overcoming these difficulties by adapting their services to the requirements of the legal or financial authorities,

Convinced
that administrations still experiencing difficulties of the same kind in introducing financial services can be guided by similar methods and initiatives,

Aware
that the development of the postal financial services can make a major contribution to the economic development of countries,

Recommends

i administrations which have not yet introduced postal financial services internationally, to make the necessary approaches to the appropriate national authorities in order to convince them of the need and the usefulness of allowing funds to be transferred through the post;
ii administrations which operate the postal money order service at national level only to agree to pay postal money orders issued in other countries to payees in their country;
iii all administrations to take appropriate steps to promote the postal money order service internationally by all available means, while improving the quality of these services and speeding up the settlement of inter-administration accounts.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

6000.2

Resolution

Substantive revision of the Agreements concerning the postal financial services

Congress,

Taking note
of the results of the study carried out by the Executive Council in accordance with resolution C 12 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress on ways of introducing postal financial services, particularly the postal money order service, in all Union countries,

Noting
that certain administrations prefer, for reasons of flexibility, to operate the services on the basis of bilateral agreements rather than to accede to the UPU Agreements,

Anxious
to encourage the largest possible number of administrations to operate the services on the basis of the Agreements in question,

Aware
that the provisions of the Agreements do not always take account of the development of the different services in practice,

Instructs

the Executive Council to undertake, jointly with the International Bureau, a substantive revision of all the Agreements concerning the financial services (including the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement) with a view to bringing them up to date, making them more flexible and simplifying them by endeavouring to keep only the most general provisions, and to submit to the next Congress the necessary draft proposals for amending the Acts.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN

6000.3

Amendment to proposal 6000.2

Resolution

Consideration of the Agreements concerning the postal financial services (including the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement)

Congress,

Bearing in mind
- that the Collection of Bills, International Savings, and Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreements are used by only a dozen or fewer administrations and
- that some parts of the other financial Agreements, for example the provisions concerning postal travellers' cheques, are no longer of current relevance,

Taking note
of the results of the study carried out by the Executive Council in accordance with resolution C 12 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress on ways of introducing postal financial services, particularly the postal money order service, in all Union countries,

Noting
that certain administrations prefer, for reasons of flexibility, to operate the services on the basis of bilateral agreements rather than to accede to the UPU Agreements,

Anxious
to encourage the largest possible number of administrations to operate the viable financial services on the basis of the Agreements in question,

Aware
that the provisions of the Agreements do not always take account of the development of the different services in practice and of the needs of the public,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to undertake, jointly with the International Bureau:
   a a study on the usefulness of the financial Agreements (including the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement);
   b a substantive revision of all those Agreements concerning the financial services which are still useful, with a view to bringing them up to date, making them more flexible and simplifying them by endeavouring to keep only the most general provisions;

ii to submit to the next Congress the necessary draft proposals for amending the Acts.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. — It has been noted that the Collection of Bills, International Savings, and Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreements are used very little and that postal travellers' cheques are issued by only one administration. Consequently, it seems pointless to undertake a time-consuming revision in connection with these services.

Supported by. — Netherlands.

MONEY ORDERS, AGREEMENT

Article 2

Methods of exchange

1 Money orders may be exchanged either by post or, if telegraph money orders are accepted in relations between the countries concerned, by telegraph.

2 Exchange by post may be carried out by cards or lists, as administrations prefer. In the first case, the instruments shall be called "card money orders" and in the second, "list money orders". Money orders may be submitted to the country of destination on magnetic tape or any other medium agreed between the administrations. Administrations of destination may use their internal service forms to represent the money orders issued. The conditions of exchange shall then be fixed in special agreements adopted by the administrations concerned.

3 Exchange by telegraph may be done by telegraph card money orders or by telegraph list money orders, and both categories shall be called "telegraph money orders".

ITALY 6002.1

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 Exchange by post may be carried out by cards or lists, as administrations prefer. In the first case, the instruments shall be called "card money orders" and in the second, "list money orders". /.../

2bis However, administrations may also reach agreement on a combined system of exchange, if the internal organization of their respective services so requires. In this case, the exchange shall be effected by means of cards direct between post offices of one of the administrations and the office of exchange of the corresponding administration.

2ter (Partial resumption of the second part of the present paragraph 2.) The money orders referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 may be submitted to the country of destination on magnetic tape or any other medium agreed between the administrations. Administrations of destination may use their internal service forms to represent the money orders issued. The conditions of exchange shall then be fixed in special agreements adopted by the administrations concerned.

3 (No change.)

Reasons. — The exchange of postal money orders by means of lists involves the administrations concerned in highly cumbersome and costly procedures. At the same time, the administrations which, for reasons apparently connected with the internal organization of their services, are strong supporters of this system of exchange are not signatories of the Agreement as they prefer to provide a list money order service on the basis of bilateral agreements.
In its desire to offer UPU member administrations a wider choice, Italy proposes a different method of exchange aimed at:

i meeting the need for flexible and rapid procedures and a reduction in costs on the part of certain administrations which prefer to work directly through their post offices;

ii not impeding the internal organization of the services of certain administrations which prefer, on the other hand, to work through their office of exchange;
iii enabling administrations which work through their office of exchange and which are not signatories of the Money Orders Agreement to accede to it, in the spirit of 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 12.
See also proposals 6013.1, 6029.1, 6501.1, 6528.91, 6546.3.

Supported by. — France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia.

FRANCE — 6002.2 R

Note by the English Translation Service. — This drafting amendment does not affect the English.

Article 4

Maximum amount issued

1 The amount of a money order may not exceed the equivalent of 5000 francs. However, each administration may set a lower maximum.

2 Exceptionally, no maximum shall be set for the money orders covered by article 7.

JAPAN — 6004.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The amount of a money order may not exceed the equivalent of 7000 francs. However, each administration may set a lower maximum.

Reasons. — The amount of funds transferred as material aid or other expenditure tends to increase every year because of inflation, etc. Bearing this in mind, we propose an increase in the maximum amount which would have the advantage of making execution of the service easier for administrations and simplifying the procedure for users.

Supported by. — Chile.

FINLAND, FRANCE 6004.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The amount of a money order may not exceed the equivalent of 7000 francs. However, each administration may set a lower maximum.

Reasons. — Raising the maximum amount of money orders from 5000 to 7000 francs in order to:
- take account of the continuing rise in the cost of living and inflation,
- take into consideration widespread loss of value of currencies,
- encourage users to patronize the Post by offering them the possibility of sending money orders of a higher amount so that they do not have to divide their dispatches.

Supported by. — Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Article 6

Charges

1 The issuing administration shall freely decide the charge to be collected at the time of issue. The amount of this charge may not exceed 30 francs.

2 To this principal charge, it shall add any charges pertaining to special services (request for advice of payment, for payment by express, etc).

3 Money orders exchanged between a contracting country and a non-contracting country, through the intermediary of a country party to this Agreement, may be subjected by the intermediary administration to an additional proportional charge of 1/4 percent, but not less than 1.50 francs and not more than 3 francs, deducted from the amount of the order; however, this charge may be collected from the sender and allocated to the administration of the intermediary country if the administrations concerned agree to that.

JAPAN 6006.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The issuing administration shall freely decide the charge to be collected at the time of issue. The amount of this charge may not exceed 50 francs.

Reasons. — As the cost of operations is continually increasing, we propose that the maximum charge be raised to 50 francs.

Supported by. — Chile.

FRANCE

6006.2

Paragraphs 1 and 3. Amend as follows:

1 The issuing administration shall freely decide the charge to be collected at the time of issue. The amount of this charge may not exceed 45 francs.

3 Money orders exchanged between a contracting country and a non-contracting country, through the intermediary of a country party to this Agreement, may be subjected by the intermediary administration to an additional proportional charge of 1/4 percent, but not less than 2.50 francs and not more than 5 francs, deducted from the amount of the order; however, this charge may be collected from the sender and allocated to the administration of the intermediary country if the administrations concerned agree to that.

Reasons. –
On paragraph 1
In view of the constant rise in costs of the financial services, it is considered that the maximum amount of 30 francs does not now cover expenses fully.

On paragraph 3
By analogy with paragraph 1, the intermediary administration must be permitted to benefit from an increase in the minimum and maximum charge for money orders exchanged between a contracting country and a non-contracting country. In both cases, in order to take account of the loss in value of the various currencies and of the cost of living, it is planned to align the amount of the charge on the maximum amount of money orders issued.
(Cf proposal 6004.2.)

Supported by. – Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Yugoslavia.

Article 9

Advice of payment. Express delivery. Payment to addressee only. Messages to the payee

...

4 In relations with countries which permit payment to the addressee only, the sender of a money order may request, by an entry made on the form, that payment be made exclusively to the addressee and with a personal receipt from the payee. In that case, the sender shall pay a special charge equal to that provided for in article 24, paragraph 1, t, of the Convention.

5 The sender may write down, on the back of the coupon, a personal message to the payee of the money order. With respect to list money orders, only references shall be accepted.

SWITZERLAND 6009.1

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The back of the coupon or a specific part of the front of the coupon may be used for a personal message to the payee of the money order. On list money orders, only references shall be accepted.

Reasons. — The use of mechanized printing processes, in particular high-speed printers, makes it impossible to put messages on the back of the forms. However, to allow senders to include information for the payee on these documents (purpose of payment, reference numbers, time period, etc), it seems to us that, in accordance with the practice for transfers which has been authorized since the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, a specific part of the coupon, which is sent to the payee, could be reserved for this purpose. (See also proposals 6506.1 and 6912.2.)

Supported by. — Austria, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Norway.

FRANCE 6009.2

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 In relations with countries which permit payment to the addressee only, the sender of a money order may request, by an entry made on the form, that payment be made exclusively to the addressee and with a personal receipt from the payee. Payment may be made to a specially appointed agent in accordance with the legal rules in force in the country of destination when the payee is incapable of moving or of giving a personal receipt. In that case, the sender shall pay a special charge equal to that provided for in article 24, paragraph 1, t, of the Convention.

Reasons. — To make it possible for ill or infirm payees who are incapable of moving, to collect the amount of their money orders through the intermediary of agents authorized for that purpose.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 11

Redirection

1 If a payee changes his address, any money order may be redirected by post or telegraph either at the request of the sender or at that of the payee, within the limitations of the money order service which operates between the reforwarding country and the country of new destination. In this case, article 34, paragraphs 1 to 3, of the Convention shall be applicable by analogy.

2 Redirection by post of postal or telegraph money orders shall be performed without collecting charges and without issuing new instruments when the country of new destination maintains an exchange of card money orders with the issuing country on the basis of this Agreement.

3 In all other cases, redirection shall be done by means of a new money order the charges for which, including any telegraph charges, shall be deducted from the amount of the reforwarded money order.

4 In redirection, article 34, paragraph 6, of the Convention, shall be applicable with respect to the poste restante charge and the additional express charge.

AUSTRIA **6011.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 (Deleted.)

3 In all /.../ cases, redirection shall be done by means of a new money order the charges for which, including any telegraph charges, shall be deducted from the amount of the reforwarded money order.

3bis When the sender of a money order has asked to be notified of payment or has asked for payment to the addressee only, the money order can be redirected only if the new administration of destination allows for those possibilities.

4 (No change.)

Reasons. — The provisions currently in effect require that entries on the money order form be crossed out or corrected, which in principle, is not permissible in accordance with article 105 of the Detailed Regulations. The present procedure frequently creates uncertainty on the part of the administration of destination regarding the authenticity of the money order.
It would therefore be preferable to prepare a new money order each time and to settle the original money order with the administration that prepared it. In this case, the reforwarding administration would be entitled to a portion of the charges for preparation, as redirection requires a certain amount of work.
Standardization of the redirection procedure would, moreover, result in considerable simplification owing to the fact that the reforwarding office would no longer have to check to determine if there was a money order service between the new country of destination and the country that originally issued the money order. As the services involving advice of payment and payment to the addressee only are in the interests of the sender, who pays a special charge for them, these services should be guaranteed in all cases. See also proposals 6510.1, 6515.1, 6525.1 and 6534.1.

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Portugal.

Article 13

Duration of validity. Authorization to extend period of validity

...

2 After that period card money orders shall be paid only if they bear an authorization to extend the period of validity *("visa pour date")* given by the service designated by the issuing administration, at the request of the paying post office. List money orders may not be granted the authorization to extend the period of validity.

...

ITALY 6013.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 After that period, card money orders sent direct from abroad to the paying post offices shall be paid only if they bear an authorization to extend the period of validity ("visa pour date") given by the service designated by the issuing administration, at the request of the paying post office. List money orders and card money orders sent to the offices of exchange in accordance with article 2, paragraph 2bis, may not be granted the authorization to extend the period of validity.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6002.1. It concerns the authorization to extend the period of validity for money orders sent from the office of exchange of the corresponding administration to the administrations which work directly through their post offices.

Supported by. — France, Germany, Fed Rep of.

Article 28

Remuneration of the paying administration

1 The issuing administration shall allocate to the paying administration for each money order paid a remuneration the rate of which shall be fixed on the basis of the average amount of card money orders included in one and the same monthly account at:

- 1.80 francs up to 200 francs;
- 2.20 francs over 200 francs and up to 400 francs;
- 2.70 francs over 400 francs and up to 600 francs;
- 3.30 francs over 600 francs and up to 800 francs;
- 4.00 francs over 800 francs and up to 1000 francs;
- 4.80 francs over 1000 francs.

...

3 However, the administrations concerned may, at the request of the paying administration, agree on a higher remuneration than that which is fixed in paragraph 1 when the charge collected on issue is higher than 15 francs.

...

5 For list money orders, over and above the remuneration provided for in paragraph 1, a supplementary remuneration of 50 centimes shall be allocated to the paying administration. Paragraph 3 shall apply by analogy to list money orders.

...

EGYPT

6028.1

Paragraphs 1 and 5. Amend as follows:

1 The issuing administration shall allocate to the paying administration for each money order paid a remuneration /.../ equivalent to 1.25 percent of the amount /.../.

5 For list money orders, over and above the remuneration provided for in paragraph 1, a supplementary remuneration of 50 centimes shall be allocated to the paying administration for each money order paid. Paragraph 3 shall apply by analogy to list money orders.

Reasons. –
1 To simplify the calculation of the remuneration of payment on the basis of the average amount of card money orders, as this requires several calculation operations.
2 Increase in the cost of paying these money orders.

ITALY

6028.2

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 However, the administrations concerned may, at the request of the paying administration, agree on a higher remuneration than that which is fixed in paragraph 1 when the charge collected on issue is higher than 25 francs.

Reasons. – In view of the continual increase in the cost of living and the cost of issuing money orders, it seems timely to make provision for a higher margin in the charges collected from the sender.

Supported by. – Greece, Portugal, Spain.

SWITZERLAND

6028.3

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The issuing administration shall allocate to the paying administration for each money order paid a maximum remuneration the rate of which shall be fixed on the basis of the average amount of card money orders included in one and the same monthly account at:
- 2.00 francs up to 200 francs;
- 2.50 francs over 200 francs and up to 400 francs;
- 3.00 francs over 400 francs and up to 600 francs;
- 3.70 francs over 600 francs and up to 800 francs;
- 4.50 francs over 800 francs and up to 1000 francs;
- 5.30 francs over 1000 francs.

Reasons. — On the one hand, to adjust the remuneration of the paying administration owing to the increase in the cost of processing money orders and, on the other hand, through the addition of the word "maximum", to allow administrations that wish to do so, to conclude bilateral agreements stipulating a rate of remuneration lower than that provided for in this article.

Supported by. — Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.

Article 29

Preparation of accounts

1 Each paying administration shall prepare, for each issuing administration, a monthly account of the sums paid for card money orders or a monthly account of the amount of the lists received during the month for list money orders; the monthly accounts shall be incorporated, periodically, in a general offset account giving rise to the determination of a balance.

2 When money orders have been paid in various currencies, the lower credit shall be converted into the currency of the higher credit, using as a conversion basis the average official rate of exchange in the country of the debtor administration during the period to which the account pertains; this average rate shall be invariably calculated to four decimal places.

3 The settlement of accounts may also be made on the basis of monthly accounts, without offsetting.

ITALY **6029.1**

Create the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis In the event of application of the system of exchange provided for in article 2, paragraph 2bis, each paying administration shall prepare a monthly account of the sums paid, if the money orders are sent direct from the issuing administration to its paying offices, or a monthly account of the amount of the money orders received during the month, if the money orders are sent from the post offices of the issuing administration to its office of exchange.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6002.1.

Supported by. — Austria, France, Germany, Fed Rep of.

Article 39

Prohibitions

1 Reforwarding of an inpayment money order to another country of destination shall not be permitted.

2 Notwithstanding article 12, endorsement shall not be permitted for inpayment money orders.

FRANCE

6039.1 R

Note by the English Translation Service. — This drafting amendment does not affect the English.

Article 51

Conditions of approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting, which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

2 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must obtain:

a unanimity of votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions or amendments to articles 1 to 10, 11, paragraph 4, 12 to 14, 15, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, 16 to 18, 19, paragraph 4, 20, paragraph 5, 22 to 30, 33, and 48 to 52 of this Agreement and 102 to 106, 109, 116, 119 to 121, 124, 129 to 133, 137, paragraph 1, and 158 of its Detailed Regulations;

b two-thirds of the votes, if they involve amendments to the provisions of this Agreement other than those mentioned under a and c, of articles 107 and 108, 110, 112, 115, 117, 118, 122, 123, 125, 127, 134, 138 and 139 to 145 of its Detailed Regulations;

c a majority of the votes, if they involve amendments to article 20, paragraph 3, of the Agreement and other articles of the Detailed Regulations or interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.

ARGENTINA 6051.1

Amend paragraph 1 and insert the new paragraph 1bis as follows:

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement /.../ must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting, which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

1bis To become effective, proposals submitted to the Executive Council relating to the Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries of that Council which have signed the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 1022.1 and 1502.1. For the amendment of the Detailed Regulations, the approval of the majority of Executive Council members which have signed the relevant Agreement is required.

MONEY ORDERS, DETAILED REGULATIONS, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

SWEDEN 6500.1

Decision

Technical characteristics and information concerning the use of the MP 1bis and MP 12bis forms deposited with the International Bureau

Congress,

Considering
that article 104, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement provides for the deposit with the International Bureau of the technical characteristics and information concerning the use of the MP 1bis and MP 12bis forms,

Desirous
that these forms be prepared and utilized in as uniform a manner as possible so as to permit their mechanized and computerized processing by the countries of issue and destination,

Instructs

the administration of Sweden, as the country submitting proposals concerning the introduction of the new MP 1bis and MP 12bis forms, to deposit with the International Bureau the above-mentioned technical characteristics and information,

Requests

the countries participating in the issue of these forms to designate one of their number as a spokesman authorized to deposit with the International Bureau any alteration in the characteristics and information deposited,

Authorizes

the International Bureau to communicate these characteristics and this information to the administrations which so request,

Instructs

the Executive Council to monitor developments in the money orders service and, in the light of the experience gained, to propose to the next Congress any useful amendment to the above procedure.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 6504.1, 6901.91 and 6912.91. It would be preferable not to insert into the Acts numerous details which would probably have to be modified later as a result of the experience gained.

Supported by. — Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 6500.2

Resolution

Introduction by the UPU and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) of the telegraph service indication "FINPOST" for financial service telegrams

Congress,

Having adopted
proposals 6530.4 and 6543.3 concerning the introduction by the UPU and the CCITT of the telegraph service indication "FINPOST" for telegraph money orders,

Assuming that
the CCITT of the ITU will take similar measures at its October 1984 meeting,

Decides

to incorporate this amendment into the final Acts of the Hamburg Congress provided that the ITU follows suit at its next meeting,

Recommends

postal administrations to formulate telegraph money orders as stated in proposals 6530.4 and 6543.3 as from the date of application of the revised CCITT regulations if they are applied at a date other than that fixed for the entry into force of the Acts of the Hamburg Congress,

Instructs

the EC to take appropriate measures if the CCITT of the ITU takes a different decision from the UPU,

Instructs

the International Bureau to ensure the necessary coordination with the CCITT Secretariat in order to inform postal administrations as soon as possible of the definitive adoption of these texts and of the date of their implementation by the CCITT.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

MONEY ORDERS, DETAILED REGUALTIONS

Article 101

Information to be supplied by administrations

1 Each administration shall transmit to the other administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, the following information:

a Money order service

i a list of countries with which it exchanges card money orders, list money orders and inpayment money orders on the basis of the Agreement;

ii either a list of offices that it authorizes to issue and pay money orders or the notice that all its offices participate in this service;

...

ITALY 6501.1

Paragraph 1, a, i. Amend as follows:

1 ...

a Money order service

i a list of countries with which it exchanges postal money orders /.../ and inpayment money orders as well as their system of exchange on the basis of the Agreement;

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6002.1.

Supported by. — France.

Article 104

Card money order forms

1 Card money orders shall be drawn up on a pink, strong cardboard form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 1.

2 Administrations which agree to grant certain facilities to bulk posters of money orders may authorize them to use a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 12.

SWEDEN 6504.1

Word as follows:

1 Card money orders shall be drawn up on a /.../ form made of:
- either pink, strong cardboard conforming to the annexed specimen MP 1,
- or strong paper with a white ground, printed in pink and conforming to the annexed specimen MP 1bis.

The technical characteristics of the form and the information concerning its use are deposited with the International Bureau. The lower part of the form shall have a blank reading area of dimensions conforming to this specimen.

2 Administrations which agree to grant certain facilities to bulk posters of money orders may authorize them to use forms conforming either to the annexed specimen MP 12 or to the annexed specimen MP 12bis.

Reasons. — The problem of the need to modernize the financial post and to adapt it to the new technologies, including data-processing, has been of concern to administrations for a long time. Apart from a number of minor modifications, however, the MP 1 and MP 12 money orders and the way of using them have remained unchanged up to now.
This problem was studied in CCPS study 403 between 1974 and 1979 but no concrete proposals emerged from that study. At the same time, similar work was going on in the CEPT and was continued and gone into in greater depth until 1983.
Despite some hesitation on the part of some of its member administrations with regard to the long-term development of the money order service, the CEPT concluded that an initial step towards the modernization of this service should be taken now. This would consist of giving issuing administrations, which so wished, the option of issuing money orders on an alternative form suited to the more or less automated working methods which are developing increasingly in many countries.
The principal features of the new specimen (in principle, the same for MP 1bis and MP 12bis) are the following:
- it has a blank reading area for optical reading (in the issuing and/or paying country);
- it has a single serial number and a numeric code of the issuing country, so that each money order can be easily identified;
- it can be printed with a security background, a specimen of which will be deposited with the International Bureau;
- it can be issued as a set of two forms, the original of which is sent to the paying country and the copy kept by the issuing country as the basis for any later processing of the money order;
- it makes it possible to draw up the liquidation account of the paid money orders either using the present manual method or a highly simplified method based on the serial numbers, or even using a computerized method, to be agreed between the administrations concerned;
- it does away with the need to systematically return all money orders paid in the relations in which that is possible, since the issuing administration already has full details on the copies of the money orders issued.

The related proposals 6901.91 and 6912.91 contain additional technical details. The country sponsoring the proposal will prepare a technical manual which may be supplied on request by the International Bureau and/or inserted, in summary form, in the Annotated Acts.
In conclusion, the sponsor country would like to stress that it is important to give now administrations which consider it necessary the option of issuing postal money orders on forms which can be processed by optical reading and computer. It is considered that it would be possible to do this without seriously inconveniencing paying countries which will, in fact, benefit by being able to simplify the preparation of the liquidation accounts. If the slight modernization proposed is not accepted, postal administrations will have even more difficulty in competing with other means of transferring funds. This will jeopardize the very existence of this service in the countries concerned.

Supported by. — Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Spain.

Article 105

Preparation of card money orders

...

2 The amount of the money orders and the name of the currency unit shall be written out in full. The amount shall also be given in numerals and, if necessary, with the abbreviation of the name of the unit provided that it is usual and does not create confusion. When the currency used is based on the decimal system, fractions of the currency unit shall, in the sum in figures, be expressed by means of two (or three) figures including zeros, corresponding to the tenths, hundredths (and thousandths). They may be expressed in figures in the same form in the sum in letters after the indication in letters of the number of currency units except when this is a whole number of units in which case that alone suffices. When the currency used is not based on the decimal system, the number of currency units or fractions of currency units shall always be written out in full while their name may be abbreviated under the conditions prescribed for the decimal system; in the indication of the amount in numerals, the units or fractions of currency units not mentioned in the sum in letters shall be replaced by zeros.

3 The indication written out in full of the amount on MP 1 and MP 12 money orders may be replaced by a numbered indication supplied by a so-called "cheque-protecting machine", and preceded by a symbol other than a number or a letter, in the relations with administrations which accept payment of such money orders. In that case, the amount to be paid shall be given only once in the instrument. The characters used shall be large enough not to be misread.

4 When postal money orders are prepared by some mechanical procedure, the handwritten signature of the official may be replaced by a numbered indication in relations with administrations which accept such money orders for payment.

...

SWITZERLAND 6505.1

Paragraphs 2 and 4. Amend as follows:

2 The amount of the money orders and the name of the currency unit shall be written out in full. The amount may be written as a whole, or digit by digit separately, in the language prescribed by the issuing administration. The amount shall also be given in numerals and, if necessary, with the abbreviation of the name of the unit provided that it is usual and does not create confusion. /.../ In the sum in figures, fractions of the currency unit shall /.../ be expressed by means of two (or three) figures including zeros, corresponding to the tenths, hundredths (and thousandths). In the sum in letters, where repetition of the fractions is not obligatory, they may be expressed in figures /.../ after the indication /.../ of the number of currency units /.../.

4 When postal money orders are prepared by some mechanical procedure, the handwritten signature of the official or the inscription of a numbered indication shall not be obligatory.

Reasons. –
Paragraph 2
Two suggestions lie behind the new wording of this article. The aim of the first one is to remove the obligation to indicate fractions of the currency unit in the sum in letters; this is chiefly to simplify matters. The fact is, we consider such repetition superfluous as, in our view, the transcription in letters of only the whole units of the amount provides enough protection. The second suggestion allows the possibility of writing the sum in letters in a new way, that is, digit by digit (for example: Fr 1850 could be written "Fr one/eight/five/zero" instead of "Fr one thousand eight hundred and fifty"). This new form of words, in increasing use by banking services and already employed by certain administrations, facilitates counter work, simplifies checking of the amount at the time of payment and, above all, eases the task of programming for the high-speed printers (computers/print-out/programmes).
It should be noted that these two provisions are of an optional nature.

Paragraph 4
The need for both a signature and a numbered indication usually requires separate, and hence, additional handling in the case of orders prepared by means of some mechanical procedure. Partly to simply matters but mainly to speed up the handling of these orders, certain administrations have already dropped these indications. We therefore propose amending this article along these lines, ie deleting the obligation to inscribe on such orders both the signature and the numbered indication.
(See also proposals 6901.2, 6912.1, 6913.2, 6916.2, 8503.1, 8903.1, 8904.1, 8906.1, 8907.1, 8908.1, 8909.1, 8910.1, 11 905.1, 11 905.2, 11 906.1, 11 906.2.)

Supported by. — Austria, Norway, Yugoslavia.

NORWAY 6505.2

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The indication written out in full of the amount on MP 1 and MP 12 money orders may be replaced by a numbered indication supplied by a /.../ protectograph, and preceded by a symbol other than a number or a letter, in the relations with administrations which accept payment of such money orders. In that case, the amount to be paid shall be given only once in the instrument. The characters used shall be large enough not to be misread.

Reasons. — For clients and counter staff, it is of vital interest to have identical rules/routines for all countries.
Replacing the indication in full by the impression of a protectograph provides good security against the falsification of instruments and facilitates work for major senders (major clients and postal giro centres) and for the paying administration.
We have also taken the opportunity to propose replacing the expression "a so-called cheque-protecting machine" by "a protectograph", ie a drafting amendment.

Supported by. — Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Sweden.

Article 106

Prohibited or authorized entries

It shall be prohibited to make any other entries on the money orders than those comprised in the contents of the forms, except for service instructions such as "On postal service", "Pay to addressee only", "Advice of payment", "By airmail"; however, the sender may write down a personal message on the back, as provided for in article 9, paragraph 6, of the Agreement.

SWITZERLAND 6506.1

Draft as follows:

It shall be prohibited to make any other entries on the money orders than those comprised in the contents of the forms, except for service instructions such as "On postal service", "Pay to addressee only", "Advice of payment", "By airmail", "Express"; however, the sender may write down a personal message on the front or the back, as provided for in article 9, paragraph 5, of the Agreement.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6009.1.

Note. — The provision referred to is in paragraph "5" of the Agreement; paragraph "6" was deleted at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress.

Supported by. — Portugal, Spain.

Article 107

Automatic registration

Administrations may agree among themselves as to the amount above which the money orders they issue shall be automatically registered, providing this amount is not less than 200 francs.

SWITZERLAND 6507.1

Amend as follows:

Administrations may agree among themselves as to the amount above which the money orders they issue shall be automatically registered, providing this amount exceeds the equivalent of 300 francs.

Reasons. — The minimum limit on the amount above which money orders may be automatically registered, fixed up to now at 200 francs, seems too low in comparison with what is already applied in several administrations; an increase to 300 francs therefore seems justified in order, moreover, to limit the number of money orders given special treatment.

Supported by. — Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain.

SWITZERLAND 6507.91

Create the following new article 107bis:

Article 107bis

Money orders sent "Poste restante" or to persons staying in hotels or boarding houses

Postal money orders sent "Poste restante" or to persons staying temporarily in hotels, boarding houses or other public places of lodging and the amount of which does not exceed the equivalent of 300 francs shall be either automatically registered or sent by telegraph. Administrations shall agree among themselves on the treatment to be applied.

Reasons. – The freedom hitherto left to administrations to agree both on the category of item which should be automatically registered and on the amount above which certain instruments must be specially transmitted is an obvious source of confusion and considerably complicates both the work of the counter staff in the administrations of posting and that of the delivery staff in the administrations of destination. We nevertheless felt that it was useful to leave, in general, every liberty to countries to agree bilaterally on the special treatment which should be given to all or some of the money orders exchanged. However, in view of the risk to the postal service from the spreading activities of national or international gangs of organized swindlers, we considered it necessary to make provision, in the case of money orders sent "Poste restante", to hotels or boarding houses or, in general, to public places of lodging, for an appropriate method of treatment to counter such fraudulent activities. For this purpose, automatic registration proves to be the most appropriate measure, both with regard to operations and the charges to be required from the sender. Since this procedure is not, however, common in respect of postal money orders in all countries, the possibility of using telegraphic means should also be made available, even if, in such a case, the transmission costs borne by the sender are higher. (See also proposal 6511.2.)

Supported by. – Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain.

Article 110

Redirection of card money orders

1 An office redirecting a card money order by mail shall cross out in ink, where appropriate, indications of the amount of the money order in such a way as to leave the original entries legible; the entry under the heading "Sum deposited" *(Somme versée)* shall not be altered. The amount of the money order shall be converted into the currency of the country of the new destination on the basis of the rate set for money orders originating from the reforwarding country; the result of the conversion shall be written on the money order, in figures and in words, if possible above the indication of the original amount. The entry of the new amount shall be signed by the official on duty. The same procedure shall be followed in cases of subsequent redirection.

2 In cases of redirection to the country of initial destination, the reforwarding office shall restore the original amount; if the reforwarding is to the issuing country, the reforwarding office shall substitute, for the amount indicated, that inscribed in the service indications under the heading "Sum deposited".

3 In cases of redirection by telegraph, the reforwarding office shall prepare a telegraph money order for the sum remaining after deduction of postal and telegraph charges. The postal charge shall be calculated from the sum obtained after deduction of the telegraph charge from the original amount. The conversion into the currency of the country of the new destination shall be carried out according to the terms laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2 above. The original money order shall be receipted by the reforwarding office; it shall bear the entry *"Réexpédié le montant de ... à ... sous déduction des taxes de ..."* (Reforwarded the amount from ... to ... less deduction of charges of ...), and shall be accounted as a paid money order. The coupon of the original money order shall be attached to the advice of issue referred to in article 131, for delivery to the payee.

4 Paragraph 3 shall be applicable:

a to card money orders originating in a contracting country and redirected to another contracting country with which the issuing country does not exchange money orders or when they are exchanged by means of lists;

b to card money orders redirected to a country which is not a party to the Agreement;

c to card money orders originating in a non-contracting country and redirected to a contracting country.

5 Requests for redirection shall be recorded, as a reminder, by the office of initial destination and by offices of subsequent destination, if any. The reforwarding office shall advise the issuing office of this action.

AUSTRIA **6510.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (Partly taken over from the present paragraphs 3 and 1, in that order.) A new money order shall be prepared in all cases, at the time of redirection, for the sum remaining after deduction of the telegraph charge, in the case of redirection by telegraph, and deduction of the postal charge. In cases of redirection by telegraph, the postal charge shall be calculated from the sum obtained after deduction of the telegraph charge from the original amount. The amount of the money order shall then be converted into the currency of the country of the new destination on the basis of the rate set for money orders originating from the reforwarding country.

1bis The reforwarding post office shall mark the new money order and the related coupon with the indication "Réexpédié" (Redirected) in very bold letters. In the event of redirection by telegraph, the indication "Réexpédié" shall be entered on the advice of issue described in article 131.

1ter (Partly taken over from the present paragraph 3.) The original money order shall be receipted by the reforwarding office; it shall bear the entry "Réexpédié le montant de ... à ... sous déduction des taxes de ..." (Reforwarded the amount from ... to ... less deduction of charges of ...) and shall be accounted as a paid money order.

2 (Deleted.)

3 (Deleted.)

4 (Deleted.)

5 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 6011.1. As the advice of issue bears the indication "Réexpédié", it is no longer necessary to attach the coupon of the original money order in the event of redirection by telegraph.

Supported by. – Germany, Fed Rep of, Yugoslavia.

Article 111

Irregular card money orders

1 Any card money order presenting one of the irregularities listed below shall be returned, for correction, to the issuing office by the quickest route (air or surface) and in an envelope along with a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 14:

a inexact, insufficient or unclear indication of the name or address of the payee;
b discrepancies in or omissions of names or amounts;
c exceeding the maximum amount agreed to between the administrations concerned;
d erasures or alterations in the entries;
e omission of stamps, signatures, or numbered indications in lieu of signatures, or other service indications;
f indication of the amount to be paid in a currency other than that which is accepted, or omission of the name of the currency unit;
g obvious error in the ratio between the currency of the issuing country and that of the paying country, a ratio which the paying office, however, shall not be bound to verify;
h use of non-regulation forms;
i absence of automatic registration where prescribed under article 107.

...

MADAGASCAR 6511.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Any card money order presenting one of the irregularities listed below shall be returned, for correction, to the issuing office by the quickest route (air or surface) and in an envelope along with a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 14:

a inexact, insufficient or unclear indication or omission of the name or address of the payee;
b discrepancies in or omissions of /.../ amounts;
c (no change);
d (no change);
e omission of stamps, signature or numbered indication in lieu of signatures or other service indications;
f (no change);
g (no change);
h use of non-regulation form;
i (no change).

Reasons. –
On a and b
Subparagraph a deals with everything relating to the payee. Consequently, it seems advisable to supplement it by the words "or omission" and to delete the words "names or" in subparagraph 6.

On e and h
It is felt that use of the plural for the words "signature", "indication" and "form" is not advisable, since it is a question of irregularities involving one, not several, money orders, especially as these words are in the singular on form MP 14. (See also proposal 6914.2.)

SWITZERLAND 6511.2

Paragraph 1, i. Amend as follows:

i absence of automatic registration or omission of the use of the telegraph service, where these provisions have been prescribed under articles 107 and 107bis.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6507.91.

Supported by. — Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain.

FRANCE 6511.3

Paragraph 1, e. Amend as follows:

e omission of stamps, signatures on money orders not prepared by some mechanical procedure, or other service indications;

Reasons. — In so far as the signature of the official or a numbered indication is no longer compulsory on money orders prepared by some mechanical procedure (article 105, paragraph 4), their omission can no longer be regarded as an irregularity preventing payment of the money order.

Supported by. — Belgium, Norway.

Article 115

Return of unpaid card money orders

1 Money orders which could not be paid to the payees for any reason shall be returned direct to the issuing office; before this the paying office shall record them, stamp them, or affix the label prescribed in article 143, paragraphs 1 to 3, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

2 However, money orders prepared under the conditions laid down in article 110, paragraphs 3 and 4, shall be transmitted to the administration which prepared them. That administration shall place the amount at the disposal of the administration which issued the original instrument either by a new charge-free money order or by a deduction from the monthly account of the paid money orders.

AUSTRIA 6515.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 However, money orders prepared under the conditions laid down in article 110 /.../ shall be transmitted to the administration which prepared them. That administration shall place the amount at the disposal of the administration which issued the original instrument either by a new charge-free money order or by a deduction from the monthly account of the paid money orders.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6011.1.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of.

Article 122

Special lists

A special MP 2 list shall be prepared for money orders exempt from charges referred to in both article 16 of the Convention and article 7 of the Agreement; the list shall be endorsed, at the top, *"Mandats exempts de taxe"* (Money orders exempt from charges).

THAILAND 6522.1

Amend as follows:

A special MP 2 list shall be prepared for money orders exempt from charges referred to in both article 16 of the Convention and article 7 of the Agreement as well as for the list money orders referred to in article 128, paragraph 1 of the Detailed Regulations; the list shall be endorsed, at the top, "Mandats exempts de taxe" (Money orders exempt from charges).

Reasons. — See reasons for proposal 6528.1.

Article 125

Redirection of list money orders

Any list money orders redirected to another country shall be receipted by the reforwarding office. If appropriate, the sum shall be converted, after deduction of charges, into the currency of the country of new destination and a new money order prepared.

AUSTRIA

6525.1

Amend as follows:

Any list money orders redirected to another country shall be receipted by the reforwarding office. /.../ The sum shall be converted, after deduction of charges, into the currency of the country of new destination and a new money order prepared.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6011.1.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of, Yugoslavia.

Article 128

Return of unpaid list money orders

1 The following shall be returned to the office of exchange, by means of an entry in the next MP 2 list, as if they were a money order dispatched from the paying country to the issuing country:

a money orders referred to in article 19 of the Agreement;

b money orders which have been the subject of a request for withdrawal from the post.

2 An appropriate notation, followed by the international number and a concise description of the original money order, shall be made in the "Remarks" column, opposite the entry.

THAILAND

6528.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The following shall be returned to the office of exchange, by means of an entry in /.../ the special MP 2 list, as if they were a money order free of charge:

a and b (no change).

Reasons. — In the present system of list money orders, all the money orders received are entered in a monthly account (article 29, paragraph 1, of the Agreement). Unpaid money orders and money orders which have been the subject of a request for withdrawal from the post are entered in the next MP 2 list (article 128, paragraph 1) with the new money orders issued by the country of payment of those money orders. All these money orders are taken together in the accounting operation to calculate the remuneration. In the case of card money orders, only paid card money orders are brought into account.

This system requires the issue of a new money order instrument and its entry in the new list. This is different in the case of card money orders where no additional operation is required on the part of the paying administration. That is the reason why article 28, paragraph 5, of the Agreement provides for a supplementary remuneration to be allocated to the paying administration for list money orders. To cover the additional costs caused to the paying administration, it is essential that it keeps the remuneration allocated, even in the case of list money orders returned for any reason whatsoever.

The inclusion of list money orders returned with the new money orders for calculation of the remuneration complicates the accounting system. But, still more importantly, when the average amount of the monthly account in which the original money order is included is lower than the average amount of the monthly account which includes the returned money order, the paying administration of the original money order (which becomes the issuing administration of the returned money order) is at a disadvantage, for the remuneration received will then be lower than that to be paid. Dealing with returned list money orders in the same way as money orders free of charge could simplify accounting operations and rectify an unfavourable situation.

The aim of this proposal is to make the provisions of the Money Orders Agreement that concern list money orders more acceptable to the signatory countries and more attractive to the non-signatory countries.

(See also proposal 6522.1.)

ITALY **6528.91**

After article 128, create a section IIbis, chapters I and II, articles 128bis and 128ter as follows:

Section IIbis

Combined system of exchange

Chapter I

Preliminary provisions

Article 128bis

Common provisions

The provisions of this section IIbis shall govern the exchange of money orders in accordance with article 2, paragraph 2bis, of the Agreement. The provisions of these Regulations concerning card money orders and list money orders shall also apply to these money orders, if they are compatible.

Chapter II

Issue. Transmission

Article 128ter

Transmission of money orders

Money orders shall be transmitted between the post offices of one of the administrations and the office of exchange of the corresponding administration, as well as between the office of exchange of the latter administration and its post offices, in accordance with the following rules:

a each issuing post office shall prepare the money order on an MP 1 form for transmission, in an envelope, by the quickest route (air or surface), direct to the office of exchange designated by the corresponding administration;

b this office of exchange shall prepare, on the basis of the MP 1 form received, an instrument on one of its internal service forms for payment to the payee;

c each issuing post office of the corresponding administration shall prepare the instrument on one of its internal service forms for transmission, in accordance with its internal rules, to its country's office of exchange;

d this office of exchange shall prepare, on the basis of the forms received from its issuing post office, the money order on an MP 1 form for transmission unenclosed to the country of destination, in accordance with article 159 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 6002.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece.

Article 130

Preparation of telegraph money orders

1 Telegraph money orders shall be prepared by the issuing post office which shall send money order telegrams direct to the paying post office. Money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of a special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows:
The address part shall contain:
- *MANDAT* (preceded by other telegraph service indications if appropriate);
- postal issuing number and postal service indications if appropriate *(AVIS PAIEMENT* and *PAIEMENT MAIN PROPRE)*;
- name of the paying office.

The text part shall contain:
- name of issuing post office, its number if appropriate, and the name of the country of origin;
- name of the sender;
- amount to be paid;
- exact designation of payee, of his residence (place name) and, if possible, of his domicile (street address), so that the rightful owner may be clearly identified;
- personal message (if any).

2 The payee's name shall be transformed into a mixed group consisting of figures, signs and letters. This transformation shall be done as follows:
a the figure 1) shall be used to identify the group;
b all the parts of the payee's name shall be separated by a fraction bar, in accordance with the following example:
"M Jean de Biase" is transformed into *"M JEAN 1)DE/BIASE".*

3 When several telegraph money orders are issued at the same time by the same sender to the order of the same payee, one money order telegram may be sent if the administration of destination accepts this; in which case the issuing number shall be indicated in the following manner: "Money Orders 201–203" and the total to be paid shall comprise the individual amounts of each money order.

4 When the locality where the paying post office is located does not have a telegraph office, the money order telegram shall bear the name of the paying post office and that of the telegraph office which serves it. When there is doubt about the existence of a telegraph office in the locality of payment or when the telegraph office which serves it cannot be indicated, the money order telegram shall bear either the name of the territorial subdivision, or of the paying country, or both these indications, or any other detail deemed sufficient for the forwarding of the money order telegram.

5 The amount shall be expressed as follows: total number of monetary units in figures, then in words, the name of the monetary unit and fractions of a unit, if any, in figures.

6 The surname of a female payee, even if it is accompanied by a first name, shall be preceded by one of the words "Mrs" or "Miss" unless this indication duplicates a rank, a title, a position or a profession which enables the rightful owner to be clearly identified; neither the sender nor the payee may be designated by a coded abbreviation or word.

7 The name of the place of residence of the payee may be omitted if it is the same as that of the paying office. When telegraph money orders are addressed *"Poste restante"* or *"Télégraphe restant"*, these words (or their equivalent in a language of the country of destination) must appear in the text part of the money order telegram after the designation of the payee.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **6530.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Telegraph money orders shall be prepared by the issuing post office which shall send money order telegrams direct to the paying post office. Money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of a special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows:

The address part shall contain:
- MANDAT (preceded by the telegraph service indications URGENT or LT if appropriate and followed by other telegraph service indications, if necessary);
- postal issuing number ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Specifications required by the ITU telegraph regulations (CCITT Recommendation F.1, point A 303).

SWITZERLAND 6530.2

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The amount shall be expressed as follows: total number of monetary units in figures, fractions of a unit, if any, in figures, then name of the monetary unit.

Reasons. – The repetition of the amount written out in words is an obvious source of error and we think it appropriate to remove this. We feel that indication of the amount only is sufficient, particularly as the amount is confirmed when the telegram is checked.

Supported by. – Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Norway, Yugoslavia.

JAPAN 6530.3

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 6. Amend as follows:

2 The payee's name shall be transformed into a mixed group consisting of figures, signs and letters. This transformation shall be done as follows:

a the figure 1) shall be used to identify the group;

b all the parts of the payee's name shall be separated by a fraction bar, in accordance with the following examples:
"Monsieur Jean de Biasé" is transformed into "1)M/JEAN/DE/BIASE".
"Madame Jacqueline De La Mare" is transformed into "1)MME/JACQUELINE/DE/LA/MARE".
"Mademoiselle Suzanne Mercier" is transformed into "1)MLLE/SUZANNE/MERCIER".

3 When several telegraph money orders are issued at the same time by the same sender to the order of the same payee, one money order telegram shall be sent /.../; in which case the issuing number shall be indicated in the following manner: "Money Orders 201/202/203" and the total to be paid shall comprise the individual amounts of each money order.

6 The surname of a /.../ payee, even if it is accompanied by a first name, shall be preceded by one of the abbreviated words "M" (MR), "MME" (MRS) and "MLLE" (MISS), unless this indication duplicates a rank, a title, a position or a profession which enables the rightful owner to be clearly identified; neither the sender nor the payee may be designated by a coded abbreviation or word.

Reasons. –
On paragraphs 2 and 6
As it is sometimes difficult in certain countries to distinguish between a masculine and a feminine name, the name should be preceded by a title – even in the case of masculine names – and it is also necessary to repeat the payee's name in full, including the title, in order to identify clearly the entitled person.

On paragraph 3
The aim of this proposal is to have a uniform procedure for preparing telegraph money orders and to reduce the telegraph charge paid by the sender.

Supported by. – Chile.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **6530.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Telegraph money orders shall be prepared by the issuing post office which shall send money order telegrams direct to the paying post office. Money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of a special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows:
The address part shall contain:
– FINPOST (preceded by other telegraph service indications if appropriate);
– postal issuing number and postal service indications if appropriate (AVIS PAIEMENT and PAIEMENT MAIN PROPRE);
– name of the paying office.
The text part shall contain:
– MANDAT;
– name of issuing post office, its number if appropriate, and the name of the country of origin;
– name of the sender;
– amount to be paid;
– exact designation of payee, of his residence (place name) and, if possible, of his domicile (street address), so that the rightful owner may be clearly identified;
– personal message (if any).

Reasons. – The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) submitted a proposal to the 1984 Executive Council session concerning the replacement, within the framework of the rationalization of the telegram services, of the service indications "MANDAT" and "VIREMENT" by one service indication "MANDAT". From the practical point of view, the telegram in question would bear the telegraph service indication "MANDAT" on the first line of the address part and the indication "MANDAT" or "VIREMENT" on the first line of the text part.
The Executive Council was of the opinion that the substitution of the term "MANDAT" for the present indications could give rise to misunderstandings and hamper the exchange of giro transfers by telegraph. Consequently, it was suggested that the service indication "FINPOST" be introduced to cover all the postal financial operations. The International Bureau was instructed to consult postal administrations on this suggestion as a matter of urgency and communicate the results to the CCITT Secretariat either direct or through the Postal Financial Services Committee of the Hamburg Congress.
The consultation, conducted through circular letter No 3450.1(C)1426 of 21 March 1984, elicited the participation of some 70 administrations. It revealed that a very large majority favoured the adoption of the telegraph service indication "FINPOST". That being the case, the International Bureau felt it appropriate to inform the CCITT direct at the final meeting of its Study Group I, which was held at Geneva from 7 to 15 May 1984.
The Committee indicated its satisfaction with this result but commented that it might be advantageous to adopt the service indication *"POSTFIN"* rather than "FINPOST", considering that the root "POST" was already used in the postal telegraph addresses "Postgen", "Postbur" and "Postex" (see article 108, paragraph 1, of the Detailed

Regulations of the Convention) and that the series could be extended further in the future. At the same time, the CCITT indicated that it could agree to either service indication (FINPOST or POSTFIN), to be adopted by the UPU, and that it would make the necessary amendments in its regulations, namely "Recommendation F.1". The new text of this Recommendation will be approved at the Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, to be held in October 1984.
As the decision of the CCITT will be reached shortly after the Hamburg Congress, it would be preferable to avoid, if possible, postponing this matter until the following Congress. In this light, the International Bureau has prepared, on behalf of the Executive Council, the following proposals to amend the Acts of the UPU:
proposal 6530.4: Money Orders, Detailed Regulations, art 130, paragraph 1 (the present proposal);
proposal 6543.3: Money Orders, Detailed Regulations, art 143;
proposal 7518.3: Giro, Detailed Regulations, art 118, paragraph 2.
On an exceptional basis, these proposals could be approved conditionally by Congress while awaiting the conclusions of the CCITT, and incorporated definitively in the Agreements in question during the finalization and printing of the Acts after Congress.
Moreover, it is possible that the date set by the CCITT to implement the revised Recommendation F.1, probably 1 October 1985, will not coincide with the date that the Hamburg Congress sets for the entry into force of its Acts. As it is essential that both organizations use the new telegraph service indication as of the same date, it would be appropriate to recommend to the postal administrations that they apply the new procedure for drawing up money order telegrams and giro transfers telegrams as soon as the revised Recommendation F.1 goes into effect.
The last two matters are the subject of proposals 6500.2 and 7500.3 (resolutions).

Article 134

Redirection of telegraph money orders

1 A telegraph money order shall be redirected by post or by telegraph without having to wait for the advice of issue.

2 In cases of postal redirection to the issuing country before arrival of the advice of issue, the reforwarding office shall limit itself to changing the address of the payee and crossing out, in ink, the particulars of the amount. The money order shall be transmitted under cover to the office of new destination; the same shall apply to the advice of issue on its arrival at the reforwarding office.

AUSTRIA **6534.1**

Amend as follows:

1 A telegraph money order shall be redirected by post or by telegraph without having to wait for the advice of issue and in application of the provisions of article 110.

2 (Deleted.)

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6011.1.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of, Yugoslavia.

Article 143

Telegraph inpayment money orders

Telegraph inpayment money orders shall be prepared in accordance with article 130. They shall give rise to the transmission of money order telegrams direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's postal giro account. The money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows:
The address part shall contain:
- *MANDAT* (preceded by other telegraph service indications if appropriate);
- postal issuing number and postal service indications if appropriate *(AVIS INSCRIPTION)*;
- name of the postal giro centre of destination.

The text part shall contain:
- name of issuing post office, its number if appropriate, and the name of the country of origin;
- name of the sender;
- total amount to be credited to the payee's postal giro account;
- exact designation of payee and number of his postal giro account preceded by the initials *CCP*;
- personal message (if any).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL — 6543.1

Amend as follows:

Telegraph inpayment money orders shall be prepared in accordance with article 130. They shall give rise to the transmission of money order telegrams direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's postal giro account. The money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows:
The address part shall contain:
- MANDAT (preceded by the telegraph service indications URGENT or LT if appropriate and followed by other telegraph service indications, if necessary);
- postal issuing number ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. — Consequence of the amendments made to article 130 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement (see proposal 6530.1).

SWITZERLAND — 6543.2

Supplement as follows:

Telegraph inpayment money orders shall be prepared in accordance with article 130. They shall give rise to the simultaneous transmission of money order telegrams and advices of issue direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's postal giro account. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. — Nowhere in this chapter is there a reference to the obligatory dispatch of an advice of issue, article 130 being the only reference to the provisions relating to ordinary telegraph money orders. However, it has been found that for inpayment money orders the advice of issue is in most cases forgotten. A reference to article 131 would not, moreover, be appropriate as that article refers exclusively to postal money orders. That is why we thought it preferable to include this obligation in article 143.

Supported by. — Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

6543.3

Amend as follows:

Telegraph inpayment money orders shall be prepared in accordance with article 130. They shall give rise to the transmission of money order telegrams direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's postal giro account. The money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows:
The address part shall contain:
- FINPOST (preceded by other telegraph service indications if appropriate);
- postal issuing number and postal service indications if appropriate (AVIS INSCRIPTION);
- name of the postal giro centre of destination.

The text part shall contain:
- MANDAT;
- name of issuing post office, its number if appropriate, and the name of the country of origin;
- name of the sender;
- total amount to be credited to the payee's postal giro account;
- exact designation of payee and number of his postal giro account preceded by the initials CCP;
- personal message (if any).

Reasons. — See reasons for proposal 6530.4.

Article 146

Preparation of monthly accounts

1 Each paying administration shall prepare monthly, for each of the administrations from which it received money orders, a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 5 for card money orders, or a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 15, for list money orders. It shall recapitulate in this account all the money orders paid by its own offices on behalf of the corresponding administration during the preceding month; it shall likewise recapitulate those money orders the extension of whose period of validity has been duly authorized and which have already been paid during another month, but which for any reason it has only been possible to enter in the accounts during the month to which the account relates. The recapitulation shall be made according to:

a the chronological order of the months of issue;

b the alphabetical or numerical order of the issuing offices, as agreed;

c for each issuing office, the numerical order of the money orders.

2 If necessary, the paid money orders shall be summarized on a special list in the form of the annexed specimen MP 6, which shall be attached to the monthly account prepared, in this case, on a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 7.

...

7 Discrepancies in the monthly accounts noted by the debtor administration shall be taken up in the next monthly account to be prepared; they shall be ignored if the amount does not exceed 10 francs per account.

8 For the preparation of MP 6 summary lists, administrations may arrange by means of bilateral agreements to recapitulate instruments otherwise than as provided in paragraph 1.

SWITZERLAND 6546.1

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Discrepancies in the monthly accounts noted by the debtor administration, whether in the recapitulation of the instruments or in the calculation of the remuneration, shall be taken up in the next monthly account to be prepared; they shall be ignored if the amount does not exceed 10 francs per account.

Reasons. — The present text is open to different interpretations, particularly in respect of the distinction which is sometimes made between the total of the instruments proper and the remuneration due. The proposed addition specifies that the two cases of possible error are to be taken up in the next monthly account or ignored, as the case may be.

Supported by. — Spain.

SWEDEN 6546.2

Add the new paragraph 2bis below and amend paragraph 8 as follows:

2bis The recapitulation of MP 1bis and MP 12bis money orders may be done either in accordance with paragraph 1, a to c, or in the numerical order of the serial numbers of the money orders.

8 /.../ Administrations may arrange by means of bilateral agreements to apply a method of preparing the accounts and transmitting the paid money orders other than the one provided for in paragraphs 1 to 5.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6504.1, which seeks to introduce the optional MP 1bis and MP 12bis specimen money orders.
The purpose of the new paragraph 2bis is to lay down that the MP 1bis and MP 12bis money orders incorporating a serial number may be recapitulated simply in numerical order, since their classification by month of issue, issuing office and issue number is complicated and time-consuming. Moreover, the data in question are not always easy to read and mistakes often find their way into the accounts. The new specimen therefore is a big step towards simplifying the accounts, even for those countries which do not consider it worth issuing forms of this type or processing the money orders received by automatic devices.
The amended paragraph 8 opens the way to any method of simplifying the accounts (transmission by special lists, by magnetic tape or telematics, the possible non-return of money orders, etc).

Supported by. — Denmark, Finland, Norway, Spain, Yugoslavia.

ITALY 6546.3

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Each paying administration shall prepare monthly, for each of the administrations from which it received money orders, a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 5 for card money orders and money orders sent direct in accordance with the combined system provided for in article 2, paragraph 2bis, of the

Agreement, or a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 15, for list money orders. It shall recapitulate in this account all the money orders paid by its own offices or all the money orders sent to its office of exchange on behalf of the corresponding administration during the preceding month; it shall likewise recapitulate those money orders ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 6002.1.

Supported by. – Austria, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Yugoslavia.

FRANCE 6546.4

Amend paragraph 1 and create the following new paragraph 2bis:

1 Each paying administration shall prepare monthly, for each of the administrations from which it received money orders, a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 5 for card money orders, or a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 15, for list money orders. It shall recapitulate in this account all the money orders paid by its own offices on behalf of the corresponding administration during the preceding month. /.../ The recapitulation shall be made ... (remainder unchanged).

2bis Money orders payable to the addressee in person must be distinguished either by the marginal indication "M.P." or by an entry on separate sheets.

Reasons. –
On paragraph 1
In the case of money orders the extension of whose period of validity has been authorized, the present text makes provision for a derogation to the principle set out in the previous sentence of the same paragraph, according to which the monthly account is to comprise all money orders paid during the month.
This clause has an obligatory character. It means that, where a money order is assumed not to have arrived after the extension of its period of validity has been authorized (such cases, though quite rare, nevertheless arise regularly), either the issuing of the replacement document has to be delayed so that the investigations can be extended to accounts later than those corresponding to the authorized extension of the given validity period, or that the risk of a double payment has to be taken.

On paragraph 2
The 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress introduced a new supplementary charge for money orders payable to the addressee in person, in addition to the payments due to the paying office. Experience has shown that the proportion of such money orders may be very high in some money order accounts.
Thus, the corresponding supplementary charges may altogether add up to very high amounts, and this necessitates verification of the accounts drawn up. If such money orders are included in an account, it is essential for them to be distinguished so as to enable, in particular, the office of origin to check whether claims for charges are justified and to show up any errors.

Supported by. – Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy.

Article 149

Instalments

...

3 When the sum paid as an instalment is greater than the actual balance of the period in question, the difference shall be taken up in the next account or, if appropriate, carried over to the credit provided for in article 30, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.

SWITZERLAND 6549.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When the total of the payments made as instalments is greater than the sum owed to the corresponding administration for the period in question, the difference shall be taken up in one of the following accounts, in accordance with the instructions provided by the debtor administration or, if appropriate, carried over to the credit provided for in article 30, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.

Reasons. — It is sometimes observed, when the account is delivered, that the total sum of the instalments paid is greater than the total sum owed. In most cases when this happens the instalment or instalments for the next period have already been paid, so that an immediate rectification is ruled out. In such cases, we consider that it would be preferable to respect the instructions provided for settlement of the debt by the debtor administration, which is indeed the only one in a position to determine the period during which the rectification can be made. It is in fact common for such positive balances — not a bad thing in themselves — to be carried forward from month to month or period to period, thus occasioning repeated corrections in the accounting of administrations. At the same time, we have amended the first phrase of this article, the wording of which, in our view, is not logical: if the sum of the instalments is greater than the total of the account, there cannot in fact be an outstanding balance.

Supported by. — Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain, Yugoslavia.

MONEY ORDERS, FORMS

(Front)

COUNTERFOIL
(May be detached by the payee)

Amount in arabic figures

Date of issue

Postal administration

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER

MP 1

Exchange rate[1]

Sum paid[1]

Amount in arabic figures

Amount in words and roman letters

Space for postage stamps or indication of charge collected if applicable

Name and address of sender

Name of payee

Street and No

Place of destination

Country of destination

[1] To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion.

Stamp of issuing office

Stamp of issuing office

Indications of issuing office

Money order No

Sum deposited

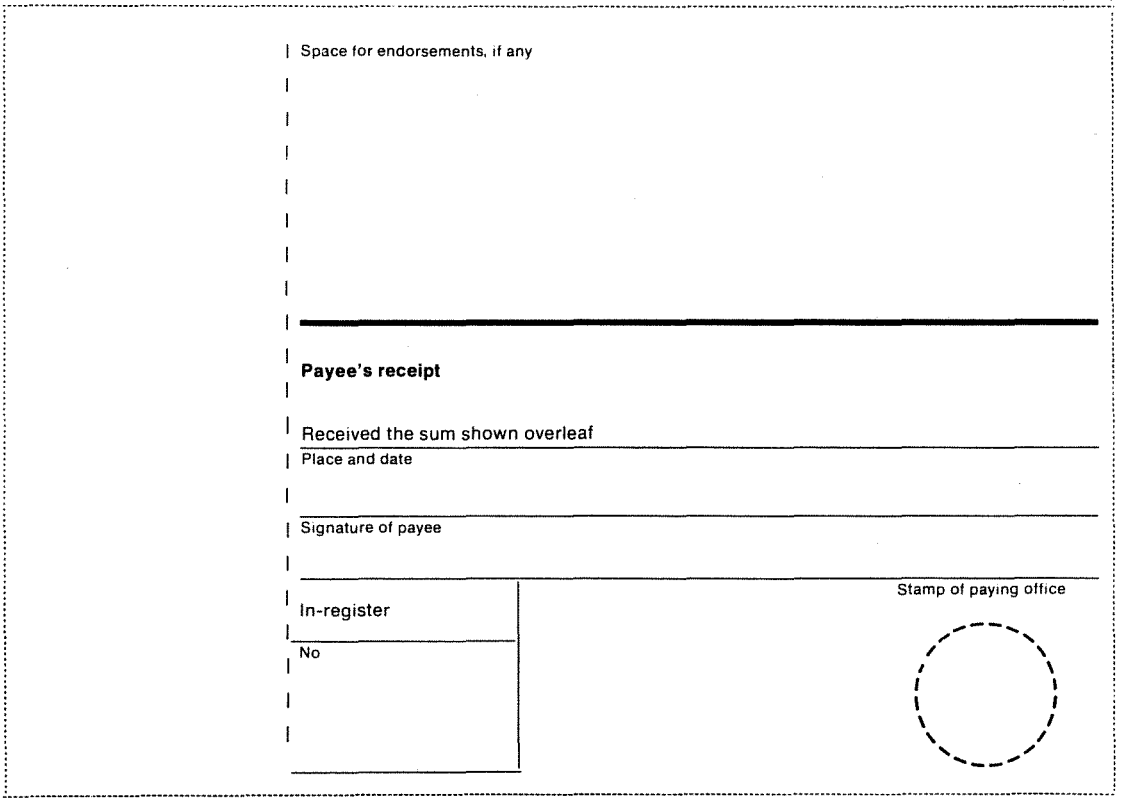
Office

Date

Signature of the official

Money orders, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 104, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm, colour: pink

(Back)



MADAGASCAR 6901.1

Front. Supplement the entry "Name of payee" as follows:

"Name and forename of payee"

Reasons. — By analogy with the designation of the payee in the R 3 and R 4 COD money order forms and to avoid any error of payment to someone of the same name (see also proposals 6903.1, 6904.1, 6913.1, 6914.1 and 6916.1).

SWITZERLAND 6901.2

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Norway.

NETHERLANDS 6901.3

Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. — To bring the text into line with article 105, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement.
Currency units are frequently abbreviated and this causes practical difficulties.
See also proposals 6912.3, 6913.3, 6916.3, 8903.2, 8904.2, 8906.2, 8907.2, 8908.2, 8909.2 and 8910.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

ITALY 6901.4

Back. Amend as follows:

(Back)

Space for endorsements, if any

Received the sum shown overleaf
Place and date

Signature of payee

In-register
No

Stamp of paying office

Reasons. — When payment is made to an agent, the legislation of the country of destination may require authentication of the payee's signature on the form itself. In such case the space at present available on the back of the MP 1 and MP 12 forms is insufficient.
See also proposals 6912.4, 7913.1 and 7913.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Form MP 1bis

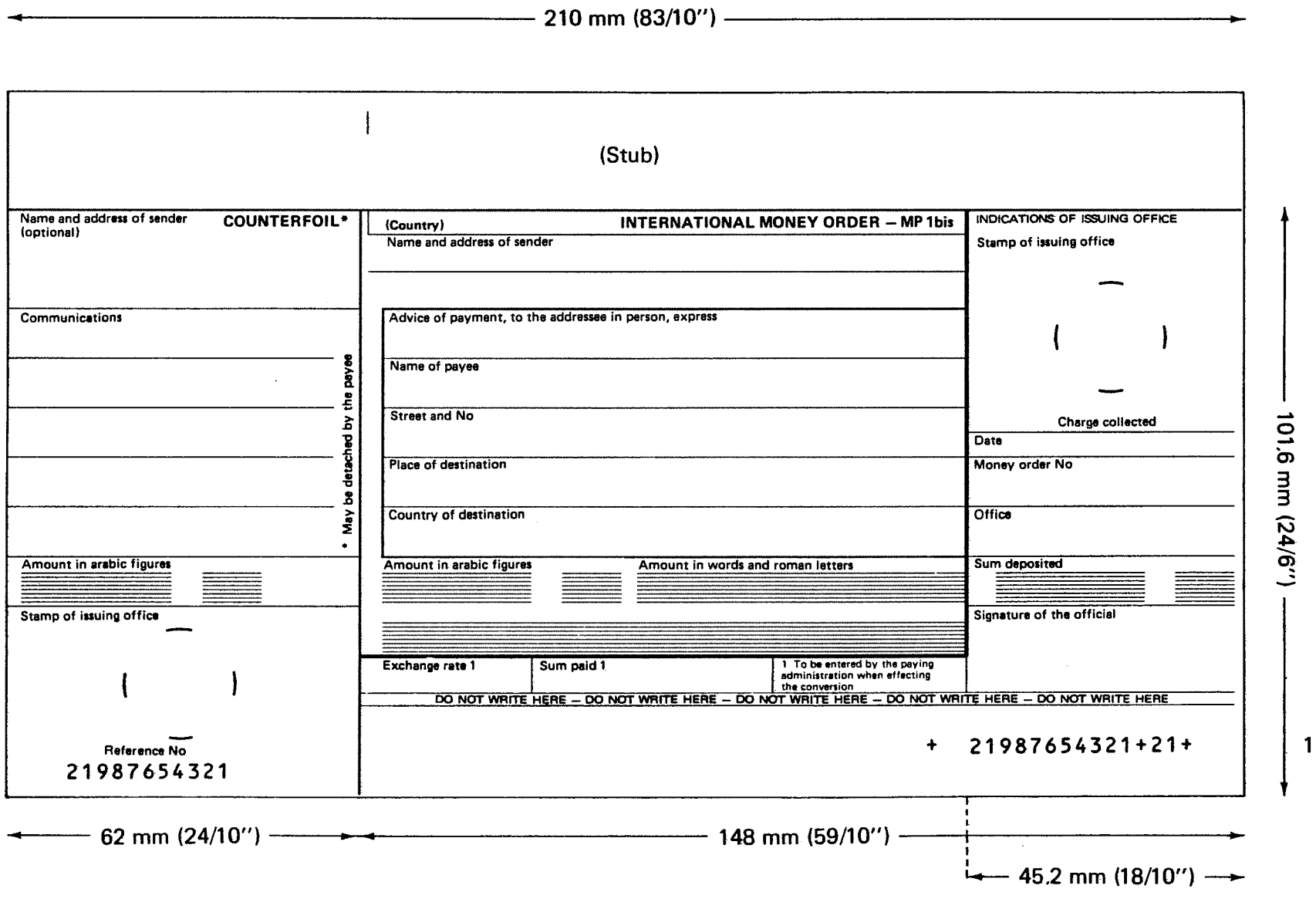
SWEDEN

6901.91

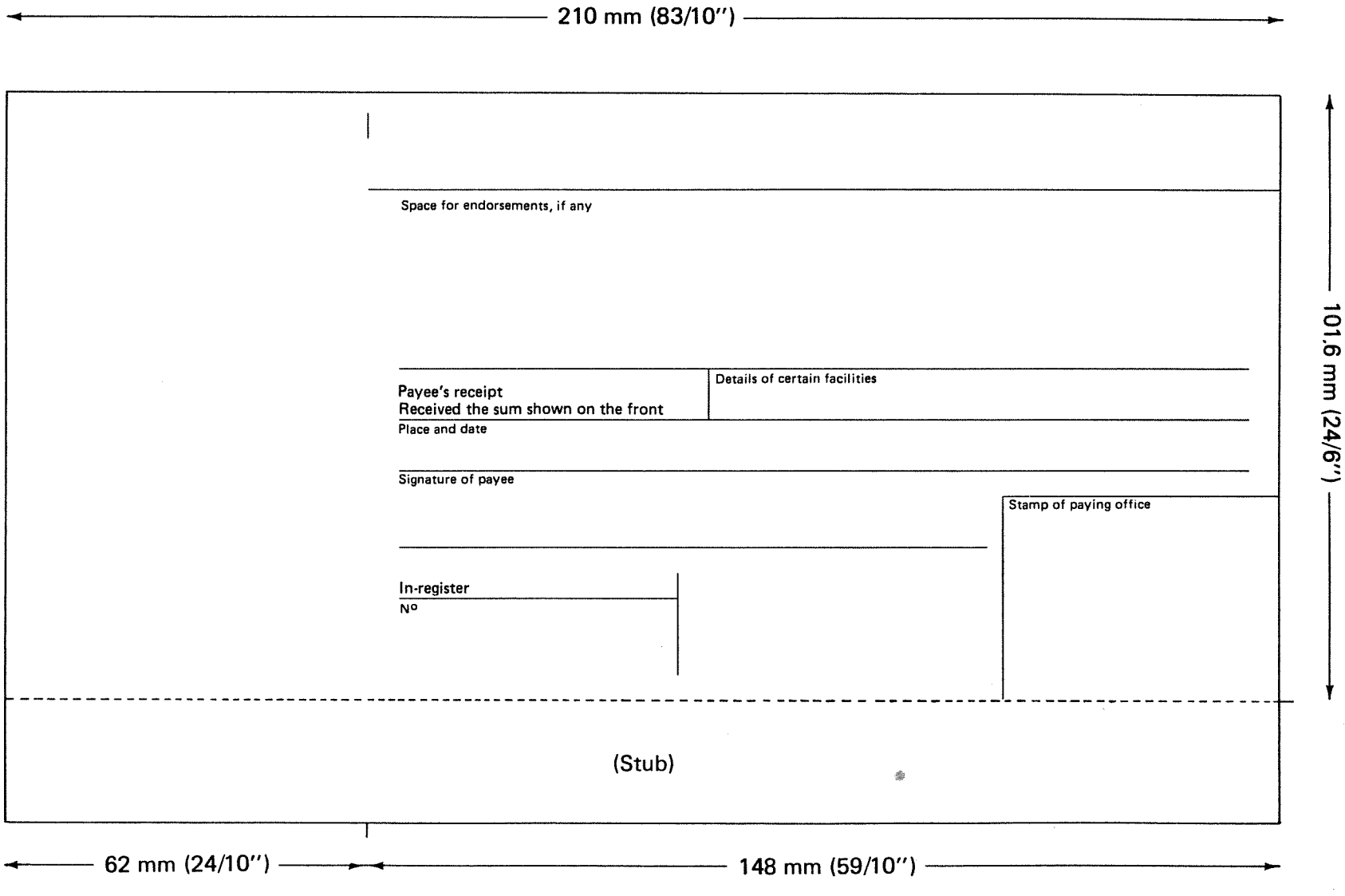
Create the attached new optional model of the international postal money order.

Reasons. — The general considerations underlying the introduction of a money order which can be processed by optical reading are given in support of proposal 6504.1.
A specimen security print of the MP 1bis money order will be deposited with the International Bureau. Other technical explanations will be supplied to the International Bureau either for distribution to administrations on request, or for inclusion in the Annotated Code.

Supported by. — Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Spain.



MP 1bis (front)


210 mm (83/10")
Space for endorsements, if any
Payee's receipt
Received the sum shown on the front
Place and date
Details of certain facilities
Signature of payee
Stamp of paying office
In-register
No
(Stub)
101.6 mm (24/6")
62 mm (24/10")
148 mm (59/10")

MP 1bis (back)

Footnote 1

Compulsory preprinted information

Position No	Designation of field	Number of positions
1–4	Start margin/ Marge initiale	4
5	Start character for reading/ Signe d'entrée	1
6–7	Transaction code/ Type de transaction	2
8	Field separator/ Signe de séparation	1
9–16	Unique serial number and/ Numéro de séquence et	8
17–19	(country code ISO/3166-1981)/ (code de pays ISO/3166-1981)	3

Type of characters: OCR-B (ISO 1073/2-1976).
Information about additional coding (optional) and the quality of paper for optical reading (OCR) is obtainable from the International Bureau.

(Stub)

(Country) **INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER – MP 1bis**

Name and address of sender

Advice of payment, to the addressee in person, express

Name of payee

Street and No

Place of destination

Country of destination

Amount in arabic figures | Amount in words and roman letters

Exchange rate 1 | Sum paid 1 | 1 To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion

INDICATIONS OF ISSUING OFFICE

Stamp of issuing office

Charge collected

Date

Money order No

Office

Sum deposited

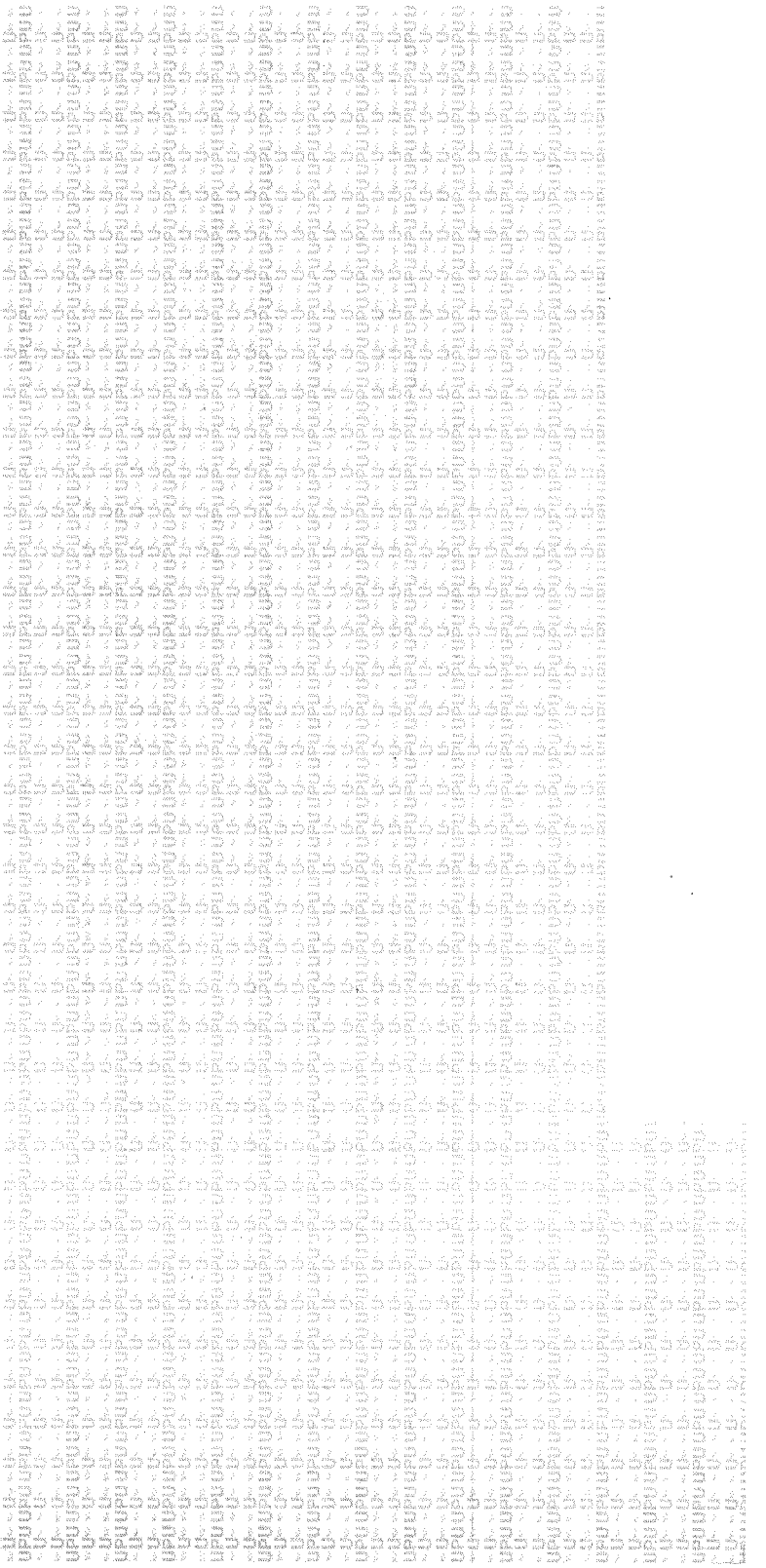
Signature of the official

DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE

\+ 21987654321+21+ 1

MP 1bis (copy) (optional)

[1] See footnote concerning MP 1bis (front).



Postal administration of origin	**ADVICE OF ISSUE**	MP 3
Office of destination	☐ **Telegraph money order service**	
	☐ **Telegraph inpayment money order**	

Notes. To be sent under cover, by the quickest route (air or surface)

Office	Money order No	Date

Posting

Amount in currency of paying country	Amount in currency of issuing country

Name of sender

Payee. Name, title and full address

Stamp and date. Signature of the official preparing the advice

The amount cannot be paid on sight of this advice of issue, but only on receipt of the telegram to which this advice relates.

Stamp of paying office

Money orders, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 131, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm

MADAGASCAR

6903.1

Front. Supplement the entry concerning the payee as follows:

"Payee. Name, forename, title and full address"

Reasons. – See proposal 6901.1.

Postal administration of origin

Post office or giro centre of origin

MP 4 (Front)

☐ **INQUIRY**

☐ **REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE POST**

☐ **REQUEST FOR ALTERATION OF ADDRESS**

Post office or giro centre of destination	Date of MP 4 form Our reference Your reference

Description of money order	☐ Card money order ☐ List money order ☐ Inpayment money order
Method of transmission	☐ Surface or air ☐ Telegraph
Issue	Office / No of money order / Date
Amount	☐ In currency of paying country ☐ In currency of issuing country Amount of money order
Sender	Name and full address
Payee	Name and full address Giro centre / Account No
Person making inquiry or request	Name and full address
Additional information	
Reason for inquiry or request	☐ The sender states that the payee has not received the amount. Please investigate this matter and communicate the findings to us ☐ Please return the above-mentioned money order to me for delivery to sender ☐ Please alter as follows Present address of money order Altered address ☐ The sender wishes to know whether the money order has been paid to the payee Other reasons
If the money order has been lost, the amount is to be paid	☐ to the original payee ☐ to the sender
Method of transmission of reply	☐ Surface ☐ Air ☐ Telegraph The present form must be returned to the office of origin of the request

Place and date	Stamp of office originating the request Signature of official in charge
Signature of person making the inquiry or request	

Money orders, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 109, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

MADAGASCAR

6904.1

Front. Supplement the entry concerning the payee as follows:

"Name, forename and full address"

Reasons. — To bring the wording of this entry into line with that of the card money order forms (see also proposal 6901.1).

(Front)

COUNTERFOIL
(May be detached by the payee)

Postal administration

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER
for machine handling

MP 12

Exchange rate[1]

Sum paid[1]

Amount in arabic figures

Amount in arabic figures

Amount in words and roman letters

Space for postage stamps or indication of charge collected if applicable

Date of issue

Name and address of sender

Payee

[1] To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion.

Stamp of issuing office

Stamp of issuing office

Indications of issuing office

Money order No

Sum deposited

Office of issue

Date

Signature of the official

Money orders, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 104, para 2 – Size: 148 × 105 mm, colour: pink

(Back)

Space for endorsements, if any

Payee's receipt

Received the sum shown overleaf

Place and date

Signature of payee

In-register

No

Stamp of paying office

SWITZERLAND 6912.1

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1. (See also proposal 6912.2.)

Supported by. — Norway.

SWITZERLAND 6912.2

Front. Supplement the heading "Name and address of sender" as follows:

"Name and address of sender/Communications".

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6009.1.

Supported by. — Spain.

NETHERLANDS 6912.3

Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. — Adjustment of the text in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 105 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement.
The abbreviations for the currency units which are often used in practice cause difficulties.
See also proposals: 6901.3, 6913.3 and 6916.3.

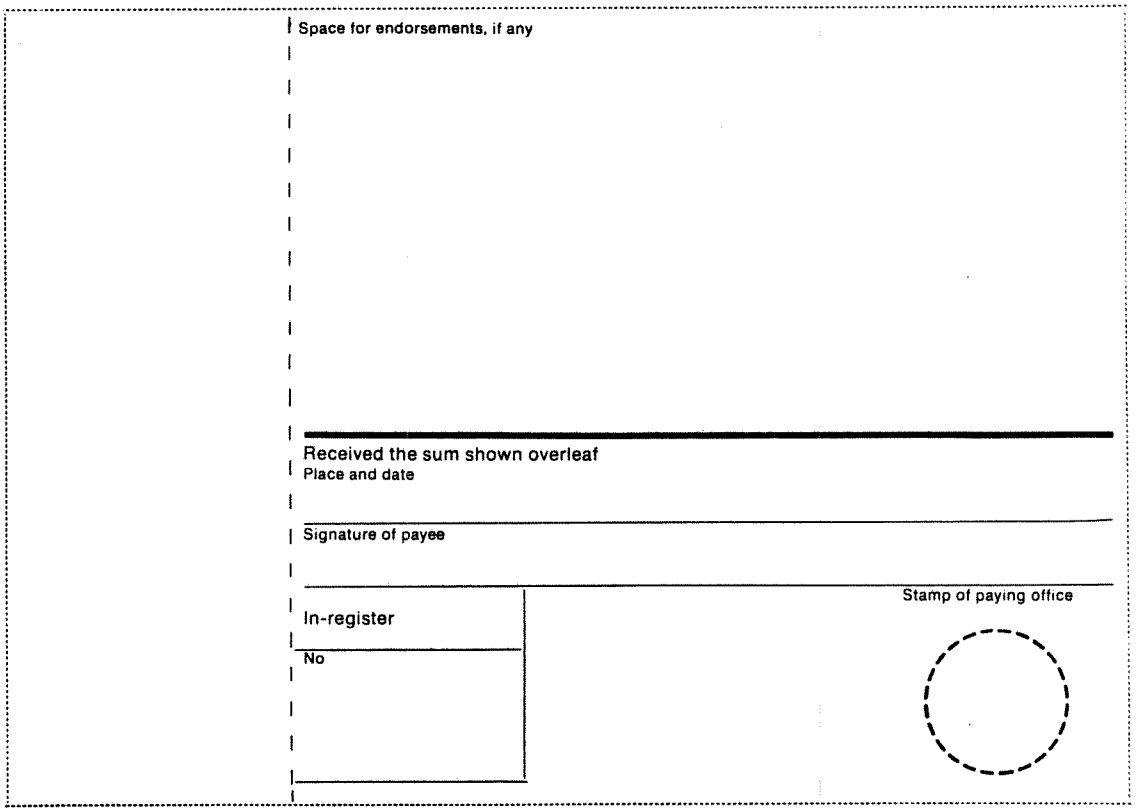
Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

ITALY

6912.4

Back. Amend as follows:

(Back)



Reasons. — See proposal 6901.4.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

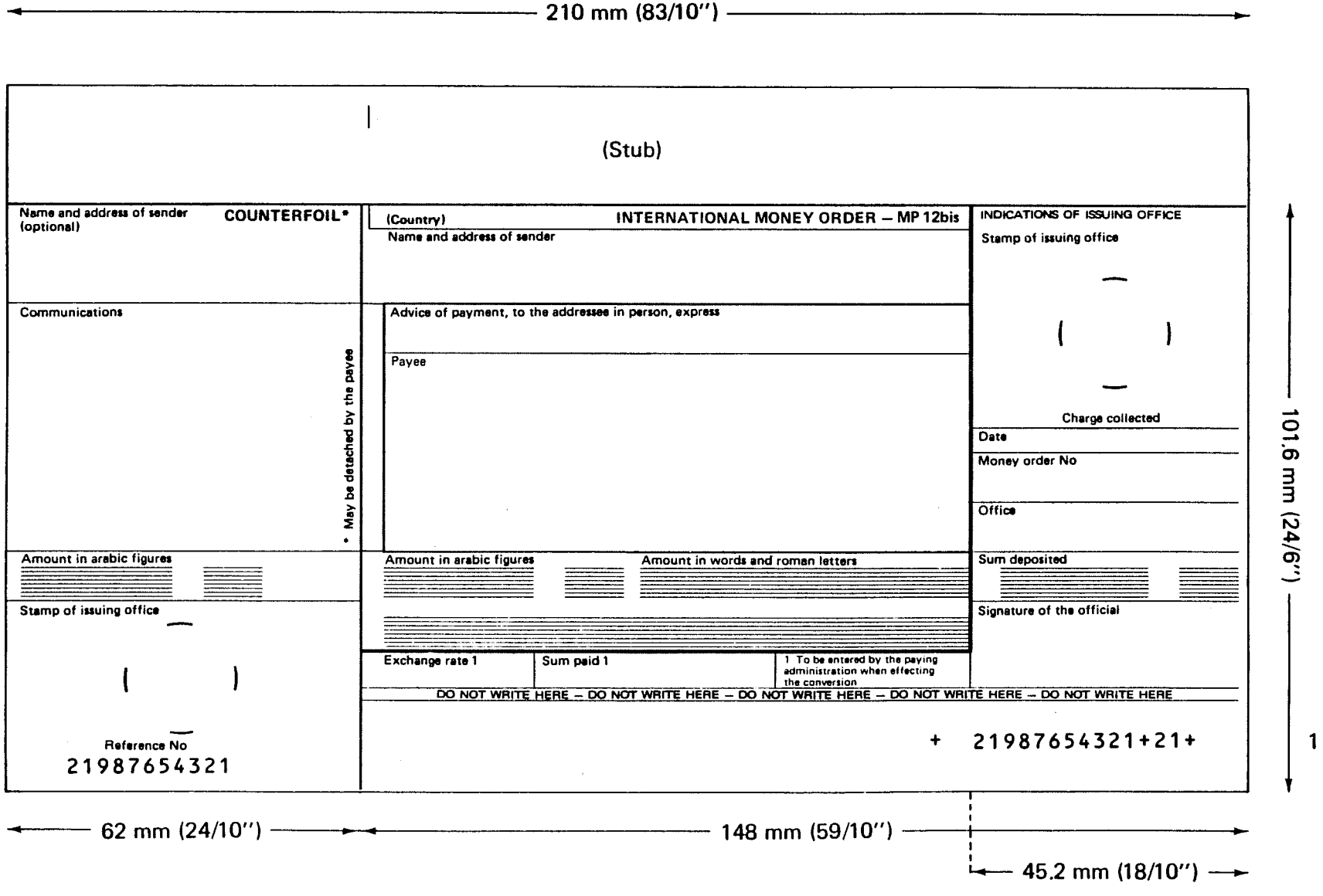
SWEDEN

6912.91

Create the attached new optional model of the international postal money order.

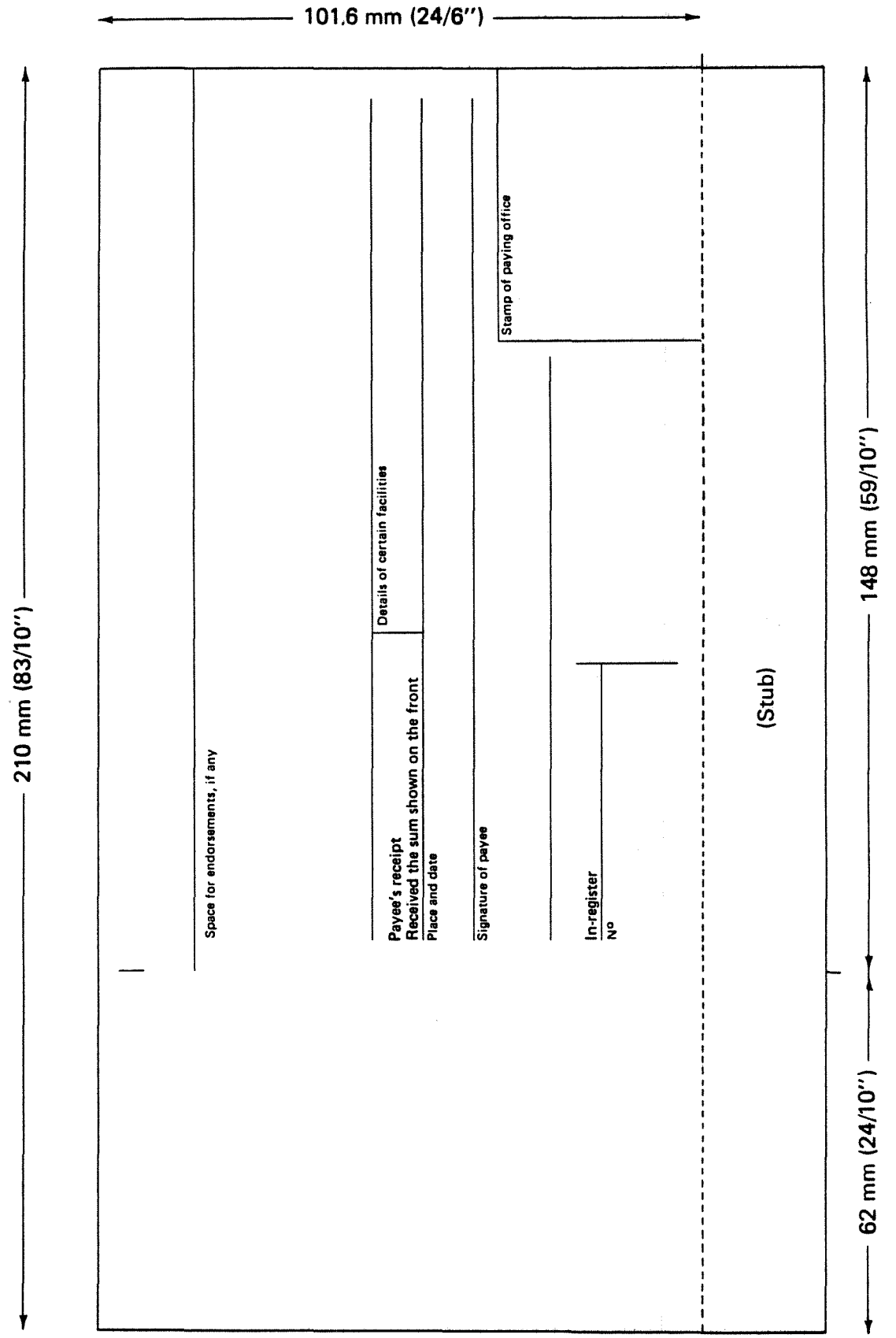
Reasons. — See reasons for proposal 6901.91 concerning the new money order MP 1bis.

Supported by. — Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Spain.



[1] See footnote concerning MP 1bis (proposal 6901.91).

MP 12bis (front)


101.6 mm (24/6")
210 mm (83/10")
148 mm (59/10")
62 mm (24/10")
Space for endorsements, if any
Details of certain facilities
Payee's receipt
Received the sum shown on the front
Place and date
Signature of payee
Stamp of paying office
In-register
N°
(Stub)

(Stub)

(Country) **INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER – MP 12bis**

Name and address of sender

Advice of payment, to the addressee in person, express

Payee

Amount in arabic figures

Amount in words and roman letters

Exchange rate 1 | Sum paid 1 | 1 To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion

DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE

INDICATIONS OF ISSUING OFFICE

Stamp of issuing office

Charge collected

Date

Money order No

Office

Sum deposited

Signature of the official

+ 21987654321+21+ 1

MP 12bis (copy) (optional)

[1] See footnote concerning MP 1bis (proposal 6901.91).

See proposal 6901.91 concerning money order MP 1bis.

(Front)

COUNTERFOIL

Amount in arabic figures

Date of original money order

Name and address of sender

Postal administration

PAYMENT AUTHORIZATION

MP 13

Authorization No

Amount in arabic figures

Amount in words and roman letters

Name of payee

Street and number

Place of destination

Country of destination

☐ Replacement of

☐ Addition to money order

To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion

Exchange rate

Sum paid

Sum deposited

Stamp of issuing service

Stamp of issuing service

Money order No

Date

Office of issue of money order

Signature of the official preparing the authorization

Money orders, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 116 – Size: 148 × 105 mm, colour: pink

(Back)

☐ Replacement of money order

☐ Addition to money order

Space for endorsements, if any

Payee's receipt

Received the sum shown overleaf

Place and date

Signature of payee

In-register

No

Stamp of paying office

MADAGASCAR 6913.1

Front. Supplement the entry "Name of payee" as follows:

"Name and forename of payee"

Reasons. — See proposal 6901.1.

SWITZERLAND 6913.2

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Norway.

NETHERLANDS 6913.3

Front. Supplement the section "Amount and words in roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. — Adjustment of the text in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 105 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement.
The abbreviations for the currency units which are often used in practice cause difficulties.
See also proposals: 6901.3, 6912.3 and 6916.3.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Postal administration of origin

Office of origin

I REQUEST FOR RECTIFICATION

MP 14 (Front)

☐ **of a money order** ☐ **of an inpayment money order**

II REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION

☐ **of payment (back)**

Office of issue of money order	Date of request
	Our reference
	Your reference

Description of money order	☐ Card money order	☐ Telegraph money order
Issue	Office	Money order No / Date
Amount	☐ In currency of country of payment	☐ In currency of country of issue
	Amount of money order	
Sender	Name and full address	
Payee	Name and full address	
	Giro centre	Account No
Additional information		

I Request for rectification of a money order

The money order described above, which is attached herewith, cannot be paid, for the following reason

☐ Incorrect, insufficient or unclear indication of the name or address of the payee

☐ The number of the giro account as shown is wrong

☐ Discrepancies in or omission of names or amounts

☐ Erasures or alterations in the entries

☐ Omission of stamps, signature or other service indications

☐ Indication of the sum to be paid in a currency other than that which is accepted

☐ Exceeding the maximum amount authorized

☐ Obvious error in the ratio between the currency of the issuing country and that of the paying country

☐ Omission of the name of the currency unit

☐ Use of non-regulation form

☐ Expiry of validity date. Date to be countersigned

☐ The advice of issue (MP 3) has not arrived. Please send a duplicate or confirm the issue

Other reasons

Please return the money order, under cover, immediately after rectification, along with this form

Money orders, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 111, para 1 – Size: 210 × 297 mm

MADAGASCAR 6914.1

Front. In the "Description of money order" part, supplement the entry concerning the payee as follows:

"Name, forename and full address"

Reasons. – Bring the wording of this entry into line with that of the card money order forms (see also proposal 6901.1).

MADAGASCAR 6914.2

Front. In the "I. Request for rectification of a money order" part:

i Supplement the wording alongside the first box as follows:

"incorrect, insufficient or unclear indication, or omission of the name or address of the payee"

ii Amend the wording alongside the third box as follows:

"Discrepancies in or omission of /.../ amounts"

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 6511.1 on article 111 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement.

(Front)

COUNTERFOIL intended for holder of giro account

No.....

Amount in arabic figures

Date of issue

Name and address of sender

Postal administration

MP 16

INTERNATIONAL INPAYMENT MONEY ORDER

Exchange rate[1]

Sum credited[1]

Amount in arabic figures

Amount in words and roman letters

Name of payee

Giro account No

Giro centre

Country of destination

Space for postage stamps or indication of charge collected if applicable

[1] To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion.

Stamp of issuing office

Stamp of issuing office

Indications of issuing office

Money order No

Sum deposited

Office

Date

Signature of the official

Money orders, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 141, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm, colour: yellow

(Back)

Space reserved for giro service

Stamp of the giro centre that credited the money order to the payee's giro account

MADAGASCAR 6916.1

Front. Supplement the entry "Name of payee" as follows:

"Name and forename of payee"

Reasons. — See proposal 6901.1.

SWITZERLAND 6916.2

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Norway.

NETHERLANDS 6916.3

Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. — Adjustment of the text in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 105 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement.
The abbreviations for the currency units which are often used in practice cause difficulties.
See also proposals: 6901.3, 6912.3 and 6913.3.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

VI

Giro Agreement

— Detailed Regulations

— — Forms

Note. — The proposals are based on the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

GIRO, AGREEMENT

Article 41

Currency. Conversion rate

1 The maximum amount guaranteed shall be printed on the back of each postcheque or in an annex in the currencies of the various contracting countries.

2 In the absence of a specific agreement with the paying administration the issuing administration shall fix the conversion rate of its currency into that of the paying country.

FRANCE — 7041.1 R

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the absence of a specific agreement with the paying administration, the /.../ administration of origin shall fix the conversion rate of its currency into that of the paying country.

Reasons. – (See the note by the English Translation Service on the reasons for proposal 7549.1.) See also proposals 7043.1 R, 7552.1 R, 7553.1 R, 7554.1 R.

JAPAN — 7042.91

Create the following new article:

Article 42bis

Charges

The issuing administration may decide what charge it shall collect from the payer of a postcheque.

Reasons. — Bearing in mind that the postcheque service must expand in the fact of competition from the commercial banks, it seems to us that provision of this service free of charge would doubtless be an effective and certain way of attaining this objective. However, issuing administrations which might not be able to meet the costs of running the service and the remuneration to be allocated to the paying administration laid down in article 45 must be able to collect the charge from the payer to compensate for the inadequate return from investment of the funds or for any other good reason.

Supported by. — Tunisia.

Article 43

Duration of validity

1 The duration of validity of postcheques may be fixed by the issuing administration.

2 It shall be shown on the postcheque by printing the last date of validity.

3 In the absence of such indication, the validity of postcheques shall be unlimited.

FRANCE 7043.1 R

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The duration of validity of postcheques may be fixed by the /.../ administration of origin.

Reasons. — (See the note by the English Translation Service on the reasons for proposal 7549.1.) See also proposal 7041.1 R.

Article 53

Directory of account holders

1 Account holders may obtain, through the administration which holds their accounts, directories of account holders published by other administrations, at the price fixed by the latter in their inland services.

2 Each administration shall provide the administrations of the contracting countries, free of charge, with the directories necessary for the execution of the service.

3 Administrations cannot be held liable because of errors in the directory of account holders.

SWITZERLAND 7053.1

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis When the directories of holders are not published or such information is held in a data bank, administrations shall agree on the way in which they may send this information to one another when the needs of the service so require.

Reasons. — For various reasons (costs, data protection, etc), fewer and fewer administrations publish their directories of account holders. The introduction of data-processing has converted paper media into magnetic media, thereby making possible other forms of exchange of information. Consequently, the addition of this paragraph is aimed at adjusting article 53 to the present situation, while inviting administrations to do likewise, ie, to agree with one another on new forms and new methods of exchanging information (telephone, telex, teletransmission, etc).

Supported by. — Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden.

Article 56

Conditions of approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress must be present at the time of voting.

2 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall obtain:

a two-thirds of the votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions or amendments to the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations;

b a majority of the votes, if they involve interpretation of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.

ARGENTINA 7056.1

Amend paragraph 1 and insert the new paragraph 1bis as follows:

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement /.../ must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting, which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

1bis To become effective, proposals submitted to the Executive Council relating to the Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries of that Council which have signed the Agreement.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 1022.1 and 1502.1. For the amendment of the Detailed Regulations, the approval of the majority of Executive Council members which have signed the relevant Agreement is required.

GIRO, DETAILED REGULATIONS, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 7500.1

Decision

Technical characteristics of the postcheque form and postcheque guarantee card deposited with the International Bureau

Congress,

Considering
that articles 149, paragraph 2, and 150 of the Detailed Regulations of the Giro Agreement provide for the deposit with the International Bureau of the technical characteristics of the postcheque form (VP 14) and the postcheque guarantee card (VP 15),

Anxious
to ensure that these two documents are established in as standard a form as possible while recognizing the need for them to include certain details peculiar to the issuing administration, such as the emblem of that administration,

Endorses

decision CE 5/1981 of the Executive Council to adopt, on a provisional basis, the technical characteristics of the postcheque form and postcheque guarantee card as used by certain European administrations and deposited with the International Bureau in accordance with the aforementioned provisions,

Authorizes

the International Bureau to communicate these characteristics to any administration which requests them,

Instructs

the Executive Council to follow developments in the postcheque service and, if necessary, to modify the technical characteristics of the form and guarantee card deposited with the International Bureau.

Reasons. — In order to clarify the intentions of the Rio de Janeiro Congress as regards the technical characteristics of postcheques within the meaning of article 149, paragraph 2 and article 150 of the Detailed Regulations of the Giro Agreement, the Executive Council decided (decision CE 5/1981) to adopt, on a provisional basis, the technical characteristics of the postcheque form and postcheque guarantee card as used by certain European administrations and deposited with the International Bureau.
At the same time, the International Bureau thought it useful to remind administrations of decision CE 5/1981 and this was done in circular 5 of 17 January 1983 which invited administrations wishing to participate in the issue of postcheques to obtain the specifications concerned.
As this circular has not resulted in any objections being made to the existing technical characteristics, the Executive Council decided at its 1983 session to request Congress to endorse decision CE 5/1981 by adopting a similar decision in its turn.

SWITZERLAND

7500.2

Amendment to proposal 7500.1

Decision

Technical characteristics of the postcheque form and postcheque guarantee card deposited with the International Bureau

Congress,

Considering
that articles 149, paragraph 2, and 150 of the Detailed Regulations of the Giro Agreement provide for the deposit with the International Bureau of the technical characteristics of the postcheque form (VP 14) and the postcheque guarantee card (VP 15),

Anxious
to ensure that these two documents are established in as standard a form as possible while recognizing the need for them to include certain details peculiar to the issuing administration, such as the emblem of that administration,

Endorses

decision CE 5/1981 of the Executive Council to adopt, on a provisional basis, the technical characteristics of the postcheque form and postcheque guarantee card as used by certain European administrations and deposited with the International Bureau in 1980 in accordance with the aforementioned provisions,

Requests

the countries taking part in the issue of postcheques and the postcheque guarantee card to designate a spokesman who will be authorized to deposit with the International Bureau any amendment to the aforementioned technical characteristics,

Authorizes

the International Bureau to communicate these characteristics to any administration which requests them,

Instructs

the Executive Council to follow developments in the postcheque service and to propose to the next Congress, in the light of the experience acquired, any appropriate amendments to the aforementioned procedure.

Reasons. — Rather than assign the International Bureau a task which would oblige it to enquire periodically about possible changes, it seems preferable to have the countries issuing postcheques themselves designate a representative who would be authorized to deposit with the International Bureau any amendments to the technical characteristics at the appropriate time.
In addition, considering that the Executive Council is responsible for following developments in the postcheque service, it seems advisable to give it the opportunity to propose to Congress any appropriate amendments to the procedure currently in force.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 7500.3

Resolution

Introduction by the UPU and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) of the telegraph service indication "FINPOST" for financial service telegrams

Congress,

Having adopted
proposal 7518.3 concerning the introduction by the UPU and the CCITT of the telegraph service indication "FINPOST" for telegraph transfers,

Assuming that
the CCITT of the ITU will take similar measures at its October 1984 meeting,

Decides

to incorporate this amendment into the final Acts of the Hamburg Congress provided that the ITU follows suit at its next meeting,

Recommends

postal administrations to formulate giro transfer telegrams as stated in proposal 7518.3 as from the date of application of the revised CCITT regulations if they are applied at a date other than that fixed for the entry into force of the Acts of the Hamburg Congress,

Instructs

the EC to take appropriate measures if the CCITT of the ITU takes a different decision from the UPU,

Instructs

the International Bureau to ensure the necessary coordination with the CCITT Secretariat in order to inform postal administrations as soon as possible of the definitive adoption of these texts and of the date of their implementation by the CCITT.

Hamburg, Chairman of Congress

GIRO, DETAILED REGULATIONS

Article 105

Preparation of transfer advices

1 Transfer advices shall be prepared, on forms conforming to the annexed specimen VP 1, either by the holder of the account to be debited or by the giro centre holding the account; however, each administration may, exceptionally, authorize the use of its own internal service forms.

2 When the payer shows the amount to be transferred in the currency of the country of origin the centre receiving the transfer order – or the office of exchange – shall do the conversion and enter, on the advice, the value of the transfer in the currency of the country of destination. This value shall be preceded by the official abbreviation of the monetary unit given in the List of equivalents.

3 Transfer advices shall bear the date-stamp impression of the giro centre of origin.

SWEDEN **7505.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 When the payer shows the amount to be transferred in the currency of the country of origin the centre receiving the transfer order – or the office of exchange – shall do the conversion and enter on the advice the value of the transfer in the currency of the country of destination. This value shall be preceded by the usual abbreviation of the monetary unit. /.../

Reasons. – The final sentence of the present paragraph 2 was added by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress. Unfortunately, it has very quickly been overtaken by developments in this field, in particular by the distribution of standard ISO 4217-1978 for the abbreviation of currencies, the use of which has – and will – become increasingly widespread. As the reference to the information contained in the List of Equivalents is no longer completely valid, it should be deleted to avoid, among other things, hindering the application of the international standard in this field. Furthermore, it may be wondered whether such a provision has its appropriate place here, viz in a regulation concerning a very specific case in the financial services. The text of the proposed amendment is therefore aligned on one of the main provisions concerning the indication of amounts, viz on article 105, paragraph 2, second sentence, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement, which permits the use of any abbreviation, provided it is well known.

Supported by. – Denmark, Norway.

FRANCE 7505.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Transfer advices shall be prepared, on forms conforming to the annexed specimen VP 1, either by the holder of the account to be debited or by the giro centre holding the account; however, each administration may /.../ use /.../ its own internal service forms.

Reasons. — As the use of the internal service forms is general, the word "exceptionally" no longer appears appropriate.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Switzerland.

Article 106

Transfer lists

1 Transfer lists shall be prepared by the offices of exchange on forms conforming to the annexed specimen VP 2. Administrations may agree that column 3 of the form need not be filled in. Each list shall bear the impression of the stamp of the centre which prepared it.

2 The transfer lists, to which are attached the transfer advices sent by post, shall be sent, once each working day, to the corresponding offices of exchange; however, the administrations concerned may come to an arrangement to group transfers for several days on a single list.

FRANCE 7506.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The transfer lists, to which are attached the transfer advices sent by post, shall be sent, once each working day, to the corresponding offices of exchange /.../.

Reasons. — As one of the main attractions of postal transfers is speed of execution, it seems desirable to send the lists daily.

Supported by. — Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

NETHERLANDS 7506.2

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. — It would seem advisable to group the instructions relating to the conditions of dispatch in article 108 (see proposal 7508.1).

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden.

Article 108

Notification of transfers

The summary lists, lists and transfer advices shall be placed together in sealed packets and sent post-free to the destination office of exchange by the quickest route (air or surface mail); these packets may be registered.

NETHERLANDS 7508.1

Amend as follows:

The summary lists, lists and transfer advices shall be placed together /.../ and sent post-free once every working day to the destination office of exchange by the quickest route (air or surface mail). Administrations may also reach agreement to use electronic means (teletransmission of data). These packets may be registered.

Reasons. —
1 To group together the instructions concerning notification into the same article (see proposal 7506.2).
2 For commercial purposes and in view of developments in the teletransmission of data, the administrations concerned should be allowed to send authorizations of payment under conditions which best reflect the needs of their customers.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden.

Article 110

Request for the cancellation of a transfer

1 For every request for cancellation to be transmitted by post the centre of origin shall prepare a form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 5 and send it to the office of exchange in its own country; the latter office shall complete the form by entering details of the transmission of the transfer to the office of exchange in the country of destination and forward it to that office by registered post by the quickest route (air or surface).

2 If the request is to be sent by telecommunications, a form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 6 shall be filled in by the centre or office of exchange of origin and the particulars sent in the form of a paid telegraph service advice to the centre holding the account to be credited. The service advice shall be confirmed immediately by post on a VP 5 form which shall go through the offices of exchange of the two countries.

SWITZERLAND 7510.1

Amend as follows and add the following new paragraph 2bis:

1 (No change.)

2 If the request is to be sent by telegraph, a form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 6 shall be filled in by the centre or office of exchange of origin and the particulars sent in the form of a paid telegraph service advice to the centre holding the account to be credited. The service advice shall be confirmed immediately by post on a VP 5 form which shall go through the offices of exchange of the two countries.

2bis If the request for cancellation is transmitted by telex or by teletransmission and if, for such exchanges, the administrations concerned have agreed to use a secret code, they may agree to forgo sending the VP 5 written confirmation.

Reasons. — In the case of transmission by telex or by teletransmission, authenticity of the message is guaranteed by the systematic use of a secret code, agreed on by the partners. For such messages, it therefore seems superfluous to require additional confirmation by the VP 5 form, and even more so considering that, as a general rule, such transmissions are followed by an acknowledgement of receipt or, for the telex in particular, a reply in the form of another telex providing notification of the action taken on the request for cancellation. Moreover, VP 5 confirmations take a long time to reach the office of exchange; often, they must be requested and this delay immobilizes the transaction for several days. When considerable amounts of money are involved, this causes an obvious loss of interest and justifiable dissatisfaction on the part of the user. For these transactions, it seemed appropriate to us to provide, in article 110, a special paragraph whereas, for the requests to be transmitted by telegraph, in our opinion, the previous wording (amended at the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress), namely "telegraph" instead of "telecommunications", should be restored and maintained in paragraph 2. (See also proposal 7514.1.)

Supported by. — Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Norway.

Article 114

Cancellation of a transfer

1 A transfer shall be cancelled according to the rules laid down in article 115; if the cancellation has been requested by telecommunications, the giro centre of destination shall hold the transfer advice until receipt of the postal confirmation.

2 The action taken by the giro centre of destination on the cancellation request shall be communicated to the giro centre of origin by the quickest route (air or surface); in the case of a cancellation request, by telecommunications it shall not be necessary to wait for the arrival of the VP 5 form before giving this information.

3 Cancellation requests made or forwarded in any way other than that laid down by article 110 shall be ignored.

SWITZERLAND 7514.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 A transfer shall be cancelled according to the rules laid down in article 115; if the cancellation has been requested by telecommunications and no arrangement to the contrary has been agreed between the administrations concerned, the giro centre of destination shall hold the transfer advice until receipt of the postal confirmation.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 7510.1, which provides for the possible, agreed abolition of confirmation by VP 5 form.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Norway, Sweden.

Article 118

Preparation of telegraph transfers

1 For telegraph transfers the giro centre of origin shall send giro telegrams direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's account.

2 Transfer telegrams shall be written in French, in the absence of special agreement, and shall invariably be drawn up as follows:
The address part shall contain:
- *VIREMENT* (preceded, if appropriate, by other telegraph service indications);
- postal issuing number and, if appropriate, postal service indications *(AVIS INSCRIPTION);*
- name of the giro centre of destination.

The text part shall contain:
- name or designation of the payer;
- number of the account debited;
- name of the giro centre holding the payer's account;
- amount to be credited;
- name or designation of the payee;
- number of the account to be credited;
- personal message (if any).

3 Administrations may agree to use a secret code for the complete or partial notification of the issue number and value of each telegraph transfer.

4 The amount to be credited shall be expressed as follows: total number of monetary units in figures, then in words, the name of the monetary unit and fractions of a unit, if any, in figures.

...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 7518.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Transfer telegrams shall be written in French, in the absence of special agreement, and shall invariably be drawn up as follows:
The address part shall contain:
- VIREMENT (preceded /.../ by the telegraph service indications URGENT or LT if appropriate and followed by other telegraph service indications, if necessary);
- postal issuing number ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – By analogy with the amendments made to article 130 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement (see proposal 6530.1).

DENMARK, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN 7518.2

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The amount to be credited shall be expressed as follows: total number of monetary units in figures, then in words, the name of the monetary unit and fractions of a unit, if any, in figures. However, the repetition of the amount in words shall not be required if the amount transferred is included in a secret telex code.

Reasons. – If the amount of a telegraph transfer is part of a secret telex code, security may be considered to be satisfactory. In consequence, in order to avoid language problems and to facilitate the work, the repetition of the amount in words should not be compulsory.

Supported by. – Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

7518.3

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Transfer telegrams shall be written in French, in the absence of special agreement, and shall invariably be drawn up as follows:
The address part shall contain:
- FINPOST (preceded, if appropriate, by other telegraph service indications);
- postal issuing number and, if appropriate, postal service indications (AVIS INSCRIPTION);
- name of the giro centre of destination.

The text part shall contain:
- VIREMENT;
- name or designation of the payer;
- number of the account debited;
- name of the giro centre holding the payer's account;
- amount to be credited;
- name or designation of the payee;
- number of the account to be credited;
- personal message (if any).

Reasons. – See reasons for proposal 6530.4.

Article 149

Postcheques

1 Postcheques shall be made out on paper in the form of the annexed VP 14 specimen.

2 The paper shall bear, on the left-hand portion of the form, a vertical band of shaded watermarks or a localized watermark, each watermark representing an allegoric head. The technical characteristics of the form shall be deposited with the International Bureau.

3 The form shall bear a security print on the front and on the back.

4 The wording on the postcheque shall be in the language or languages of the issuing country.

5 Administrations may agree among themselves to use a form adapted to the requirements of their internal service.

FRANCE

7549.1

Paragraphs 4 and 5. Amend as follows:

4 The wording on the postcheque shall be in the language or languages of the country of origin.

5 Provided it satisfies the provisions in paragraphs 1 to 4, administrations may agree among themselves to use a form adapted to the requirements of the internal service.

Reasons. –
On paragraph 4
Drafting Amendment.*

On paragraph 5
Paragraph clarified to avoid misinterpretation.

Supported by. – Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

* *Note by the English Translation Service:* Amendment of special relevance to the French text. France distinguishes between "émettre" (issue, produce) and "délivrer" (issue, give out) and states that postcheques are not produced but simply given out by administrations. For both cases, however, the natural English word is "issue", as in the title of article 40 of the Giro Agreement.

NETHERLANDS **7549.2**

Amend paragraphs 1 and 2 and add a new paragraph 3bis, as follows:

1 Postcheques shall be made out on paper in the form of the annexed VP 14 specimen, the technical characteristics of which shall be deposited with the International Bureau.

2 The paper shall bear, on the left-hand portion of the form, a vertical band of shaded watermarks or a localized watermark, each watermark representing an allegoric head. /.../

3bis The inscriptions and dark blue designs on the front of the form shall be embossed (intaglio).

Reasons. –
On paragraphs 1 and 2
Drafting amendment.

On paragraph 3bis
Intaglio printing, like the watermark and the security print, is one of the security measures which cannot be reproduced on the VP 14 specimen. It should therefore be mentioned in this article to complete the list of security characteristics.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Norway, Sweden.

Article 150

Postcheque guarantee card

The postcheque guarantee card shall be in the form of the annexed specimen VP 15, the technical characteristics of which shall be deposited with the International Bureau.

LUXEMBOURG

7550.1

Add the following sentence:

However, if the issuing administration considers it necessary, the guarantee card may have an arrow on it showing the direction in which it is to be inserted into automatic bank-note dispensers.

Reasons. — If the guarantee card is intended for use also as a withdrawal card for automatic bank-note dispensers, it must be possible to show on the card which end is to be inserted in order to prevent its being used wrongly by users, whereby the card and the equipment may be damaged.

Supported by. — Belgium, Greece, Netherlands.

Article 152

Conditions of payment

...

2 The payee, other than a third party, shall present his postcheque guarantee card. However, an identity document (passport, identity card admitted for crossing frontiers or postal identity card) shall also be requested by the counter official in the following cases:

- in countries where legislation so requires;
- in cases of doubt about the identity of the person requesting payment of instruments or about the authenticity of such instruments or of the guarantee card;
- at the request of any issuing administration for a limited period in the event of theft or fraud relating to such instruments.

3 The paying official shall verify that the information (surname and, if necessary, forename of the account holder, number of the postal account and signature) appearing on the postcheque agrees with that on the guarantee card.

...

FRANCE

7552.1 R

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The payee, other than a third party, shall present his postcheque guarantee card. However, an identity document (passport, identy card admitted for crossing frontiers or postal identity card) shall also be requested by the counter official in the following cases:

- in countries where legislation so requires;
- in cases of doubt about the identity of the person requesting payment of instruments or about the authenticity of such instruments or of the guarantee card;
- at the request of any administration of origin for a limited period in the event of theft or fraud relating to such instruments.

Reasons. — (See the note by the English Translation Service on the reasons for proposal 7549.1.) See also proposal 7041.1 R.

DENMARK, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY

7552.2

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Amend as follows:

2 The payee, other than a third party, shall present his postcheque guarantee card. Whenever three or more postcheques are cashed, an identity document (passport, identity card admitted for crossing frontiers or postal identity card) shall also be required. It shall also be requested by the counter official in the following cases:

- in countries where legislation so requires;
- in cases of doubt about the identity of the person requesting payment of instruments or about the authenticity of such instruments or of the guarantee card;
- at the request of any issuing administration for a limited period in the event of theft or fraud relating to such instruments.

3 The paying official shall verify that the information (surname and, if necessary, forename of the account holder, number of the postal account and signature) appearing on the postcheque agrees with that on the guarantee card and, if appropriate, the identity document.

Reasons. – To improve the security of payments (especially in case of the theft or loss of forms), it would seem desirable to require the presentation of an identity document whenever three or more postcheques are cashed together.
When only one or two postcheques are cashed, it should be enough, for business and efficiency purposes, to submit the postcheque guarantee card.

Supported by. – Greece, Italy, Spain.

Article 153

Return of paid postcheques to the giro service of origin

1 Paid postcheques shall be centralized by the office of exchange of the paying administration.

2 They shall be described on a VP 2 list or on an MP 5 account showing the total amount of the payments made, expressed in the currency of the paying country. To the total amount of the VP 2 list or the MP 5 account shall be added the sum of the remunerations payable by the issuing administration to the paying administration.

3 The total amount of the VP 2 list shall be debited from the liaison giro account opened in the name of the issuing administration. The VP 2 list and the paid postcheques shall be attached to the relevant account statement which shall be sent to the issuing administration.

4 Article 148 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply, where necessary, to payment of the MP 5 account.

FRANCE

7553.1 R

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Amend as follows:

2 They shall be described on a VP 2 list or on an MP 5 account showing the total amount of the payments made, expressed in the currency of the paying country. To the total amount of the VP 2 list or the MP 5 account shall be added the sum of the remunerations payable by the administration of origin to the paying administration.

3 The total amount of the VP 2 list shall be debited from the liaison giro account opened in the name of the administration of origin. The VP 2 list and the paid postcheques shall be attached to the relevant account statement which shall be sent to the administration of origin.

Reasons. — (See the note by the English Translation Service on the reasons for proposal 7549.1.) See also proposal 7041.1 R.

NETHERLANDS

7553.2

Create the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis Paid postcheques shall be returned to the issuing administration as quickly as possible, but no later than one month after payment.

Reasons. — On the basis of the returned postcheques, the issuing administration can provide the holders with new postcheques. To ensure a service of higher quality, it is therefore desirable for postcheques paid abroad to be returned quickly.
The debiting procedure also enables the issuing administration to detect stolen or counterfeit postcheques more quickly. For the necessary security measures to be taken without delay, it is important to be able to debit the postcheques as quickly as possible.
Rapid processing also enables the issuing administration to avoid an overdrawn liaison account.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

Article 154

Replacement of postcheques lost after payment

1 Postcheques lost or destroyed after payment shall be replaced by the paying administration by a duplicate prepared on a blank form. This form shall bear all the necessary indications of the original instrument as well as the words *"Duplicata établi en remplacement d'un postchèque perdu après paiement"* (Duplicate prepared to replace a postcheque lost after payment) and the date-stamp of the office of exchange of the paying administration.

2 The administration issuing the postcheques shall provide the paying administrations with the postcheque forms necessary for the preparation of the above-mentioned duplicates.

FRANCE — 7554.1 R

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The administration of origin of the postcheques shall provide the paying administrations with the postcheque forms necessary for the preparation of the above-mentioned duplicates.

Reasons. — (See the note by the English Translation Service on the reasons for proposal 7549.1.) See also proposal 7041.1 R.

Article 160

Application to open a giro account abroad

...

3 If necessary, the above-mentioned centre, after consulting the applicant, shall rectify any incorrect information in the application and attach to it a fully completed attestation in the form of the annexed specimen VP 9. In certain special cases not covered by the wording of that form, it may supplement or correct the form if necessary by means of an explanatory letter; it shall then send all these documents to the office of exchange in the country of destination through the office of exchange in its own country. The attestations shall be stamped with an impression of the relief stamp of the intervening country's office of exchange and signed by the official or officials authorized to certify summary lists.

SWITZERLAND — 7560.1

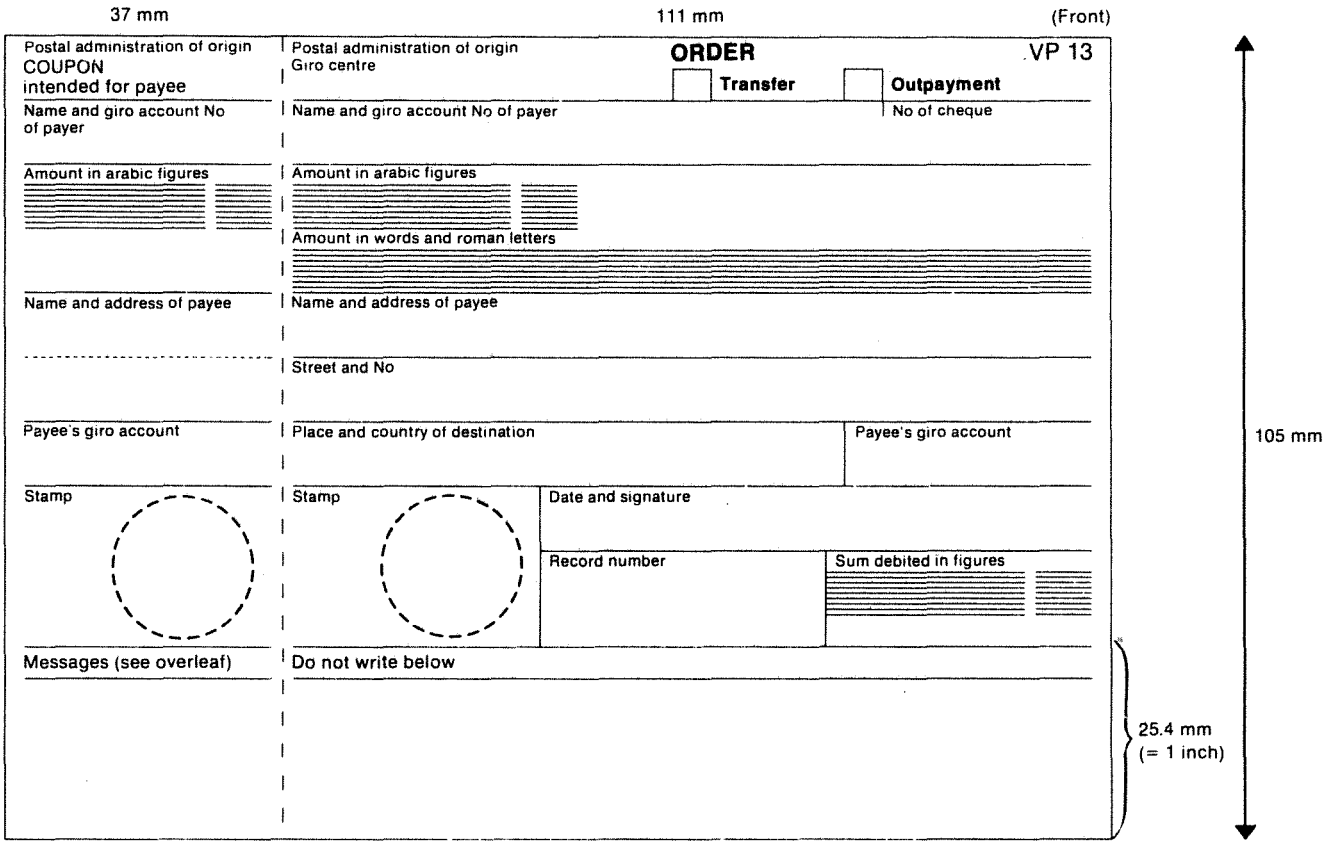
Paragraph 3. Amend the last sentence as follows:

3 ... The attestation shall be stamped with an impression of the date stamp of the intervening country's office of exchange and signed by the official or officials authorized to certify summary lists.

Reasons. — The proposed amendment is designed to adapt the wording to the existing situation, since the relief stamp is no longer commonly used.

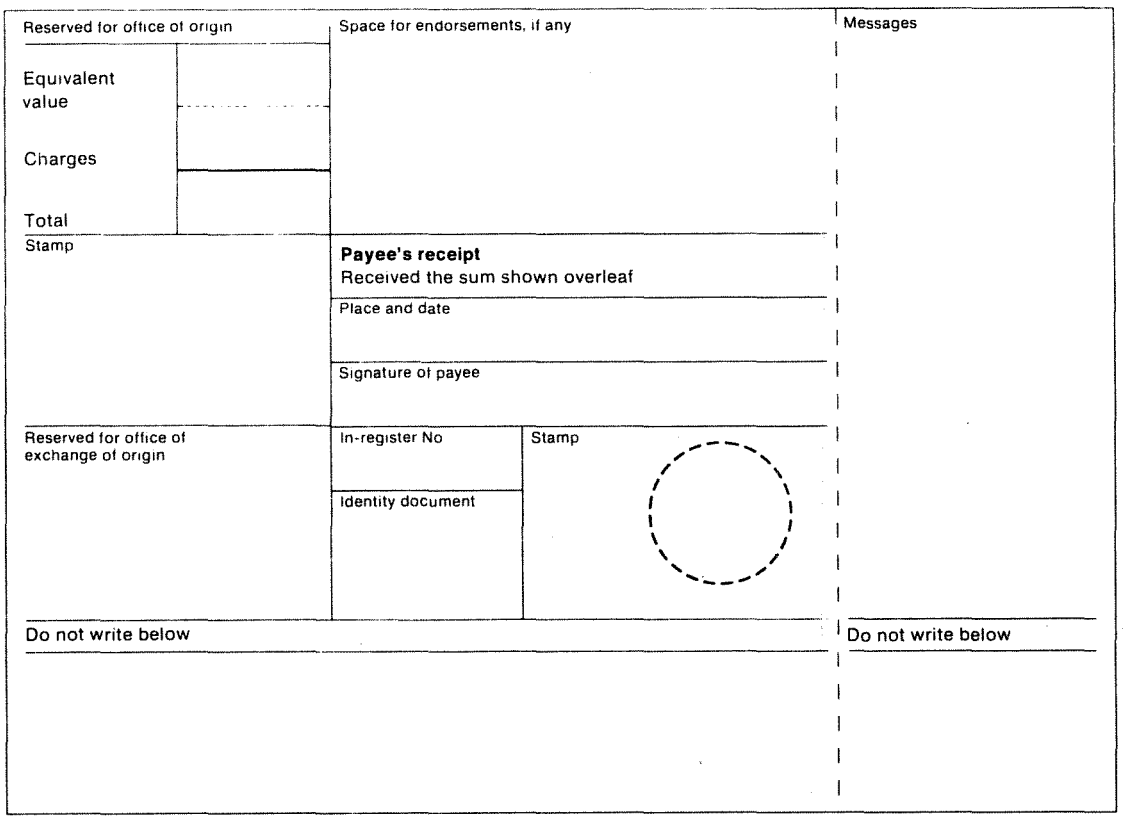
Supported by. — Belgium.

GIRO, FORMS



Giro, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 129, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm

(Back)

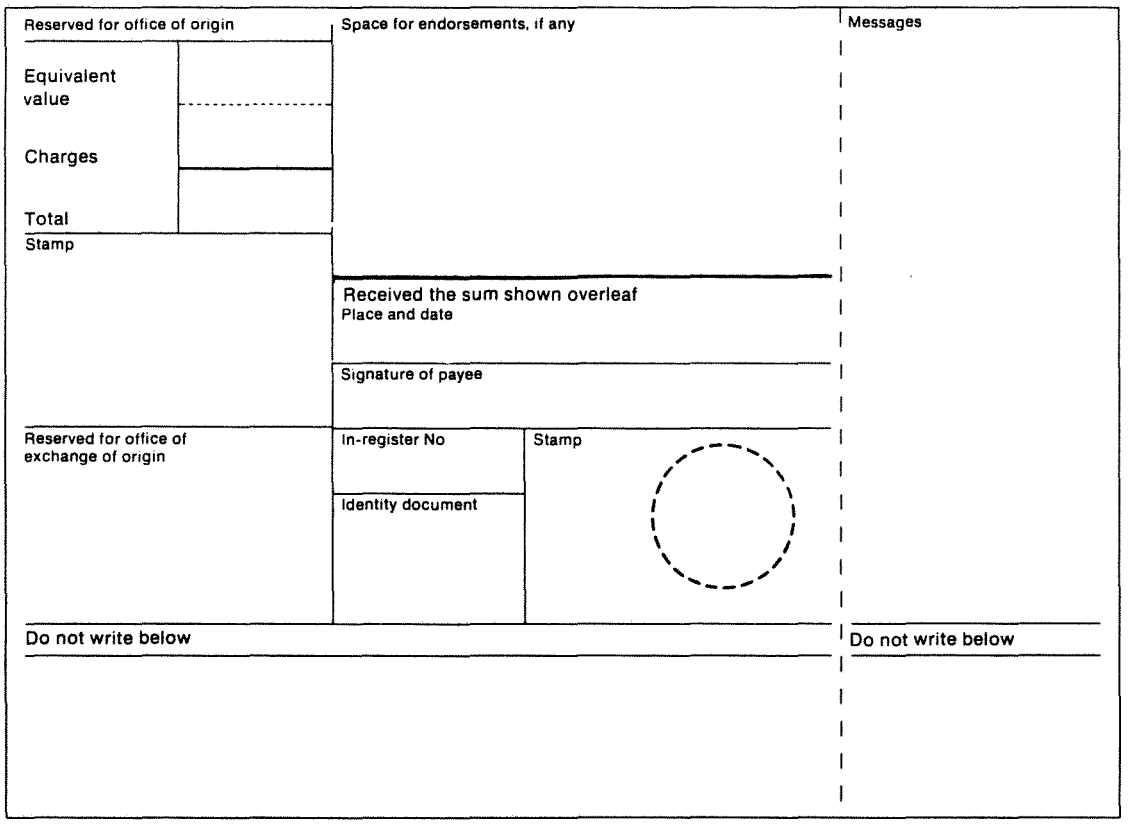

Reserved for office of origin
Space for endorsements, if any
Messages
Equivalent value
Charges
Total
Stamp
Payee's receipt
Received the sum shown overleaf
Place and date
Signature of payee
Reserved for office of exchange of origin
In-register No
Stamp
Identity document
Do not write below
Do not write below

ITALY

7913.1

Back. Amend as follows:

(Back)



Reasons. — See proposal 6901.4

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

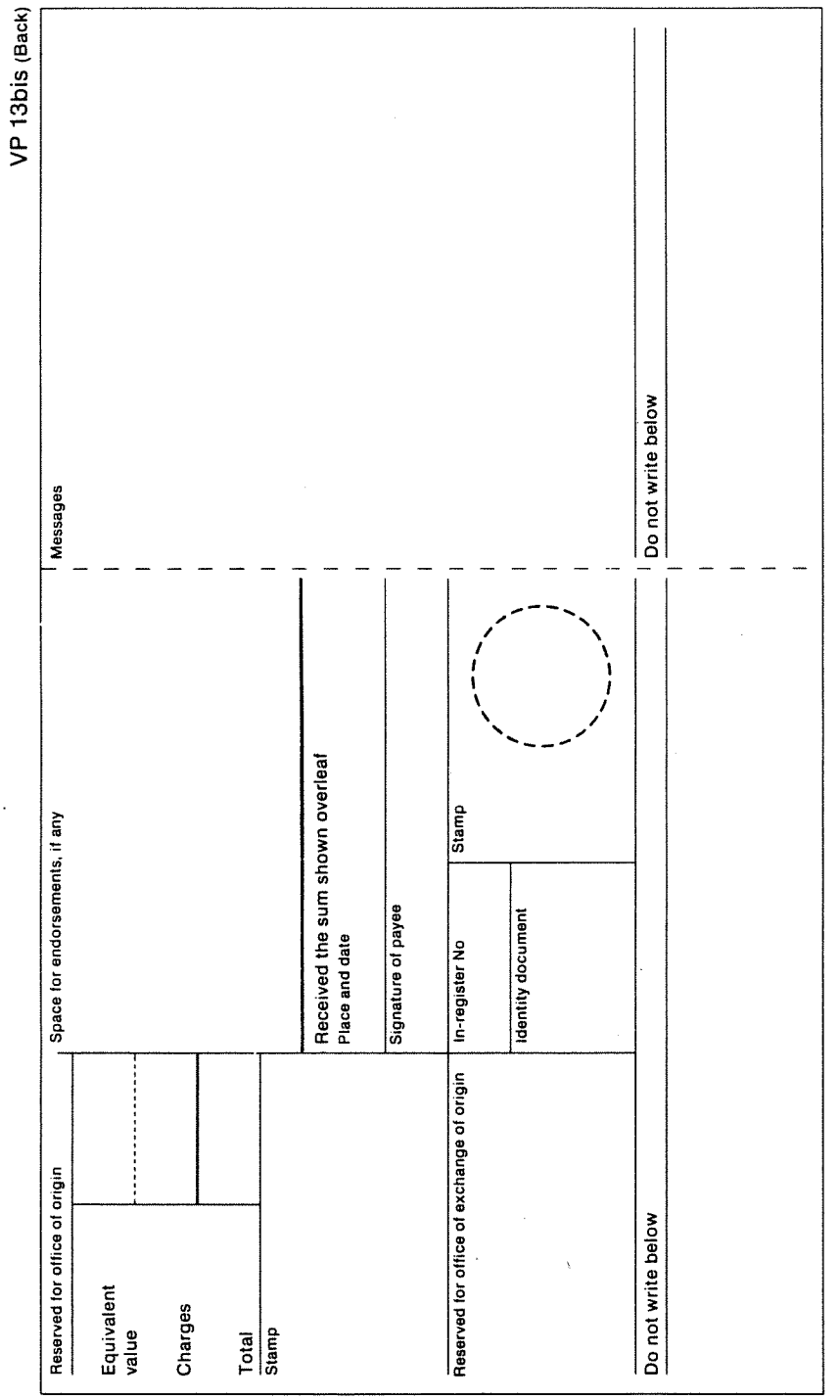
VP 13bis (Back)

Reserved for office of origin		Space for endorsements, if any	Messages
Equivalent value			
Charges			
Total			
Stamp		**Payee's receipt** Received the sum shown overleaf Place and date Signature of payee	
Reserved for office of exchange of origin		In-register No Identity document	Stamp
Do not write below			Do not write below

ITALY

7913.2

Back. Amend as follows:



Reasons. – See proposal 6901.4.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

VII

Cash-on-Delivery Agreement

— Detailed Regulations

— — Forms

Note. — The proposals are based on the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY, AGREEMENT

Article 5

Methods of settling with the sender

The funds intended for the sender of the items shall be sent to him:

a by COD money order, the amount of which shall be paid in cash in the country of origin of the item; however, if the regulations of the paying administration so permit, this amount may be paid into a postal giro account held in that country;

b by COD inpayment money order, the amount of which shall be entered to the credit of a postal giro account held in the country of origin of the item, if the regulations of that country's administration so permit;

c by transfer or inpayment to a postal giro account held either in the collecting country or in the country of origin of the item if the administrations concerned allow such procedures.

SWITZERLAND 8005.1

Amend as follows:

The funds intended for the sender of the items may be sent to him:
a to c (no change).

Reasons. — The proposed amendment leaves the dispatching administration, in this case the one which has to remit the funds collected to the sender, more freedom for this operation. It appears that some administrations, by agreement with the posters of COD items, pay such amounts direct into a special giro account without compulsory use of one of the forms provided for in the Agreement. This provision also enables the sender to post COD items at a more advantageous rate.

Supported by. — France.

Article 17

Remuneration of the collecting administration

1 The administration of origin of the item shall allocate to the collecting administration, on the amount of the charges that it has collected in application of article 7, a remuneration the amount of which shall be fixed at 2 francs.

2 COD items paid for by COD inpayment money order shall give rise to the allocation of the same remuneration as that which is allocated when payment is made by COD money order.

FRANCE 8017.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The administration of origin of the item shall allocate to the collecting administration, on the amount of the charges that it has collected in application of article 7, a remuneration the amount of which shall be fixed at 3 francs.

Reasons. — Increase in the remuneration of the collecting country.
The operating costs of collecting administrations are steadily rising and make a certain increase in remuneration necessary.

Supported by. — Greece, Italy, Norway.

Article 19

Conditions of approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

2 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall obtain:

a unanimity of votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions or amendments to articles 1 to 9, 11 to 17, 19 and 20 of this Agreement and article 123 of its Detailed Regulations;

b two-thirds of the votes, if they involve amendments to the provisions, of this Agreement other than those mentioned under a;

c a majority of the votes, if they involve interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.

ARGENTINA 8019.1

Amend paragraph 1 and insert the new paragraph 1bis as follows:

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement /.../ must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting, which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

1bis To become effective, proposals submitted to the Executive Council relating to the Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries of that Council which have signed the Agreement.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 1022.1 and 1502.1. For the amendment of the Detailed Regulations, the approval of the majority of Executive Council members which have signed the relevant Agreement is required.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY, DETAILED REGULATIONS

Article 103

Indications to be given on the items and dispatch notes

...

2 In the indication of the COD amount in letters, the name of the currency units shall not be abbreviated; when this indication refers to a currency based on the decimal system, fractions of the currency unit may be expressed in numerals only, but obligatorily in hundredths (or thousandths) by means of a figure of two (or three) numerals using a zero (or two zeros) if necessary. When the currency used is not based on the decimal system, the number and the name of currency units or fractions of currency units shall be written out in full; in the indication of the amount in numerals, the units or fractions of currency units not mentioned in the sum in letters shall be replaced by zeros.

...

SWITZERLAND 8503.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The COD amount and the name of the currency unit shall be written out in full. The amount may be written as a whole, or digit by digit separately, in the language prescribed by the administration of posting of the item. The amount shall also be given in numerals and, if necessary, with the abbreviation of the name of the unit provided that it is usual and does not create confusion. In the sum in figures, fractions of the currency unit shall be expressed by means of two (or three) figures including zeros, corresponding to the tenths, hundredths (and thousandths). In the sum in letters, where repetition of the fractions is not obligatory, they may be expressed in figures after the indication of the number of currency units.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Norway, Spain.

Article 111

Payment period

...

2 If a letter-post item is involved, it shall be returned to the office of origin upon expiry of the payment period; the sender may, however, ask in a note for the immediate return of the article if the addressee will not pay the COD amount at the first presentation. The article shall also be returned immediately if the addressee, upon presentation, categorically refuses all payment.

...

SPAIN 8511.1

Amend the title and paragraph 2 as follows:

Payment period. Return to origin

2 If a letter-post item is involved, it shall be returned to the office of origin upon expiry of the payment period; the sender may, however, ask in a note for the immediate return of the article if the addressee will not pay the COD amount at the first presentation. The article shall also be returned immediately if the addressee, upon presentation, categorically refuses all payment. The reasons for the return shall in all cases be indicated on the item, in application of article 143 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. — The frequent absence of particulars concerning the reasons for the return of cash-on-delivery items places the delivery services in an embarrassing situation with regard to senders. In consequence, it would be advisable to prescribe, through a reference, application of the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention concerning undeliverable items.
It would also seem advisable to supplement the title of the article since paragraphs 2 and 3 directly concern the return to origin of undelivered items.

Supported by. — France, Germany, Fed Rep of.

Article 112

Destruction, cancellation or replacement of payment instrument forms

1 The following shall be destroyed by the collecting administration:

a any COD money order form which has become unusable because of discrepancy between the indications of the COD amount or as a result of cancellation or alteration of the amount;

b any inpayment form which has become unusable because of cancellation of the COD amount.

2 Any form relating to an item returned to origin for any reason shall be cancelled by the office which returns the item.

3 When forms relating to COD items are mislaid, lost or destroyed before collection, the collecting office shall make duplicates of them on regulation forms.

SWEDEN

8512.1

Amend the title and the text as follows:

Destruction /.../ or replacement of payment instrument forms

1 The following shall be destroyed by the collecting administration:
a and b (no change);
c any COD money order form or inpayment form relating to an item returned to origin for any reason.

2 (Deleted.)

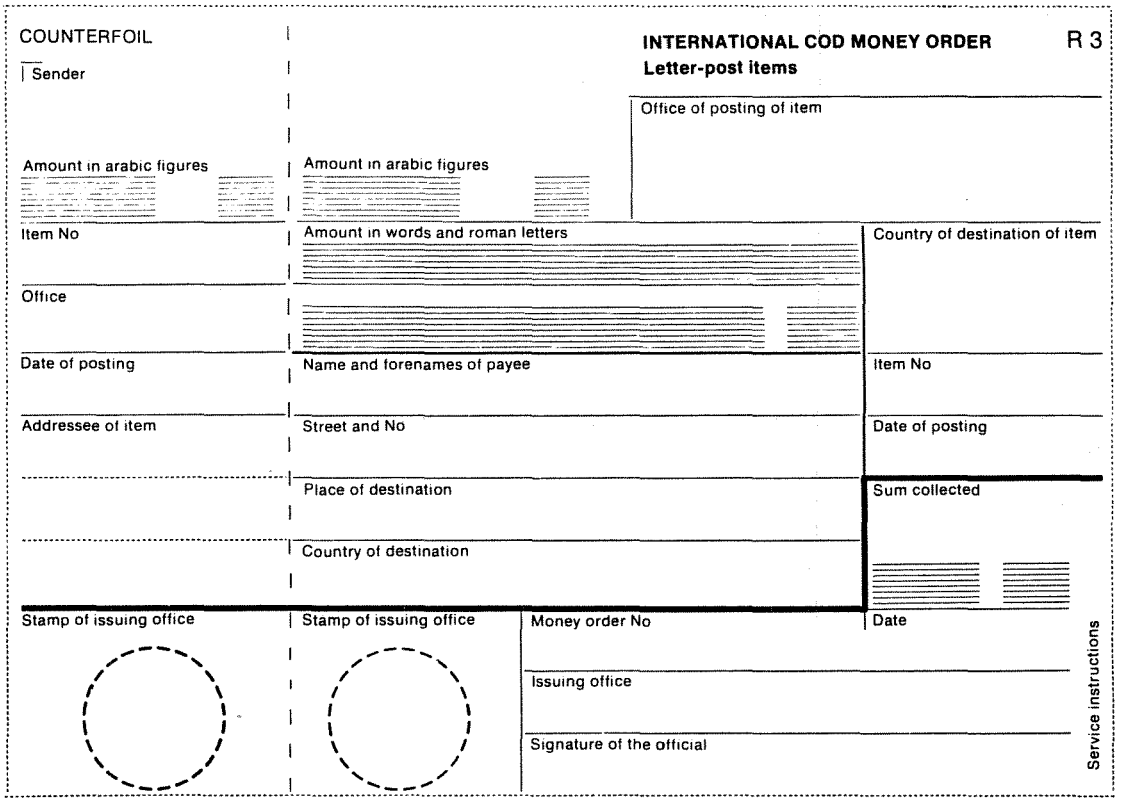
3 (No change.)

Reasons. — Experience has shown that the cancellation of R 3, R 4, R 6, R 7, R 8, and R 9 forms which is currently required is often omitted or done in a manner that is not sufficiently clear.
Consequently, it frequently happens that a COD money order or inpayment form becomes detached from its item or from the CP 2 dispatch note en route to the sender of the item and that it is then considered an authentic payment instrument and the sender is paid.
In these circumstances, it would be preferable to destroy the COD money order or inpayment form before returning the item.
If the COD money order or inpayment form for a returned item is destroyed in accordance with subparagraph c, it hardly seems necessary to cancel the other attached forms or documents. The sender could possibly use them to send another item. Paragraph 2 should therefore be deleted.

Supported by. — Denmark, Norway.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY, FORMS

(Front)



COD, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 105, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm, colour: light green

SWITZERLAND **8903.1**

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

NETHERLANDS

8903.2

Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. – To bring the text into line with the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement, article 105, paragraph 2 (see also article 9, paragraph 2, of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement). Currency units are frequently abbreviated and this causes practical difficulties.
See also proposal 6901.3 and proposals 8904.2, 8906.2, 8907.2, 8908.2, 8909.2 and 8910.2.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

(Front)

COUNTERFOIL

Sender

Amount in arabic figures

Parcel No

Office

Date of posting

Addressee of parcel

Stamp of issuing office

INTERNATIONAL COD MONEY ORDER R 4

Postal parcels

Office of posting of parcel

Amount in arabic figures

Amount in words and roman letters

Name and forenames of payee

Street and No

Place of destination

Country of destination

Stamp of issuing office

Money order No

Issuing office

Signature of the official

Country of destination of parcel

Parcel No

Date of posting

Sum collected

Date

Service instructions

COD, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 105, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm, colour: white

SWITZERLAND 8904.1

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

NETHERLANDS 8904.2

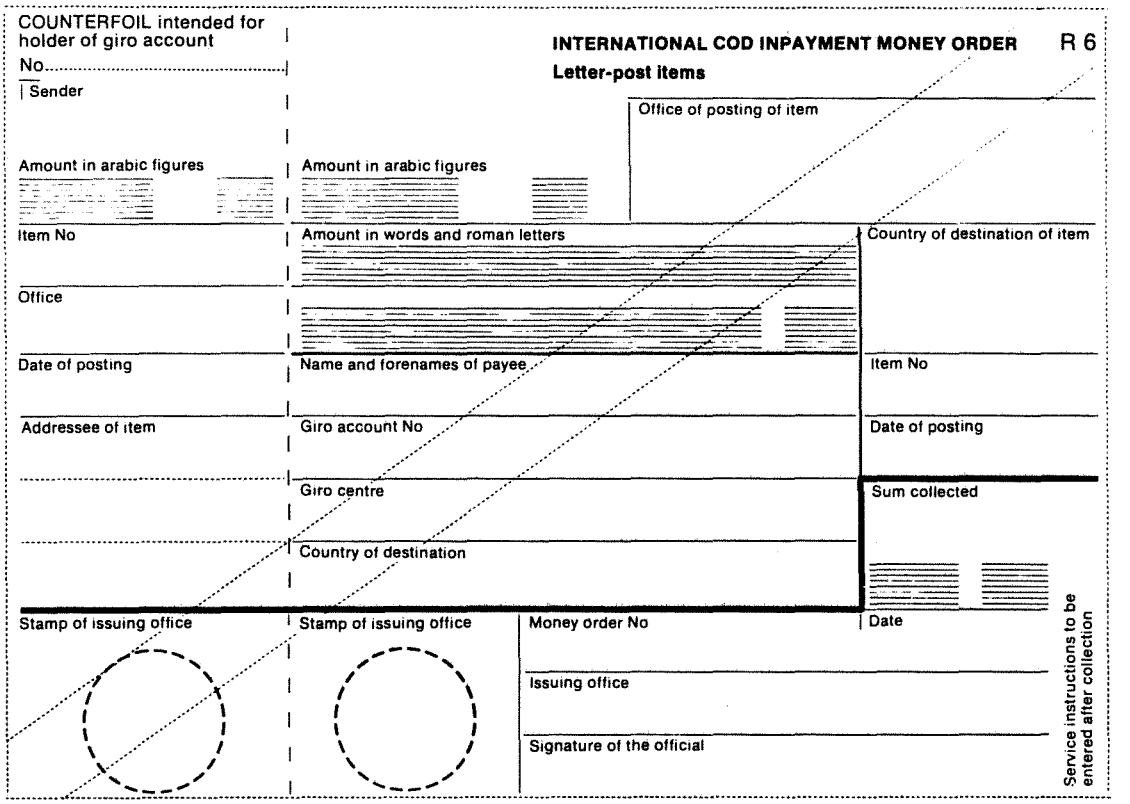
Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. — See proposal 8903.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

(Front)



COD, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 105, para 1 – Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour: light green with yellow diagonal stripe

SWITZERLAND

8906.1

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

NETHERLANDS

8906.2

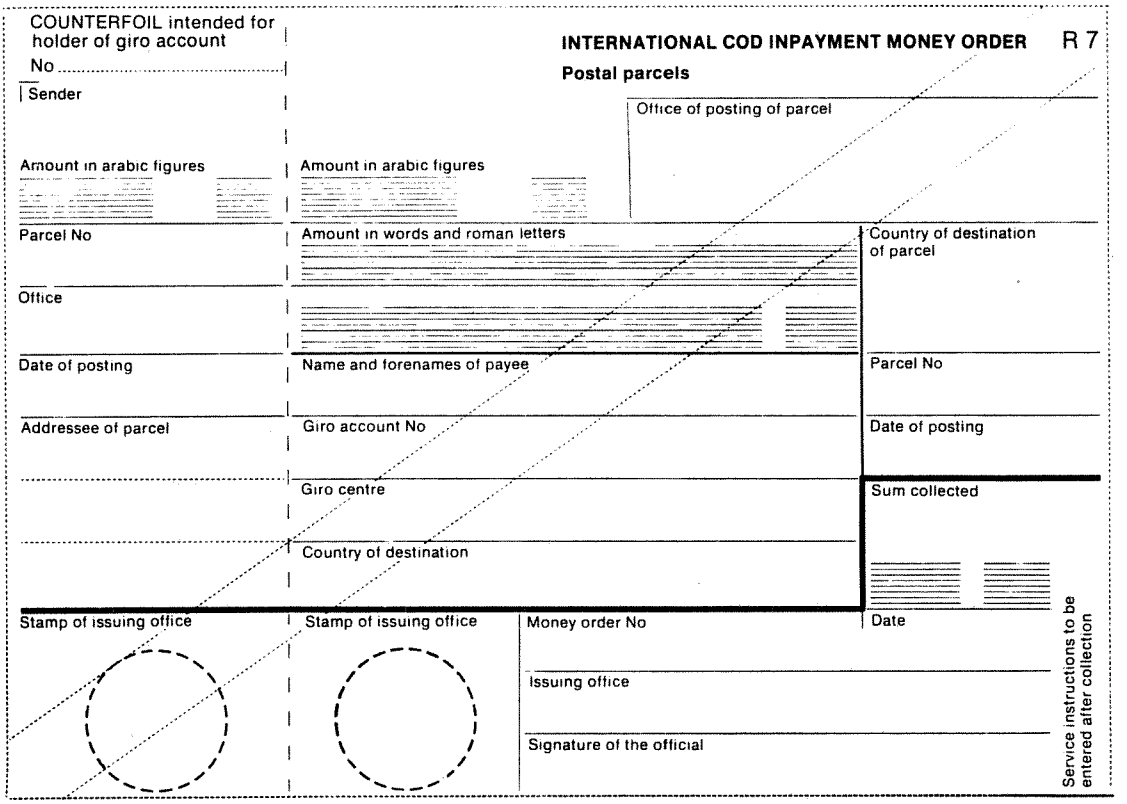
Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. — See proposal 8903.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

(Front)



COD, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 105, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm, colour: white with yellow diagonal stripe

SWITZERLAND 8907.1

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

NETHERLANDS 8907.2

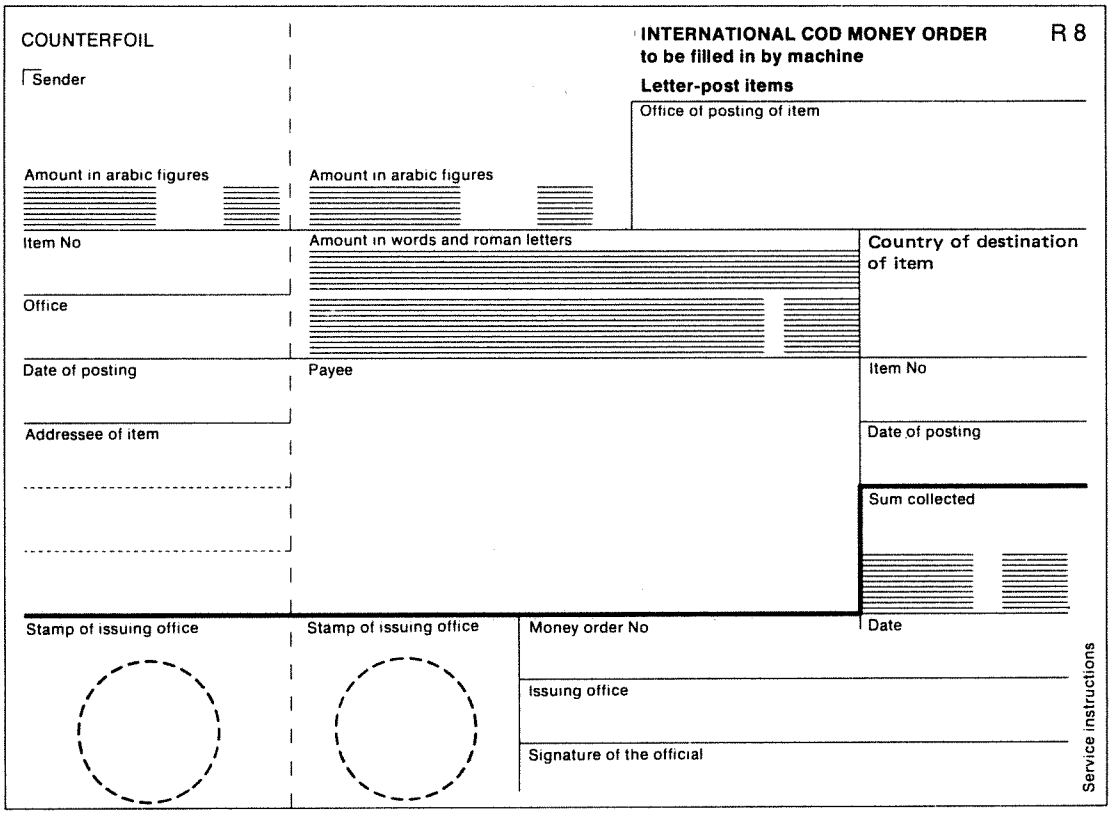
Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. — See proposal 8903.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

(Front)



COD, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 105, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm, colour: light green

SWITZERLAND

8908.1

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

NETHERLANDS

8908.2

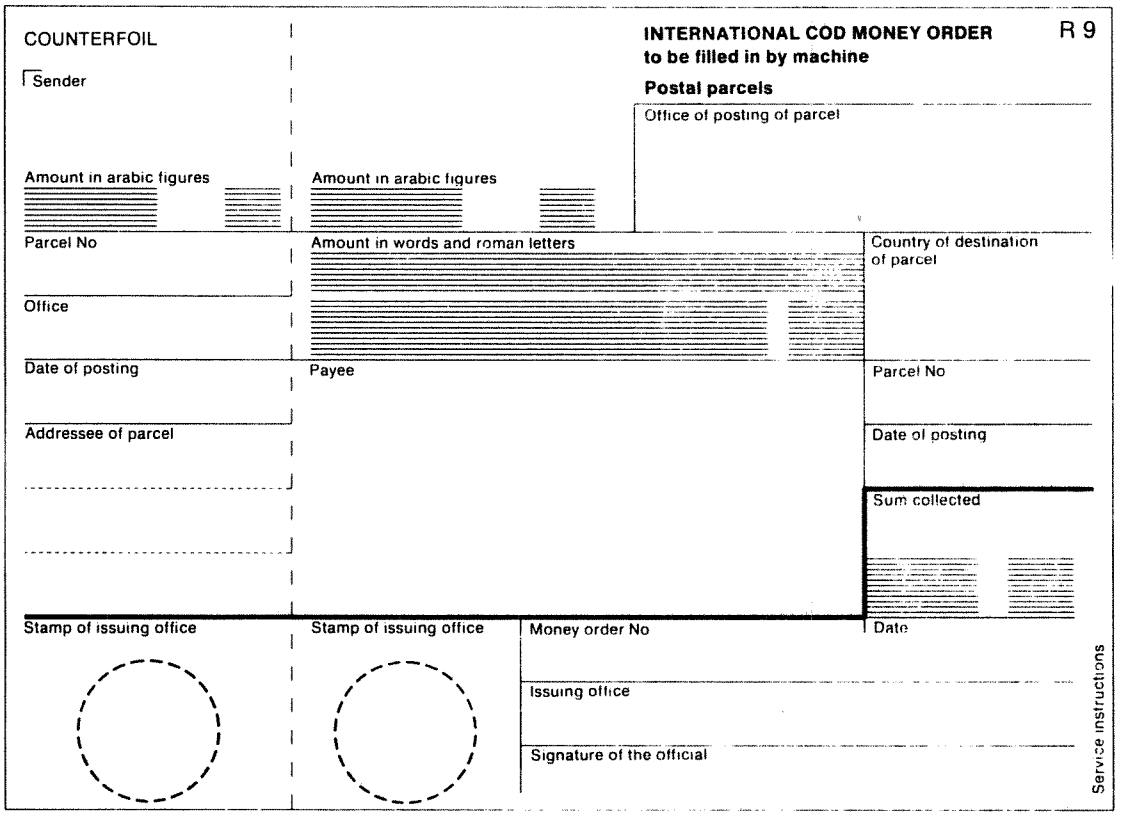
Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. – See proposal 8903.2.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

(Front)



COD, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 105, para 1 – Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour: white

SWITZERLAND 8909.1

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

NETHERLANDS 8909.2

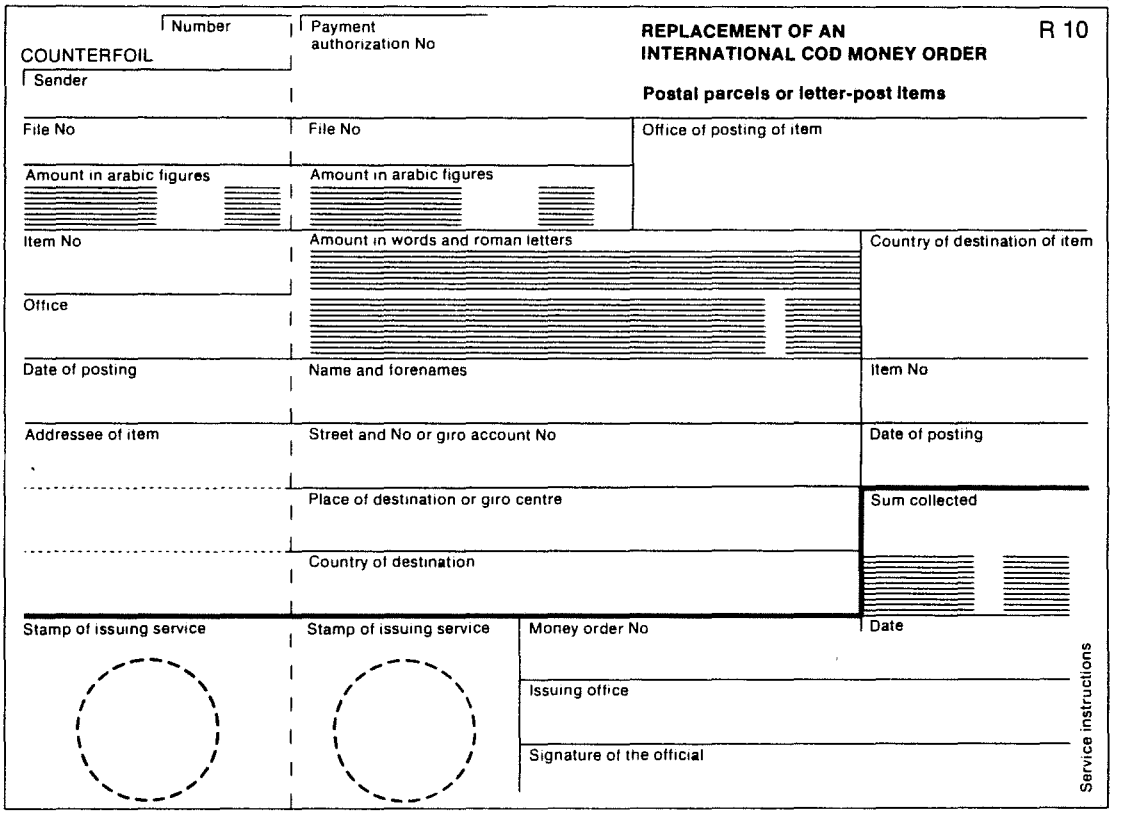
Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. – See proposal 8903.2.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

(Front)



COD, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 114 – Size: 148 × 105 mm, colour: green

SWITZERLAND 8910.1

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

NETHERLANDS 8910.2

Front. Supplement the heading "Amount in words and roman letters" as follows:

"Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters".

Reasons. — See proposal 8903.2.

Supported by. — Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

VIII

Collection of Bills Agreement

Note. — The proposals are based on the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

COLLECTION OF BILLS, AGREEMENT

Article 24

Conditions of approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

2 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall obtain:

a unanimity of votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions or amendments to articles 1 to 20 and 22 to 25 of this Agreement and 103 to 107, 110, 111, 113, paragraphs 1 to 6, 114, 115, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, and 123 of its Detailed Regulations;

b two-thirds of the votes, if they involve amendments to the provisions of this Agreement other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph and of articles 108, 112, 113, paragraph 7, and 115, paragraph 3, of its Detailed Regulations;

c a majority of the votes, if they involve amendments to other articles of the Detailed Regulations or interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.

ARGENTINA **9024.1**

Amend paragraph 1 and insert the new paragraph 1bis as follows:

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement /.../ must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting, which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

1bis To become effective, proposals submitted to the Executive Council relating to the Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries of that Council which have signed the Agreement.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposals 1022.1 and 1502.1. For the amendment of the Detailed Regulations, the approval of the majority of Executive Council members which have signed the relevant Agreement is required.

IX

Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement

— — Forms

Note. — The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro texts, which are given immediately before the relevant proposals.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, AGREEMENT

Article 19

Conditions of approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

2 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by:

a unanimity of votes if they involve new provisions or amendments of substance to articles 1 to 10 and 14 to 20 of the Agreements or articles 101 to 105 and 112 of the Detailed Regulations;

b two-thirds of the votes if they involve amendments of substance to articles 106, 108, 109 and 111 of the Detailed Regulations;

c a majority of the votes if they involve:

i amendments of substance to other articles of the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations or interpretation of the provisions of the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution;

ii drafting amendments to any of the provisions of the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations.

ARGENTINA **11 019.1**

Amend paragraph 1 and insert the new paragraph 1bis as follows:

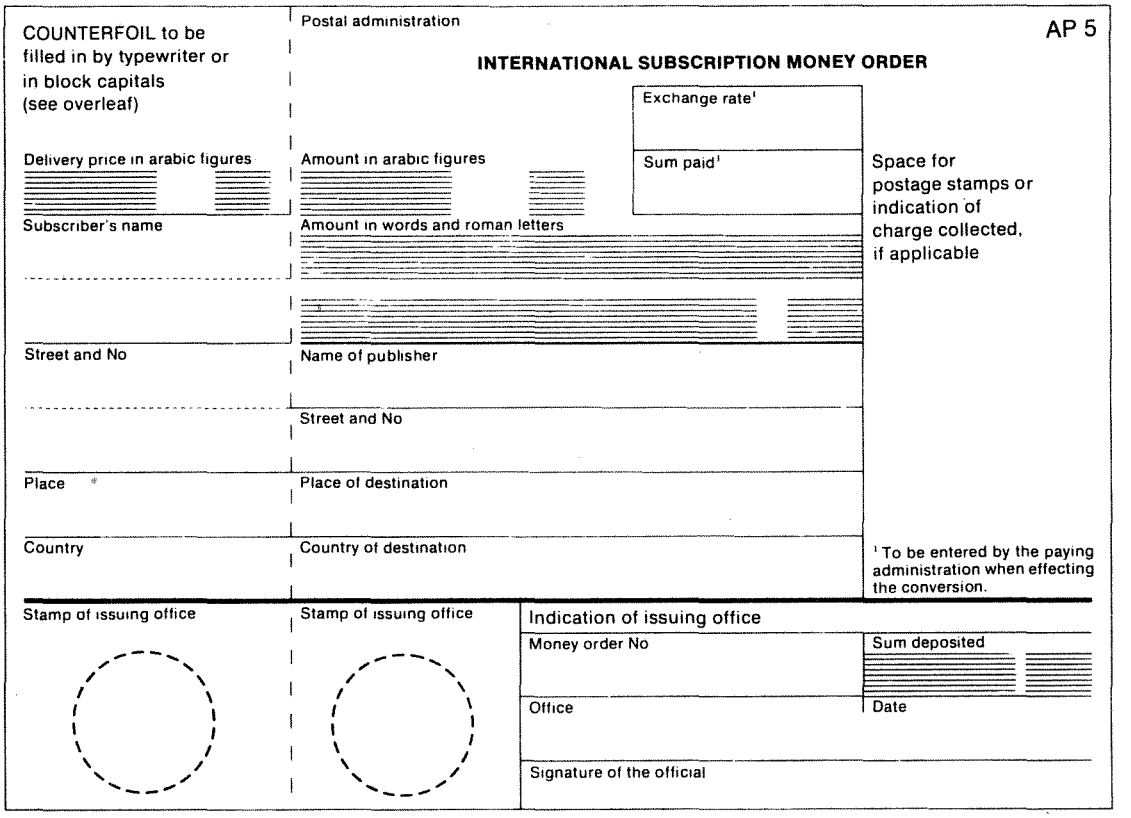
1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement /.../ must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting, which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.

1bis To become effective, proposals submitted to the Executive Council relating to the Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries of that Council which have signed the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 1022.1 and 1502.1. For the amendment of the Detailed Regulations, the approval of the majority of Executive Council members which have signed the relevant Agreement is required.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, FORMS

(Front)



Subscriptions, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 105, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm

SWITZERLAND

11 905.1

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

(Front)

COUNTERFOIL to be filled in by typewriter or in block capitals

Delivery price in arabic figures

Subscriber's name

Street and No

Place of destination

Country of destination

Name of newspaper

Publisher

Period of sub-scription

From

To

No of months

New subscription

Renewal

Stamp of issuing office

Postal administration

INTERNATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION MONEY ORDER

AP 5bis

Exchange rate[1]

Amount in arabic figures

Sum paid[1]

Space for postage stamps or indication of charge collected, if applicable

Amount in words and roman letters

Name of publisher

Street and No

Place of destination

Country of destination

[1] To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion.

Stamp of issuing office

Indication of issuing office

Money order No

Sum deposited

Office

Date

Signature of the official

Subscriptions, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 105, para 1 – Size: 210 × 105 mm

SWITZERLAND

11 905.2

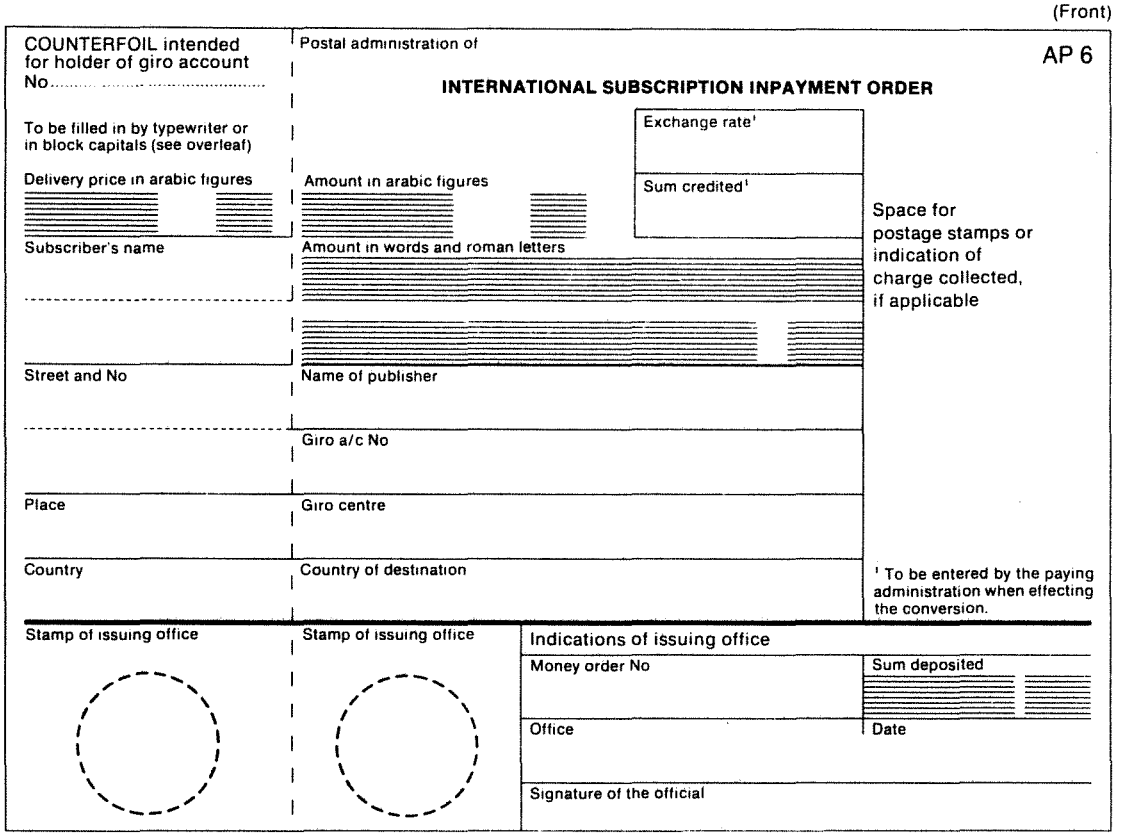
Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

(Front)



Subscriptions, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art. 105, para 1 – Size: 148 × 105 mm

SWITZERLAND 11 906.1

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Netherlands, Norway.

(Front)

'COUNTERFOIL intended for holder of giro account
To be filled in by typewriter or in block capitals

No

Postal administration of

INTERNATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION – INPAYMENT ORDER

AP 6bis

Delivery price in arabic figures

Exchange rate[1]

Amount in arabic figures

Sum paid[1]

Space for postage stamps or indication of charge collected, if applicable

Subscriber's name

Amount in words and roman letters

Street and No

Place of destination

Name of publisher

Country of destination

Giro a/c No

Name of newspaper

Giro centre

Publisher

Country of destination

[1] To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion.

Period of subscription

From

To

No of months

☐ New subscription

☐ Renewal

Stamp of issuing office

Stamp of issuing office

Indication of issuing office

Money order No

Sum deposited

Office

Date

Signature of the official

Subscriptions, Rio de Janeiro 1979, art 105, para 1 – Size: 210 × 105 mm

SWITZERLAND

11 906.2

Front. Heading "Amount in words and roman letters":

In the 2nd area of hatching for entering the amount in words, delete the separation between the hatchings reserved for units and fractions.

Reasons. — Consequence of proposal 6505.1.

Supported by. — Austria, Netherlands, Norway.