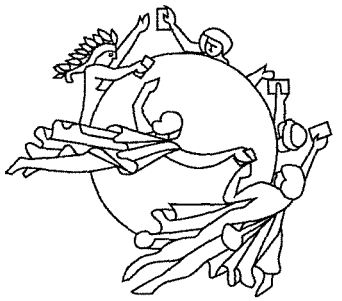


Universal Postal Union

Documents of the 1994 Seoul Congress

Volume I
Part 1

Proposals submitted to Congress

Berne 1995
International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union

This volume should be quoted with the following reference:

Documents of the 1994 Seoul Congress, volume I/1

Contents

		Pages
1	Contents	3
2	Table of abbreviations (acronyms, symbols, etc) and signs used in the Decisions of the 1994 Seoul Congress	5
3	List of proposals:	
	A. In numerical order and order of Acts	9
	B. According to origin	41
4	Proposals of a general nature	49
5	Proposals relating to the Acts:	
	I. Constitution	129
	II. General Regulations	141
	– Annex: Rules of Procedure of Congresses	191
	III. Convention	
	– Proposals of a general nature	201
	– Convention	272
	– Final Protocol	348
	– Detailed Regulations	372
	– Final Protocol of the Detailed Regulations	504
	– – Forms	506
	IV. Postal Parcels Agreement	619
	– Final Protocol	670
	– Detailed Regulations	710
	– Final Protocol of the Detailed Regulations	747
	– – Forms	749
	V. Money Orders Agreement	809
	– Detailed Regulations	819
	VI. Giro Agreement	827
	– Detailed Regulations	831
	VII. Cash-on-Delivery Agreement	839
	– Detailed Regulations	841

Table of abbreviations (acronyms, symbols, etc) and signs used in the Decisions of the 1994 Seoul Congress

A. Common abbreviations, etc

administration	postal administration
Agr	Agreement
art	article
c	centime
CA	Council of Administration
CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
CCPS	Consultative Council for Postal Studies
cm	centimetre
COD	Cash-on-Delivery Agreement
col	column
Constitution	Constitution of the Universal Postal Union
Conv or Convention	Universal Postal Convention
Det Regs or RE	Detailed Regulations
dm	decimetre
Doc	Documents (of Congress, Committees, etc)
EC	Executive Council
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
EDI	Elecronic Data Interchange
eg	for example
fr	franc
g	gramme
Gen Regs or General Regulations	General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union
Giro	Giro Agreement
h	hour
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBRS	International Business Reply Service
id	idem
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
kg	kilogramme
km	kilometre
lb (16 ounces)	pound avoirdupois (453.59 grammes)
LDC	Least developed country
m	metre
max	maximum
min	minimum
mm	millimetre
mn	minute (of time)
Money Orders	Money Orders 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
POC	Postal Operations Council
Prot or Protocol	Final Protocol (to the Act concerned)
s	second (of time)
SDR	Special Drawing Right
t	tonne (1000 kilogrammes)
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
t-km	tonne-kilometre or kilometric tonne (unit used in connection with conveyance)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPU or Union	Universal Postal Union

B. Abbreviations relating to forms
(These abbreviations are always followed by the number of the form)

AV	Airmail correspondence (Washington 1989)
C	Convention (Washington 1989)
CN	Convention (Seoul 1994)
CP	Parcels
MP	Money orders
R	COD
VD	Insured letters
VP	Giro

List of proposals

A. In numerical order and order of Acts

B. According to origin

List of proposals

A. In numerical order and order of Acts

Acts	*Numbers*
Proposals of a general nature	01 to 048
Constitution	10. 6.1 to 10. 31.1
General Regulations	15. 101.1 to 15. 125.1
– Rules of Procedure of Congresses	19. 4.1 to 19. 25.2
Convention	20. 0.1 to 20. 57.4
– Final Protocol	23. 1.91 to 23. 19.17
– Detailed Regulations	25. RE 0.1 to 25. RE 5801.2
– Final Protocol to the Detailed Regulations	27. RE 0.91 to 27. RE 7.1
– Forms	29. 0.1 to 29. 18.91
Parcels	30. 0.1 to 30. 41.4
– Final Protocol	33. 0.1 to 33. 12.109
– Detailed Regulations	35. RE 201.1 to 35. RE 4201.2
– Final Protocol to the Detailed Regulations	37. RE 1.1 to 37. RE 3.93
– Forms	39. 0.1 to 39. 20.1
Money Orders	40. 0.1 to 40. 13.4
– Detailed Regulations	45. RE 605.1 to 45. RE 1303.2
Giro	50. 2.1 to 50. 17.4
– Detailed Regulations	55. RE 201.1 to 55. RE 1702.2
COD	60. 9.1 to 60. 9.3
– Detailed Regulations	65. RE 903.1 to 65. RE 903.2

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Proposals of a general nature				
01	EC	Resolution – Recast of the Convention and the Postal Parcels Agreement and their Detailed Regulations	49	63, 612
02	EC	Decision – Entry into force of the Acts of the 1994 Seoul Congress	50	257, 645
03	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Libyan Jamahiriya, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Draft 1995–1999 study programme	51	505, 666
04	CCPS	Resolution – Draft study programme for 1995–1999	52	505, 521, 630, 666
05/Rev 1	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Resolution – Distribution of Executive Council seats	53	399, 623
06	Korea (Rep)	Resolution – Institutionalization of a high-level meeting between Congresses	54	429, 670
07	EC	Resolution – UPU environmental protection policy	54	522, 630
08	China (People's Rep)	Resolution – Committee to coordinate the work of the Union's permanent bodies	57	429, 670
09	Bangladesh	Resolution – Improvement of postal services in rural areas	58	429, 521, 630
010	EC	Resolution – UPU activities in the field of EDI, 1995–1999	59	515, 625
011	EC	Resolution – Reconstitution of the Private Operators–UPU Contact Committee	61	504, 666
012	EC	Decision – Vice-chairmanships of the 21st Congress	62	30, 612
013	EC	Decision – Chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of the Committees of the 21st Congress	62	31, 612
014	EC	Decision – Members of the restricted Committees	64	31, 612
015	EC	Resolution – Mandatory rotation of members of the Council of Administration	65	238, 399, 624
016	EC	Resolution – Composition of the Postal Operations Council	66	403, 406, 629
017	EC	Recommendation – Council of Administration and Postal Operations Council – Committee structures	67	409, 629
018	EC	Resolution – Notification to the International Bureau of information from member countries concerning the designation of the entity or entities to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements and notification of the separation of governmental activities from operational and commercial activities in the case of those countries which apply this separation to postal service	72	409, 412, 631

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Proposals of a general nature				
019	EC	Resolution – UPU Strategic Plan, Operational Plan and financial plan	73	431, 670
020	EC	Resolution – Strategic planning and programme budgeting – roles and responsibilities	74	413, 634
021/Rev 1	EC	Resolution – Efficiency of translation services within the Union	89	418, 421, 666
022	EC	Resolution – Continuation after the Seoul Congress of the study on improving the management of the Union's work	90	417, 649
023	EC	Resolution – Immediate application of the provisions adopted by Congress concerning the Council of Administration (CA) and the Postal Operations Council (POC)	91	243, 429, 634
024	EC	Recommendation – Organization of UPU conferences and meetings	92	414, 416, 645
025/Rev 2	EC	Resolution – Removal of the ban on readmission of South Africa to the Universal Postal Union	93	32, 612
026	EC	Decision – Admission of the media to the General Debate	94	61, 612
027	EC, CCPS	Resolution – Postal security policy and strategy	94	520
028	EC, CCPS	Resolution – Exclusion of prohibited and dangerous goods from the postal service	96	521, 634
029	EC	Resolution – UPU technical assistance priorities and action principles	97	574, 584, 619
030	EC	Resolution – UPU action for the least developed countries (LDCs)	98	574, 598, 654
031	EC	Resolution – Technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)	100	574, 600, 654
032	EC	Resolution – Development of human resources and training	101	574, 602, 667
033	Korea (Rep)	Resolution – Establishment of an institute of higher postal studies under UPU auspices	102	574, 602, 670
034	EC	Resolution – Strengthening increased UPU presence in the field	103	574, 590, 622, 627
035	EC	Resolution – Financing of UPU technical assistance activities	104	574, 593, 622
036	EC, CCPS	Resolution – PDAG work plan 1995–1999	106	574, 604, 667
037	EC	Resolution – Quality of Service Programme 1995–1999	110	511, 622
038	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Resolution – Creation of a "Customers' Interests Committee" at the 21st Universal Postal Congress (1994)	111	54
039	EC	Resolution – Permanent study of terminal dues	112	455, 629

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Proposals of a general nature				
040	Brazil	Resolution – Notification to the International Bureau of information from member countries concerning the designation of the entity or entities to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements and notification of the separation of governmental activities from operational and commercial activities in the case of those countries which apply this separation to postal service	114	409, 412, 629
041/Rev 2	Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Sweden	Resolution – Committee to coordinate the work of the Union's permanent bodies	115	429, 667
042	Great Britain	Resolution – Institutionalization of a high-level meeting between Congresses	117	429, 667
043/Rev 1	Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden	Resolution – Continuation after the Seoul Congress of the study on improving the management of the Union's work	118	417, 645
044	Australia	Resolution – Notification to the International Bureau of information from member countries concerning the designation of the entity or entities to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements and notification of the separation of governmental activities from operational and commercial activities in the case of those countries which apply this separation to postal service	119	409, 412, 638
045	Great Britain	Resolution – Establishment of an institute of higher postal studies under UPU auspices	121	604, 667
046	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Finland, Great Britain, Guyana, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Tanzania (United Rep), United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Resolution – Postal security policy and strategy	122	516, 520, 630
047	Committee 9	Resolution – According priority to technical cooperation	124	606, 670
048	Australia, Great Britain, United States of America	Resolution – UPU Strategic Plan, Operational Plan and financial plan	125	431, 668

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Constitution				
10. 6.1	Ireland	Art 6	129	withdrawn (8th dispatch)
10. 8.1	EC	Art 8	130	397, 615
10. 13.1/Rev 1	EC	Art 13	130	397, 615
10. 17.1	EC	Art 17	131	397, 615
10. 17.2	Spain	Art 17	131	401, 403, 624
10. 18.1	EC	Art 18	132	405, 407, 625
10. 20.1	EC	Art 20	133	397, 615
10. 20.2	EC	Art 20	133	397, 414, 416, 634
10. 20.3	France	Art 20	134	withdrawn I/2, p 62
10. 22.1	EC	Art 22	134	397, 617
10. 22.2	EC	Art 22	135	398, 615
10. 25.1	EC	Art 25	136	397, 617
10. 25.2	EC	Art 25	136	398, 615
10. 29.1	France	Art 29	137	withdrawn I/2, p 62
10. 31.1	Brazil, China (People's Rep), Japan, Pakistan, Poland (Rep), Tunisia, United States of America	Art 31	137	withdrawn I/2, p 62
General Regulations				
15. 101.1	EC	Art 101	141	397, 615, 666
15. 102.1	EC	Art 102	141	428
15. 102.2	EC	Art 102	142	424, 668
15. 102.3	EC	Art 102	143	397, 615
15. 102.4	EC	Art 102	144	398, 615
15. 102.5/Rev 1	EC	Art 102	145	399, 622
15. 102.6	EC	Art 102	147	401, 403, 625
15. 102.7	France	Art 102	148	withdrawn I/2, p 62
15. 102.8/Rev 1	Spain	Art 102	149	401, 403, 624

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
General Regulations				
15. 102.9	Netherlands	Art 102	150	424, 670
15. 102.10	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art 102	150	424
15. 102.11	Japan	Art 102	151	401, 403, 625
15. 102.12	Netherlands	Art 102	152	428, 666
15. 103.1	EC	Art 103	152	397, 615
15. 103.2	EC	Art 103	153	414, 416, 635
15. 104.1	EC	Art 104	154	397, 615, 635
15. 104.2	EC	Art 104	155	398, 405, 407, 630, 635
15. 104.3	EC	Art 104	156	403, 406, 409, 412, 635
15. 104.4	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art 104	158	403, 406, 631
15. 104.5	EC	Art 104	159	398, 405, 407, 630, 635
15. 104.6	France	Art 104	160	withdrawn I/2, p 62
15. 104.7	Australia	Art 104	161	405, 407, 630, 635
15. 104.8	Committee 3	Art 104	162	406, 630, 635
15. 104.9	Brazil	Art 104	162	407, 630, 635
15. 105.1	EC	Art 105	164	397, 615
15. 105.2	EC	Art 105	165	414, 416, 635
15. 106.91/Rev 1	EC	Art 106bis	165	418, 421, 666
15. 106.92	Spain	Art 106bis	166	withdrawn I/2, p 62

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
General Regulations				
15. 106.93	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art 106bis	167	withdrawn I/2, p 62
15. 106.94	Argentina, Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras (Rep), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Panama (Rep), Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen	Art 106bis	167	418, 421
15. 106.95	Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe	Art 106bis	168	418, 421
15. 107.1	EC	Art 107	169	414, 416, 634
15. 107.2/Rev 1	EC	Art 107	169	288, 418, 421, 666
15. 107.3	Ireland	Art 107	170	withdrawn (8th dispatch)
15. 107.4	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art 107	171	withdrawn I/2, p 61
15. 108.1	EC	Art 108	172	397, 615
15. 109.1	EC	Art 109	172	397, 615
15. 109.2	EC	Art 109	173	398, 615
15. 109.3	EC	Art 109	174	414, 416, 635
15. 109.4	EC	Art 109	174	414, 416, 645

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
General Regulations				
15. 109.5	EC	Art 109	175	414, 416, 645
15. 109.6	EC	Art 109	176	414, 416, 645
15. 112.1	Portugal	Art 112	177	409, 412, 638
15. 113.1	EC	Art 113	178	397, 615
15. 113.2	France	Art 113	179	withdrawn I/2, p 62
15. 113.3	China (People's Rep)	Art 113	179	430, 666
15. 115.1	EC	Art 115	180	430, 666
15. 116.1	EC	Art 116	181	397, 615
15. 118.1	EC	Art 118	181	397, 615
15. 119.1	France	Art 119	182	withdrawn I/2, p 62
15. 120.1	EC	Art 120	183	397, 617
15. 120.2	EC	Art 120	183	398, 615
15. 120.3	France	Art 120	184	withdrawn I/2, p 62
15. 121.1	EC	Art 121	184	397, 617
15. 121.2	EC	Art 121	185	398, 615
15. 121.3	France	Art 121	185	withdrawn I/2, p 62
15. 122.1	EC	Art 122	186	397, 617
15. 122.2	EC	Art 122	187	398, 615
15. 124.1	EC	Art 124	187	428, 668
15. 124.2	EC	Art 124	188	428, 668
15. 124.3	EC	Art 124	188	397, 615
15. 124.4	Netherlands	Art 124	189	428, 670
15. 125.1	EC	Art 125	190	397, 615
Rules of Procedure of Congresses				
19. 4.1	EC	Art 4	191	397, 615
19. 5.1	EC	Art 5	191	55, 409, 612
19. 6.1	EC	Art 6	192	397, 615
19. 7.1	EC	Art 7	192	397, 615
19. 10.1	Korea (Rep)	Art 10	193	55, 612
19. 15.1	EC	Art 15	193	397, 412, 617

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Rules of Procedure of Congresses				
19. 15.2	EC	Art 15	194	398, 615
19. 21.1	EC	Art 21	195	397, 615
19. 23.1	EC	Art 23	195	397, 615
19. 24.1	Korea (Rep)	Art 24	196	60, 612
19. 25.1	EC	Art 25	196	397, 616, 629
19. 25.2	EC	Art 25	197	405, 407, 629
Convention				
20. 0.1	CCPS	Resolution – Electronic mail services	201	439, 501, 643
20. 0.2	CCPS	Resolution – EMS	202	497, 499, 642
20. 0.3	Sweden	Resolution – Liability	241	459, 635
20. 0.4	United States of America	Resolution – Recorded delivery service	242	472, 646
20. 0.5	Brazil	Resolution – Study on international reply coupons	243	471, 646
20. 0.6	Egypt	Resolution – EMS	244	497, 499, 643
20. 0.7	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Resolution – EMS	244	497, 499, 643
20. 0.8/Rev 1	EC	Resolution – Preparation and settlement of accounts. Monitoring the system of direct billing with AV 5 and CP 16 accounts	245	488, 546, 672
20. 0.9/Rev 1	EC	Resolution – Expansion of International Bureau offsetting arrangements	246	488, 546, 672
20. 0.10	EC	Resolution – Drawing up and implementation of the new edition of the UPU List of Prohibited Articles	246	441, 618
20. 0.11	EC	Resolution – International business reply service (IBRS)	247	475, 646
20. 0.12	EC	Recommendation – Completion of work on rationalizing UPU forms	248	439, 618
20. 0.13	EC	Resolution – Application of a new principle for numbering forms	249	439, 619
20. 0.14	CCPS	Resolution – Introduction of an international postal code system	251	522, 631
20. 0.15	Ireland	Resolution – Compliance with crime prevention measures	252	516, 628

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
20. 0.16	Peru	Resolution – Maximizing the air conveyance of non-priority mail	253	513, 628
20. 0.17	EC	Resolution – Reconstitution of the CCC–UPU (Customs Co-operation Council–Universal Postal Union) Contact Committee	254	441, 619
20. 0.18	EC	Recommendation – Preparation of accounting documents sent between administrations	255	488, 546, 672
20. 0.19	United States of America	Resolution – Redirection and address correction	256	476, 646
20. 0.20	Great Britain	Resolution – International business reply service for goods	257	503, 668
20. 0.21	Great Britain	Resolution – International household delivery service for unaddressed items	261	503, 666
20. 0.22	Great Britain	Resolution – International admail (International business reply service: local response)	265	503, 666
20. 0.23	Argentina	Resolution – EMS	269	497, 637, 642
20. 0.24	United States of America	Resolution – EMS	269	497, 637, 642
20. 0.25	Germany	Resolution – Electronic mail services	271	501, 643
20. 1.1/Rev 1	Zambia	Art 1	272	521, 629
20. 1.2	France	Art 1	272	440, 618
20. 5.1/Rev 1	Argentina, Sweden	Art 5	273	490, 672
20. 5.2	Argentina	Art 5	274	490; withdrawn I/2, p 70
20. 6.1	Oman	Art 6	275	440, 618
20. 6.2	EC	Art 6	275	440, 618
20. 7.1	Sweden	Art 7	276	467, 642
20. 7.2/Rev 1	Sweden	Art 7	276	466, 643, 654
20. 7.3	Germany	Art 7	277	467, 642
20. 9.1	Oman	Art 9	278	442, 620
20. 9.2/Rev 1	Japan	Art 9	279	442, 620
20. 9.3	Canada	Art 9	279	442, 444, 624
20. 9.4	China (People's Rep)	Art 9	280	withdrawn (4th dispatch)
20. 9.5	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 9	281	442, 620
20. 9.6	EC	Art 9	282	454, 629
20. 10.1	EC	Art 10	283	397, 616, 629
20. 10.2	EC	Art 10	283	405, 407, 629
20. 10.3	Sweden	Art 10	284	470, 647

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
20. 10.4	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 10	285	470, 647
20. 11.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 11	287	470, 647
20. 12.1	Sweden	Art 12	288	468, 642
20. 13.1	Great Britain	Art 13	288	470, 647
20. 16.1/Rev 1	Germany	Art 16	289	471, 645
20. 17.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 17	290	471, 647
20. 18.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 18	290	472, 647
20. 19.1	Korea (Rep)	Art 19	291	473, 645
20. 19.2	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 19	291	473, 645
20. 19.3	Great Britain	Art 19	292	472, 649
20. 20.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 20	293	474, 647
20. 20.2	Great Britain	Art 20	294	513, 615
20. 20.3	Great Britain, Italy	Art 20	294	513, 615
20. 21.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 21	295	474, 645
20. 22.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 22	296	474, 645
20. 23.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 23	296	474, 645
20. 24.1	EC	Art 24	297	397, 617
20. 24.2	EC	Art 24	297	398, 615
20. 24.3	EC	Art 24	298	475, 647
20. 24.4	Italy	Art 24	298	475, 645
20. 25.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 25	299	476, 645
20. 26.1	Egypt	Art 26	299	478, 656
20. 26.2	EC	Art 26	300	308, 478, 656
20. 26.3/Rev 1	Japan, United States of America	Art 26	301	308, 478, 654
20. 26.4	Japan	Art 26	302	withdrawn I/2, p 70

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
20. 27.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 27	303	476, 647
20. 29.1	Indonesia	Art 29	304	481, 656
20. 29.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 29	305	480, 487, 676
20. 29.3	Italy	Art 29	305	480, 486, 672
20. 29.4	United States of America	Art 29	306	480, 655
20. 31.1	Oman	Art 31	307	459, 638
20. 31.2	Indonesia	Art 31	307	459, 461, 643
20. 31.3	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 31	308	459, 643
20. 31.4	Great Britain	Art 31	308	459, 462, 643
20. 31.5	Great Britain	Art 31	309	459, 461, 643
20. 31.6	Argentina	Art 31	310	459, 462, 643
20. 33.1	Great Britain	Art 33	311	441, 620
20. 35.1	Japan	Art 35	311	463, 643
20. 35.2	Brazil	Art 35	312	463, 642, 680
20. 35.3	Brazil	Art 35	312	464, 642
20. 35.4	Korea (Rep)	Art 35	313	463, 642
20. 35.5	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 35	314	463, 642
20. 36.1	Hungary (Rep)	Art 36	315	464, 643
20. 36.2	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 36	316	464, 642
20. 38.1	Israel	Art 38	316	465, 642
20. 38.2/Rev 1	Hungary (Rep)	Art 38	317	465, 643
20. 38.3	Norway	Art 38	318	465, 642
20. 39.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 39	318	465, 642
20. 39.91	CCPS	Art 39bis to quater	319	501, 643, 648
20. 40.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 40	320	476, 645
20. 40.2	France, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden	Art 40	321	513, 616

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
20. 41.1/Rev 1	Oman	Art 41	322	436, 616
20. 41.2	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art 41	323	436, 616
20. 41.3	Sweden	Art 41	323	487, 672
20. 44.1	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 44	324	466, 642
20. 44.2	Pakistan	Art 44	325	466, 643
20. 45.1	EC	Art 45	325	437, 615
20. 46.1/Rev 1	EC	Art 46	326	436, 444, 622
20. 46.91	Great Britain	Art 46bis	326	437, 616
20. 47.1	Sweden	Art 47	327	453, 631
20. 47.2	EC	Art 47	328	453, 630
20. 47.3	EC	Art 47	330	453, 629
20. 47.4	Canada	Art 47	330	453, 631
20. 47.5	Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Grenada, Guyana, Malaysia, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Thailand	Art 47	331	453, 631
20. 48.1	Switzerland	Art 48	332	455, 631
20. 48.2	EC	Art 48	333	455, 629
20. 49.1	Japan	Art 49	333	468, 643
20. 50.1	EC	Art 50	334	469, 638, 647
20. 51.1	Greece	Art 51	335	458
20. 51.2	Italy	Art 51	336	457, 634
20. 51.3	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 51	336	457, 634
20. 51.4	Great Britain	Art 51	337	458, 635
20. 52.1	EC	Art 52	338	446, 622
20. 52.2	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art 52	339	457, 634
20. 52.91	CCPS	Art 52bis	339	514, 628, 635
20. 55.1	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art 55	340	500, 643
20. 55.2	Bangladesh	Art 55	342	500, 643

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
20. 55.3	Bangladesh	Art 55	343	500, 643
20. 55.4	Italy	Art 55	344	501, 642
20. 56.1	EC	Art 56	344	440, 618
20. 57.1	EC	Art 57	345	397, 617
20. 57.2	EC	Art 57	346	398, 615
20. 57.3	EC	Art 57	346	408, 424, 427, 670
20. 57.4	Japan	Art 57	347	424, 427, 666
Convention, Final Protocol				
23. 1.91	Canada	Art Ibis	348	319
23. 3.91	Canada	Art IIIbis	348	319
23. 3.92	Ireland	Art IIIbis	349	319
23. 5.1	Cuba	Art V	349	492
23. 7.1	Greece	Art VII	350	319
23. 7.2	United States of America	Art VII	350	319
23. 7.3	Canada	Art VII	351	319
23. 7.4	Great Britain	Art VII	351	319
23. 7.5	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Art VII	352	319
23. 7.6	United States of America	Art VII	352	319
23. 7.7	Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Great Britain, Overseas Territories (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Grenada, Guyana, India, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, United States of America	Art VII	353	319

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Final Protocol				
23. 7.8	Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire (Rep), Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Portugal, Senegal, Syrian Arab Rep, Togo	Art VII	353	319
23. 8.1	Brazil	Art VIII	354	492
23. 8.2	Ethiopia	Art VIII	354	492
23. 8.3	Viet Nam	Art VIII	355	492
23. 8.4	Myanmar	Art VIII	355	319
23. 9.1	Brazil	Art IX	355	492
23. 9.2	Cuba	Art IX	356	492
23. 9.3	Viet Nam	Art IX	356	492
23. 10.91	Chad	Art Xbis	357	319
23. 10.92	Mongolia	Art Xbis	357	319
23. 10.93	Gabon	Art Xbis	357	319
23. 10.94	Cape Verde	Art Xbis	358	319
23. 10.95	Myanmar	Art Xbis	358	319
23. 10.96	Slovakia	Art Xbis	358	319
23. 10.97	Czech Rep	Art Xbis	359	319
23. 10.98	Gabon	Art Xter	359	319
23. 10.99	Saudi Arabia	Art Xbis	359	319
23. 10.100	Argentina	Art Xbis	360	319
23. 10.101	Zambia	Art Xbis	360	319
23. 10.102	Syrian Arab Rep	Art Xbis	360	319
23. 10.103	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art Xbis	361	319
23. 10.104	Overseas Territories (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Art Xbis	361	319
23. 11.1	Brazil	Art XI	361	492
23. 11.2	Saudi Arabia	Art XI	362	319
23. 11.3	Congo (Rep)	Art XI	362	319
23. 13.1	Congo (Rep)	Art XIII	362	319
23. 13.91	Greece	Art XIIIbis	363	319
23. 19.1	Mongolia	Art XIX	363	492
23. 19.2	Guyana	Art XIX	364	492
23. 19.3	Cape Verde	Art XIX	364	492
23. 19.4	Bahamas	Art XIX	365	492

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Final Protocol				
23. 19.5	Canada	Art XIX	365	319
23. 19.6	Gabon	Art XIX	366	319
23. 19.7	Greece	Art XIX	366	319
23. 19.8	Solomon Islands	Art XIX	367	319
23. 19.9	Turkey	Art XIX	367	319
23. 19.10	Saudi Arabia	Art XIX	368	319
23. 19.11	Cuba	Art XIX	368	319
23. 19.12	Ecuador	Art XIX	368	319
23. 19.13	Honduras (Rep)	Art XIX	369	319
23. 19.14	United States of America	Art XIX	369	319
23. 19.15	Myanmar	Art XIX	370	319
23. 19.16	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art XIX	370	319
23. 19.17	Congo (Rep)	Art XIX	371	319
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
25. RE 0.1	EC	Recommendation – Improvement of the quality of service of items sent in transit à découvert	372	490, 522, 672
25. RE 0.2	EC	Resolution – Revision of the scales and permanent study of transit charges	373	436, 624
25. RE 0.3	Peru	Recommendation – Express items	374	473, 647
25. RE 0.4	EC	Decision – Preparation and settlement of accounts. Reviewing the wording of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement. Preparation of an operational compendium on accounting	375	488, 546, 672
25. RE 101.1	Portugal	Art RE 101	376	440, 678
25. RE 601.1	Oman	Art RE 601	376	440, 620, 682
25. RE 601.2	EC	Art RE 601	377	439, 491, 620, 682
25. RE 901.1	Portugal	Art RE 901	377	445, 678
25. RE 902.1	Portugal	Art RE 902	378	445, 678
25. RE 903.1	CCPS	Art RE 903	378	678
25. RE 903.2/Rev 1	Japan	Art RE 903	379	678
25. RE 903.3	United States of America	Art RE 903	380	678
25. RE 903.4	Sweden	Art RE 903	380	678
25. RE 904.1	China (People's Rep)	Art RE 904	381	678
25. RE 904.2	Portugal	Art RE 904	382	445, 678
25. RE 904.3	United States of America	Art RE 904	382	678
25. RE 904.4	EC	Art RE 904	383	454, 491, 631

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
25. RE 904.5	Germany	Art RE 904	384	678
25. RE 904.6	Great Britain	Art RE 904	384	678
25. RE 904.7	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania (United Rep), Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, Vanuatu, Western Samoa	Art RE 904	386	454, 491, 630, 682
25. RE 904.8	Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa	Art RE 904	387	454, 491, 631
25. RE 905.1	Portugal	Art RE 905	388	445, 678
25. RE 907.1/Rev 1	Germany	Art RE 907	388	678
25. RE 1401.1	Sweden	Art RE 1401	389	471, 678
25. RE 1403.1	EC	Art RE 1403	390	439, 678
25. RE 1405.1	Sweden	Art RE 1405	391	678
25. RE 1405.2	Portugal	Art RE 1405	391	471, 678
25. RE 1601.1	Great Britain	Art RE 1601	392	678
25. RE 1901.1	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art RE 1901	393	678
25. RE 1901.2	China (People's Rep)	Art RE 1901	393	678
25. RE 1901.3	Portugal	Art RE 1901	394	473, 678
25. RE 1902.1	China (People's Rep)	Art RE 1902	395	678
25. RE 1902.2	Portugal	Art RE 1902	395	473, 678
25. RE 1902.3	Norway	Art RE 1902	396	678
25. RE 1903.1	Portugal	Art RE 1903	397	473, 678
25. RE 2001.1	Great Britain	Art RE 2001	397	678
25. RE 2002.1	Portugal	Art RE 2002	399	474, 678
25. RE 2102.1	EC	Art RE 2102	399	439, 678
25. RE 2303.1	EC	Art RE 2303	400	439, 678
25. RE 2701.1	Sweden	Art RE 2701	400	678
25. RE 2902.1	China (People's Rep)	Art RE 2902	401	480, 487, 678

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
25. RE 2902.2	Canada	Art RE 2902	402	480, 678
25. RE 2903.1/Rev 1	China (People's Rep)	Art RE 2903	403	480, 487, 678
25. RE 3001.1	Korea (Rep)	Art RE 3001	404	678
25. RE 3001.2	EC	Art RE 3001	404	439, 678
25. RE 3001.3	China (People's Rep)	Art RE 3001	405	678
25. RE 3001.4	Argentina	Art RE 3001	406	678
25. RE 3101.1/Rev 1	Japan	Art RE 3101	406	678
25. RE 3101.2	Israel	Art RE 3101	407	459, 462, 678
25. RE 3101.3	Brazil	Art RE 3101	407	678
25. RE 3101.4/Rev 1	China (People's Rep)	Art RE 3101	408	480, 487, 678
25. RE 3101.5	Korea (Rep)	Art RE 3101	409	678
25. RE 3101.6	Canada	Art RE 3101	409	678
25. RE 3101.7	Norway	Art RE 3101	411	678
25. RE 3101.8	EC	Art RE 3101	411	439, 678
25. RE 3101.9	Great Britain	Art RE 3101	413	678
25. RE 3101.10	China (People's Rep)	Art RE 3101	414	678
25. RE 3101.11	Argentina	Art RE 3101	414	678
25. RE 3102.1	Canada	Art RE 3102	415	678
25. RE 3102.2	EC	Art RE 3102	416	439, 678
25. RE 3201.1	Sweden	Art RE 3201	416	678
25. RE 3601.1	Portugal	Art RE 3601	417	464, 678
25. RE 3601.2	EC	Art RE 3601	418	439, 678
25. RE 3801.1	Israel	Art RE 3801	418	465, 678
25. RE 3801.2	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art RE 3801	419	withdrawn (7th dispatch)
25. RE 3801.3	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art RE 3801	419	withdrawn (7th dispatch)
25. RE 3801.4	Norway	Art RE 3801	420	465, 678
25. RE 3801.5	Norway	Art RE 3801	420	678
25. RE 3802.1	Brazil	Art RE 3802	421	678
25. RE 3802.2	EC	Art RE 3802	421	439, 678
25. RE 4001.1	Portugal	Art RE 4001	422	477, 678
25. RE 4101.1	EC	Art RE 4101	423	487, 678
25. RE 4102.1	Eritrea	Art RE 4102	424	678
25. RE 4102.2	Eritrea	Art RE 4102	424	678
25. RE 4102.3	EC	Art RE 4102	425	487, 678
25. RE 4104.1	Sweden	Art RE 4104	426	678
25. RE 4104.2	Portugal	Art RE 4104	426	487, 678

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
25. RE 4105.1	Great Britain	Art RE 4105	427	678
25. RE 4105.2	Great Britain	Art RE 4105	428	678
25. RE 4105.3	Great Britain	Art RE 4105	428	678
25. RE 4105.4	Great Britain	Art RE 4105	429	678
25. RE 4105.5	Great Britain	Art RE 4105	430	678
25. RE 4106.1	EC	Art RE 4106	431	487, 678
25. RE 4106.2	EC	Art RE 4106	431	439, 678
25. RE 4106.3	EC	Art RE 4106	432	487, 678
25. RE 4106.4	Great Britain	Art RE 4106	433	678
25. RE 4106.5	Great Britain	Art RE 4106	433	678
25. RE 4107.1	EC	Art RE 4107	434	439, 678
25. RE 4109.1	Portugal	Art RE 4109	435	487, 678
25. RE 4109.2	EC	Art RE 4109	436	439, 678
25. RE 4111.1	EC	Art RE 4111	436	439, 678
25. RE 4111.2	EC	Art RE 4111	437	487, 678
25. RE 4112.91	EC	Art RE 4112bis	438	487, 678
25. RE 4113.1	CCPS	Art RE 4113	438	678
25. RE 4113.2	EC	Art RE 4113	439	487, 678
25. RE 4113.3	Great Britain	Art RE 4113	440	678
25. RE 4113.4	Great Britain	Art RE 4113	440	678
25. RE 4114.1	Great Britain	Art RE 4114	441	678
25. RE 4115.1	Canada	Art RE 4115	442	678
25. RE 4117.1	Eritrea	Art RE 4117	443	678
25. RE 4117.2	United States of America	Art RE 4117	443	678
25. RE 4117.3	EC	Art RE 4117	444	439, 678
25. RE 4118.1	Czech Rep	Art RE 4118	445	678
25. RE 4118.2	United States of America	Art RE 4118	446	678
25. RE 4118.3	EC	Art RE 4118	446	487, 678
25. RE 4119.1	Canada	Art RE 4119	447	678
25. RE 4119.2	Czech Rep	Art RE 4119	447	678
25. RE 4119.3	EC	Art RE 4119	448	439, 678
25. RE 4119.4	Great Britain	Art RE 4119	449	678
25. RE 4120.1	Czech Rep	Art RE 4120	450	678
25. RE 4121.1	EC	Art RE 4121	450	439, 678
25. RE 4121.2	EC	Art RE 4121	451	487, 678
25. RE 4122.1	Czech Rep	Art RE 4122	452	678
25. RE 4122.2	Sweden	Art RE 4122	452	678
25. RE 4122.3	United States of America	Art RE 4122	453	678
25. RE 4124.1	Czech Rep	Art RE 4124	454	678

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
25. RE 4126.1	Czech Rep	Art RE 4126	454	678
25. RE 4127.1	Japan	Art RE 4127	455	678
25. RE 4127.2	Israel	Art RE 4127	455	678
25. RE 4127.3	Spain	Art RE 4127	456	678
25. RE 4127.4	United States of America	Art RE 4127	456	678
25. RE 4127.5	EC	Art RE 4127	457	439, 678
25. RE 4127.6	Great Britain	Art RE 4127	458	678
25. RE 4128.1	CCPS	Art RE 4128	458	522, 678
25. RE 4128.2	EC	Art RE 4128	459	397, 616, 682
25. RE 4401.1	Portugal	Art RE 4401	460	466, 678
25. RE 4401.2	EC	Art RE 4401	461	454, 678
25. RE 4403.1	Norway	Art RE 4403	461	466, 678
25. RE 4405.1/Rev 2	EC	Art RE 4405	462	678
25. RE 4405.2	Hungary (Rep)	Art RE 4405	462	678
25. RE 4405.3	EC	Art RE 4405	463	439, 678
25. RE 4501.1	United States of America	Art RE 4501	463	678
25. RE 4501.2	Netherlands	Art RE 4501	464	678
25. RE 4501.3	Turkey	Art RE 4501	465	678
25. RE 4602.1	EC	Art RE 4602	466	439, 678
25. RE 4602.2	EC	Art RE 4602	466	487, 678
25. RE 4604.1	Hungary (Rep)	Art RE 4604	467	678
25. RE 4604.2	Turkey	Art RE 4604	467	678
25. RE 4701.1	EC	Art RE 4701	468	439, 678
25. RE 4701.2	EC	Art RE 4701	469	454, 678
25. RE 4702.1	EC	Art RE 4702	469	454, 678
25. RE 4703.1	EC	Art RE 4703	469	454, 678
25. RE 4704.1	EC	Art RE 4704	470	454, 678
25. RE 4705.1	EC	Art RE 4705	470	454, 678
25. RE 4706.1	EC	Art RE 4706	470	454, 678
25. RE 4707.1	EC	Art RE 4707	471	454, 678
25. RE 4708.1/Rev 1	EC	Art RE 4708	472	454, 678
25. RE 4708.91	EC	Art RE 4708bis	473	454, 456, 491, 635, 637, 682
25. RE 4708.92	EC	Art RE 4708ter	474	454, 678
25. RE 5001.1	Czech Rep	Art RE 5001	475	678
25. RE 5001.2	EC	Art RE 5001	476	439, 678
25. RE 5002.1	EC	Art RE 5002	476	439, 678
25. RE 5003.1	EC	Art RE 5003	477	439, 678

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
25. RE 5003.91	EC	Art RE 5003bis	478	488, 678
25. RE 5006.1	EC	Art RE 5006	478	488, 678
25. RE 5006.2	EC	Art RE 5006	479	439, 678
25. RE 5006.3	EC	Art RE 5006	479	488, 678
25. RE 5007.1	EC	Art RE 5007	480	488, 678
25. RE 5008.1	EC	Art RE 5008	481	439, 678
25. RE 5008.2	EC	Art RE 5008	481	488, 678
25. RE 5009.1	Bangladesh	Art RE 5009	482	678
25. RE 5009.2	EC	Art RE 5009	482	488, 678
25. RE 5201.1/Rev 1	EC	Art RE 5201	483	446, 624, 682
25. RE 5201.2	EC	Art RE 5201	484	446, 491, 624
25. RE 5201.3	Great Britain	Art RE 5201	485	446, 457, 678
25. RE 5201.4	Indonesia	Art RE 5201	485	446, 491, 624
25. RE 5202.1	EC	Art RE 5202	486	439, 678
25. RE 5202.2	EC	Art RE 5202	487	488, 678
25. RE 5204.1	Canada	Art RE 5204	487	678
25. RE 5204.2	EC	Art RE 5204	488	439, 678
25. RE 5204.3	EC	Art RE 5204	488	488, 678
25. RE 5205.1/Rev 2	EC	Art RE 5205	489	678
25. RE 5205.2	EC	Art RE 5205	491	439, 678
25. RE 5206.1/Rev 2	EC	Art RE 5206	491	678
25. RE 5206.2	EC	Art RE 5206	493	439, 678
25. RE 5208.1	EC	Art RE 5208	493	678
25. RE 5208.2/Rev 1	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art RE 5208	494	678
25. RE 5210.91	CCPS	Art RE 5210bis and ter	495	522, 678
25. RE 5301.1/Rev 2	EC	Art RE 5301	496	678
25. RE 5301.2	EC	Art RE 5301	497	439, 678
25. RE 5301.3	EC	Art RE 5301	497	488, 678
25. RE 5303.1	EC	Art RE 5303	498	488, 678
25. RE 5401.1	France, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden	Art RE 5401	498	522, 678
25. RE 5406.1	EC	Art RE 5406	499	439, 678

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
25. RE 5407.1	EC	Art RE 5407	500	439, 678
25. RE 5408.1	EC	Art RE 5408	500	439, 678
25. RE 5501.1	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art RE 5501	501	505, 678
25. RE 5501.2	Egypt	Art RE 5501	501	505, 678
25. RE 5501.3	Bangladesh	Art RE 5501	502	505, 678
25. RE 5801.1	EC	Art RE 5801	503	397, 617
25. RE 5801.2	EC	Art RE 5801	503	398, 616, 682
Convention, Detailed Regulations, Final Protocol				
27. RE 0.91	Greece	Art 0	504	Resolution C 87
27. RE 4.1	Brazil	Art RE IV	504	678
27. RE 5.1	Viet Nam	Art RE V	505	678
27. RE 7.1	United States of America	Art RE VII	505	Resolution C 87
Convention, Forms				
29. 0.1	EC	General rationalization of UPU forms	506	439, 678
29. 3.1	China (People's Rep)	Form VD 3	608	439, 678
29. 7.1	Canada	Form AV 7	608	439, 678
29. 9.1	Canada	Form C 9	609	439, 678
29. 12.1	EC	Form C12	610	488, 678
29. 14.1	Czech Rep	Form C 14	611	439, 678
29. 18.1	Canada	Form C 18	611	439, 678
29. 18.2	Canada	Form C 18bis	612	439, 678
29. 18.3	Czech Rep	Form C 18	612	439, 678
29. 18.4	Great Britain	Form C 18	614	439, 678
29. 18.91	Czech Rep	Form C 18ter	614	439, 678

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Agreement				
30. 0.1/Rev 1	EC	Resolution – Introduction and extension of the postal parcels service	619	526, 619
30. 0.2	EC	Recommendation – Exceptional transit land rates	620	withdrawn (6th dispatch
30. 0.3	EC	Resolution – Revision of land and sea rates	620	536
30. 0.4/Rev 1	EC	Decision – Preparation and settlement of accounts. Reviewing the wording of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement. Preparation of an operational compendium on accounting	621	withdrawn I/2, p 86
30. 0.5	EC	Recommendation – Preparation of accounting documents sent between administrations	622	526; withdrawn (7th dispatch
30. 0.6	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Recommendation – Customs clearance of postal parcels containing gifts or souvenirs	623	527, 619
30. 2.1	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art 2	624	537, 625
30. 3.1	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art 3	624	527, 619
30. 3.2	France	Art 3	625	527, 619
30. 4.1	EC	Art 4	626	536, 625
30. 7.1	Spain, Great Britain	Art 7	626	528, 620
30. 10.1	Egypt	Art 10	628	528, 620
30. 11.1	Korea (Rep)	Art 11	628	529, 618
30. 13.91/Rev 2	Germany	Art 13bis	629	504, 655
30. 14.1	Bangladesh	Art 14	637	529, 620
30. 15.1	Sweden	Art 15	637	529, 618
30. 21.1	Oman	Art 21	638	543, 631
30. 21.2	Spain, Great Britain	Art 21	638	543, 630
30. 21.3	Spain, Great Britain	Art 21	639	543, 630
30. 21.4	Argentina	Art 21	640	543, 631
30. 23.1	Spain, Great Britain	Art 23	640	529, 619
30. 25.1	Japan	Art 25	641	544, 631

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Agreement				
30. 25.2	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art 25	642	544, 631
30. 25.3	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art 25	642	544, 631
30. 25.4	Korea (Rep)	Art 25	643	544, 631
30. 25.5	Indonesia	Art 25	644	544, 631
30. 25.6	Great Britain, Japan, Norway	Art 25	644	544, 631
30. 25.7	EC	Art 25	645	544, 629
30. 25.8	Great Britain, Norway	Art 25	646	274, 544, 631
30. 28.1	Great Britain, Norway	Art 28	647	545, 629
30. 28.2/Rev 2	Hungary (Rep)	Art 28	647	545, 630, 643
30. 28.3	Israel	Art 28	648	545, 629
30. 28.4	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art 28	649	544, 631
30. 29.91/Rev 1	Canada	Art 29bis	649	529, 620
30. 30.1	Great Britain	Art 30	651	514, 625
30. 32.1	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art 32	651	545, 631
30. 32.2	EC	Art 32	652	545, 629
30. 33.1	EC	Art 33	652	533, 626
30. 33.2	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art 33	654	533, 628
30. 33.3	Great Britain	Art 33	655	533, 626
30. 33.4	Greece	Art 33	656	533, 628, 638
30. 34.1	EC	Art 34	657	534
30. 34.2	EC	Art 34	659	534, 625

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Agreement				
30. 34.3	EC	Art 34	660	534, 625
30. 34.4	EC	Art 34	661	535, 625
30. 35.1	EC	Art 35	661	535
30. 35.2	EC	Art 35	663	535, 625
30. 35.3	EC	Art 35	664	535, 625
30. 36.1	–	–		
30. 36.2	EC	Art 36	665	536, 625
30. 37.1	Oman	Art 37	666	543, 629
30. 37.2	Great Britain	Art 37	666	542, 629
30. 41.1	EC	Art 41	667	397, 617
30. 41.2	EC	Art 41	667	398, 615
30. 41.3	EC	Art 41	668	408, 424, 427, 670
30. 41.4	Japan	Art 41	668	424, 427, 666
Parcels, Final Protocol				
33. 0.1/Rev 1	EC	Recommendation – Exceptional transit land rates	670	537, 628
33. 0.2	Italy	Resolution – Exceptional transit land rates	671	537, 625
33. 1.1	Canada	Art I	672	319
33. 2.1	Brazil	Art II	672	536, 625
33. 2.2	Ghana	Art II	673	319
33. 2.3	Canada	Art II	673	319
33. 2.4	Myanmar	Art II	674	319
33. 2.5	Saudi Arabia	Art II	674	319
33. 2.6	Zambia	Art II	674	319
33. 4.1	Cuba	Art IV	675	withdrawn I/2, p 86
33. 4.2	Greece	Art IV	675	319
33. 4.3	Canada	Art IV	675	319
33. 4.4	Bahamas	Art IV	676	319
33. 4.5	Saint Christopher and Nevis	Art IV	676	319
33. 4.6	Saint Lucia	Art IV	676	319
33. 4.7	Zambia	Art IV	677	319
33. 4.8	Australia	Art IV	677	319
33. 5.1	Saudi Arabia	Art V	677	319
33. 8.1	Tunisia	Art VIII	678	537, 628

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Final Protocol				
33. 8.2	Great Britain	Art VIII	678	533, 537, 625
33. 8.3	Chad	Art VIII	679	537, 628
33. 8.4	Mongolia	Art VIII	679	537, 628
33. 8.5	Tunisia	Art VIII	680	628
33. 8.6	Afghanistan	Art VIII	680	319
33. 9.1	Thailand	Art IX	680	319
33. 9.2	Malaysia	Art IX	681	319
33. 9.3	Greece	Art IX	681	319
33. 9.4	Singapore	Art IX	681	319
33. 9.5	India	Art IX	682	319
33. 9.6	Russian Federation	Art IX	682	319
33. 9.7	Afghanistan	Art IX	683	319
33. 9.8	Sudan	Art IX	683	319
33. 9.9	Chile	Art IX	683	319
33. 9.10	France	Art IX	684	319
33. 9.11	United States of America	Art IX	684	319
33. 9.12	Bahrain	Art IX	685	319
33. 9.13	Syrian Arab Rep	Art IX	685	319
33. 9.14	Egypt	Art IX	685	319
33. 10.1	Canada	Art X	686	319
33. 10.2	Portugal	Art X	686	319
33. 10.91	Mongolia	Art Xbis	686	319
33. 10.92	Indonesia	Art Xbis	687	319
33. 10.93	New Zealand	Art Xbis	687	319
33. 10.94	India	Art Xbis	687	319
33. 10.95	Chad	Art Xbis	688	319
33. 10.96	Sudan	Art Xbis	688	319
33. 10.97	Russian Federation	Art Xbis	688	319
33. 10.98	Kazakhstan	Art Xbis	689	319
33. 10.99	Turkey	Art Xbis	689	319
33. 10.100	China (People's Rep)	Art Xbis	689	319
33. 10.101	Canada	Art Xbis	690	319
33. 10.102	Afghanistan	Art Xbis	690	319
33. 10.103	Brazil	Art Xbis	690	319
33. 10.104	Viet Nam	Art Xbis	691	319
33. 10.105	Bahamas	Art Xbis	691	319
33. 10.106	Cuba	Art Xbis	691	319

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Final Protocol				
33. 10.107	Honduras (Rep)	Art Xbis	692	319
33. 10.108	Bolivia	Art Xbis	692	319
33. 10.109	Chile	Art Xbis	692	319
33. 10.110	Paraguay	Art Xbis	693	319
33. 10.111	Mexico	Art Xbis	693	319
33. 10.112	Colombia	Art Xbis	693	319
33. 10.113	El Salvador	Art Xbis	694	319
33. 10.114	Venezuela	Art Xbis	694	319
33. 10.115	Ecuador	Art Xbis	694	319
33. 10.116	Guyana	Art Xbis	695	319
33. 10.117	Myanmar	Art Xbis	695	319
33. 10.118	Pakistan	Art Xbis	695	319
33. 10.119	Peru	Art Xbis	696	319
33. 10.120	Yemen	Art Xbis	696	319
33. 10.121	Cape Verde	Art Xbis	696	319
33. 10.122	Gabon	Art Xbis	697	319
33. 10.123	Zambia	Art Xbis	697	319
33. 10.124	Saudi Arabia	Art Xbis	697	319
33. 10.125	Spain	Art Xbis	698	319
33. 10.126	Australia	Art Xbis	698	319
33. 10.127	Argentina	Art Xbis	698	319
33. 10.128	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art Xbis	699	319
33. 10.129	Congo (Rep)	Art Xbis	699	319
33. 11.1	Denmark	Art XI	699	319
33. 11.2	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art XI	700	537, 628
33. 11.3	Denmark	Art XI	701	537, 628
33. 11.4	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art XI	701	319
33. 11.5	France	Art XI	702	319

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Final Protocol				
33. 12.1	United States of America	Art XII	702	319
33. 12.91	Sweden	Art XIIbis	703	547, 629
33. 12.92	Mongolia	Art XIIter	703	319
33. 12.93	Canada	Art XIIquater	704	319
33. 12.94	Myanmar	Art XIIter	704	319
33. 12.95/Rev 1	Czech Rep	Art XIIter	704	319
33. 12.96/Rev 1	Slovakia	Art XIIter	705	319
33. 12.97	Cape Verde	Art XIIter	705	319
33. 12.98	Gabon	Art XIIter	705	319
33. 12.99	Gabon	Art XIIquinquies	706	319
33. 12.100	Zambia	Art XIIter	706	319
33. 12.101	Afghanistan	Art XIIter	706	319
33. 12.102	Suriname	Art XIIter	707	319
33. 12.103	Zambia	Art XIIquinquies	707	319
33. 12.104/Rev 1	Saudi Arabia	Art XIIter	707	319
33. 12.105	Argentina	Art XIIsexies	708	319
33. 12.106	Congo (Rep)	Art XIIter	708	319
33. 12.107	Congo (Rep)	Art XIIquinquies	708	319
33. 12.108	Syrian Arab Rep	Art XIIter	709	319
33. 12.109	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art XIIter	709	319
Parcels, Detailed Regulations				
35. RE 201.1	Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Libyan Jamahiriya, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, Yemen	Art RE 201	710	537, 616, 628, 682
35. RE 301.1	France	Art RE 301	710	528, 620, 682
35. RE 306.1	EC	Art RE 306	711	549, 631
35. RE 306.2	Germany	Art RE 306	712	549, 631
35. RE 306.3	Great Britain	Art RE 306	712	549, 631
35. RE 306.4	Great Britain	Art RE 306	713	549, 631
35. RE 307.1	Norway	Art RE 307	714	549, 631
35. RE 307.2	Norway	Art RE 307	714	549, 631
35. RE 307.3	EC	Art RE 307	715	549, 631
35. RE 307.4	Germany	Art RE 307	715	549, 631

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Detailed Regulations				
35. RE 307.5	Germany, Sweden, Switzerland	Art RE 307	716	549, 631
35. RE 307.6	Germany, Sweden, Switzerland	Art RE 307	716	549, 631
35. RE 401.1	EC	Art RE 401	717	536, 628, 682
35. RE 1102.1	Norway	Art RE 1102	718	549, 631
35. RE 1503.1/Rev 2	EC	Art RE 1503	718	549, 631
35. RE 1503.2	EC	Art RE 1503	719	549, 631
35. RE 1601.1	EC	Art RE 1601	719	549, 631
35. RE 1902.1	EC	Art RE 1902	720	549, 631
35. RE 1902.2	Germany, Sweden, Switzerland	Art RE 1902	720	549, 631
35. RE 1903.1	Germany, Sweden, Switzerland	Art RE 1903	721	549, 631
35. RE 1904.1	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art RE 1904	722	549, 631
35. RE 1904.2	–	–		
35. RE 1904.3	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	Art RE 1904	722	549, 631
35. RE 1904.4	Korea (Rep)	Art RE 1904	723	549, 631
35. RE 1904.5	Germany, Sweden, Switzerland	Art RE 1904	724	549, 631
35. RE 2101.1	EC	Art RE 2101	724	549, 631
35. RE 2601.1	EC	Art RE 2601	725	549, 631
35. RE 2602.1	EC	Art RE 2602	725	549, 631
35. RE 2801.1	Israel	Art RE 2801	726	549, 631
35. RE 2801.2	Great Britain, Norway	Art RE 2801	726	549, 631
35. RE 2801.3	Great Britain, Norway	Art RE 2801	727	549, 631
35. RE 2801.4	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art RE 2801	727	549, 631
35. RE 2801.5	Iran (Islamic Rep)	Art RE 2801	728	549, 631
35. RE 2802.1	EC	Art RE 2802	728	549, 631
35. RE 3103.1	Germany	Art RE 3103	729	528, 620, 682

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Detailed Regulations				
35. RE 3106.1	Germany, Switzerland	Art RE 3106	729	549, 631
35. RE 3107.1	EC	Art RE 3107	730	549, 631
35. RE 3110.1	Czech Rep	Art RE 3110	731	549, 631
35. RE 3111.1	Czech Rep	Art RE 3111	731	549, 631
35. RE 3112.1	United States of America	Art RE 3112	732	549, 631
35. RE 3112.2	Germany	Art RE 3112	732	549, 631
35. RE 3114.1	EC	Art RE 3114	733	549, 631
35. RE 3115.1	EC	Art RE 3115	733	549, 631
35. RE 3116.1	EC	Art RE 3116	734	549, 631
35. RE 3117.1/Rev 1	Japan	Art RE 3117	734	549, 631
35. RE 3118.1	Israel	Art RE 3118	735	549, 631
35. RE 3118.2	EC	Art RE 3118	735	549, 631
35. RE 3203.1	Norway	Art RE 3203	736	549, 631
35. RE 3205.1	EC	Art RE 3205	736	549, 631
35. RE 3401.1	EC	Art RE 3401	737	535, 628, 682
35. RE 3401.2	EC	Art RE 3401	737	534, 616, 628, 682
35. RE 3601.1	EC	Art RE 3601	738	536, 628, 682
35. RE 3603.1	EC	Art RE 3603	739	536, 628, 682
35. RE 3604.1/Rev 2	EC	Art RE 3604	739	549, 631
35. RE 3604.2	EC	Art RE 3604	742	549, 631
35. RE 3604.3	Great Britain	Art RE 3604	742	549, 631
35. RE 3605.1/Rev 2	EC	Art RE 3605	743	549, 631
35. RE 3605.2	EC	Art RE 3605	743	549, 631
35. RE 3701.1	Great Britain	Art RE 3701	744	542, 630, 682
35. RE 3801.1	Great Britain	Art RE 3801	744	533, 628, 682
35. RE 3803.1	EC	Art RE 3803	745	549, 631
35. RE 4201.1	EC	Art RE 4201	746	397, 617
35. RE 4201.2	EC	Art RE 4201	746	398, 616, 682
Parcels, Detailed Regulations, Final Protocol				
37. RE 1.1	Viet Nam	Art RE I	747	319
37. RE 3.91	Canada	Art RE IIIbis	747	319
37. RE 3.92	Bahamas	Art RE IIIbis	748	319
37. RE 3.93	Barbados	Art RE IIIbis	748	319

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Forms				
39. 0.1	EC	General rationalization of UPU forms	749	549, 631
39. 0.2	Germany	Form CP 2-C 2/CP 3	797	549, 631
39. 2.1	China (People's Rep)	Form CP 2	805	549, 631
39. 20.1	Canada	Form CP 20	805	549, 631
Money Orders, Agreement				
40. 0.1	EC	Resolution – Action plan to energize the postal financial services	809	557, 654
40. 0.2	EC	Resolution – Recasting the Postal Financial Services Acts	810	565, 654
40. 4.1	France	Art 4	811	567, 654
40. 5.1	Japan	Art 5	812	567, 656
40. 6.1	Indonesia	Art 6	812	567, 656
40. 9.1	France	Art 9	813	568, 654
40. 10.1	Turkey	Art 10	814	568, 654
40. 10.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 10	814	568, 656
40. 11.1	EC	Art 11	815	566, 569, 654
40. 12.1	EC	Art 12	816	566, 569, 654
40. 13.1	EC	Art 13	816	397, 568, 617
40. 13.2	EC	Art 13	817	398, 568, 615
40. 13.3	EC	Art 13	817	408, 424, 427, 568, 670
40. 13.4	Japan	Art 13	818	424, 427, 568, 666
Money Orders, Detailed Regulations				
45. RE 605.1	China (People's Rep)	Art RE 605	819	569, 655
45. RE 801.1	Japan	Art RE 801	819	569, 655
45. RE 1101.1	Korea (Rep)	Art RE 1101	820	569, 655
45. RE 1105.91	EC	Art RE 1105bis	820	566, 655
45. RE 1202.91	EC	Art RE 1202bis	821	566, 655
45. RE 1202.92	EC	Art RE 1202ter	822	566, 655
45. RE 1202.93	EC	Art RE 1202quater	823	566, 655
45. RE 1303.1	EC	Art RE 1303	823	397, 568, 617
45. RE 1303.2	EC	Art RE 1303	824	398, 568, 616, 682

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Giro, Agreement				
50. 2.1	France	Art 2	827	569, 654
50. 15.91	France	Art 15bis	828	569, 654
50. 17.1	EC	Art 17	828	397, 568, 617
50. 17.2	EC	Art 17	829	398, 568, 615
50. 17.3	EC	Art 17	829	408, 424, 427, 568, 670
50. 17.4	Japan	Art 17	830	424, 427, 568, 666
Giro, Detailed Regulations				
55. RE 201.1	France	Art RE 201	831	569, 655
55. RE 317.1	Japan	Art RE 317	831	569, 655
55. RE 1302.1	Italy	Art RE 1302	832	569, 655
55. RE 1304.91	France	Art RE 1501bis	833	569, 655
55. RE 1304.92	France	Art RE 1502bis	833	569, 655
55. RE 1304.93	France	Art RE 1503bis	834	569, 655
55. RE 1702.1	EC	Art RE 1702	834	397, 568, 617
55. RE 1702.2	EC	Art RE 1702	835	398, 568, 616, 682
COD, Agreement				
60. 9.1	EC	Art 9	839	397, 568, 617
60. 9.2	EC	Art 9	839	397, 568, 615
60. 9.3	EC	Art 9	840	408, 424, 427, 568, 666
COD, Detailed Regulations				
65. RE 903.1	EC	Art RE 903	841	397, 568, 617
65. RE 903.2	EC	Art RE 903	841	398, 568, 616, 682

B. According to origin

I. Individual proposals

Origin	Proposals	Number
Afghanistan	33. 8.6, 33. 9.7, 33. 10.102, 33. 12.101	4
Argentina	20. 0.23, 20. 5.2, 20. 31.6, 23. 10.100, 25. RE 3001.4, 25. RE 3101.11, 30. 21.4, 33. 10.127, 33. 12.105	9
Australia	044, 15. 104.7, 33. 4.8, 33. 10.126	4
Bahamas	23. 19.4, 33. 4.4, 33. 10.105, 37. RE 3.92	4
Bahrain	33. 9.12	1
Bangladesh	09, 20. 55.2, 20. 55.3, 25. RE 5009.1, 25. RE 5501.3, 30. 14.1	6
Barbados	37. RE 3.93	1
Bolivia	33. 10.108	1
Brazil	040, 15. 104.9, 20. 0.5, 20. 35.2, 20. 35.3, 23. 8.1, 23. 9.1, 23. 11.1, 25. RE 3101.3, 25. RE 3802.1, 27. RE 4.1, 33. 2.1, 33. 10.103	13
Canada	20. 9.3, 20. 47.4, 23. 1.91, 23. 3.91, 23. 7.3, 23. 19.5, 25. RE 2902.2, 25. RE 3101.6, 25. RE 3102.1, 25. RE 4115.1, 25. RE 4119.1, 25. RE 5204.1, 29. 7.1, 29. 9.1, 29. 18.1, 29. 18.2, 30. 29.91/Rev 1, 33. 1.1, 33. 2.3, 33. 4.3, 33. 10.1, 33. 10.101, 33. 12.93, 37. RE 3.91, 39. 20.1	25
Cape Verde	23. 10.94, 23. 19.3, 33. 10.121, 33. 12.97	4
Chad	23. 10.91, 33. 8.3, 33. 10.95	3
Chile	33. 9.9, 33. 10.109	2
China (People's Rep)	08, 15. 113.3, 20. 9.4, 20. 29.2, 25. RE 904.1, 25. RE 1901.2, 25. RE 1902.1, 25. RE 2902.1, 25. RE 2903.1/Rev 1, 25. RE 3001.3, 25. RE 3101.4/Rev 1, 25. RE 3101.10, 29. 3.1, 33. 10.100, 39. 2.1, 40. 10.2, 45. RE 605.1	17
Colombia	33. 10.112	1
Congo (Rep)	23. 11.3, 23. 13.1, 23. 19.17, 33. 10.129, 33. 12.106, 33. 12.107	6
Cuba	23. 5.1, 23. 9.2, 23. 19.11, 33. 4.1, 33. 10.106	5
Czech Rep	23. 10.97, 25. RE 4118.1, 25. RE 4119.2, 25. RE 4120.1, 25. RE 4122.1, 25. RE 4124.1, 25. RE 4126.1, 25. RE 5001.1, 29. 14.1, 29. 18.3, 29. 18.91, 33. 12.95, 35. RE 3110.1, 35. RE 3111.1	14
Denmark	33. 11.1, 33. 11.3	2
Ecuador	23. 19.12, 33. 10.115	2
Egypt	20. 0.6, 20. 26.1, 25. RE 5501.2, 30. 10.1, 33. 9.14	5
El Salvador	33. 10.113	1
Eritrea	25. RE 4102.1, 25. RE 4102.2, 25. RE 4117.1	3
Ethiopia	23. 8.2	1
Germany	20. 0.25, 20. 7.3, 20. 16.1/Rev 1, 25. RE 904.5, 25. RE 907.1/Rev 1, 30. 13.91/Rev 2, 35. RE 306.2, 35. RE 307.4, 35. RE 3103.1, 35. RE 3112.2, 39. 0.2	11
Gabon	23. 10.93, 23. 10.98, 23. 19.6, 33. 10.122, 33. 12.98, 33. 12.99	6
Ghana	33. 2.2	1

Origin	Proposals	Number
Great Britain	042, 045, 20. 0.20, 20. 0.21, 20. 0.22, 20. 13.1, 20. 19.3, 20. 20.2, 20. 31.4, 20. 31.5, 20. 33.1, 20. 46.91, 20. 51.4, 23. 7.4, 25. RE 904.6, 25. RE 1601.1, 25. RE 2001.1, 25. RE 3101.9, 25. RE 4105.1, 25. RE 4105.2, 25. RE 4105.3, 25. RE 4105.4, 25. RE 4105.5, 25. RE 4106.4, 25. RE 4106.5, 25. RE 4113.3, 25. RE 4113.4, 25. RE 4114.1, 25. RE 4119.4, 25. RE 4127.6, 25. RE 5201.3, 29. 18.4, 30. 30.1, 30. 33.3, 30. 37.2, 33. 8.2, 35. RE 306.3, 35. RE 306.4, 35 RE 3604.3, 35. RE 3701.1, 35. RE 3801.1	41
Greece	20. 51.1, 23. 7.1, 23. 13.91, 23. 19.7, 27. RE 0.91, 30. 33.4, 33. 4.2, 33. 9.3	8
Guyana	23. 19.2, 33. 10.116	2
Honduras (Rep)	23. 19.13, 33. 10.107	2
Hungary (Rep)	20. 36.1, 20. 38.2/Rev 1, 25. RE 4405.2, 25. RE 4604.1, 30. 28.2/Rev 2	5
India	33. 9.5, 33. 10.94	2
Indonesia	20. 29.1, 20. 31.2, 25. RE 5201.4, 30. 25.5, 33. 10.92, 40. 6.1	6
Iran (Islamic Rep)	05/Rev 1, 038, 15. 104.4, 20. 55.1, 23. 10.103, 23. 19.16, 25. RE 3801.2, 25. RE 3801.3, 30. 0.6, 30. 28.4, 30. 32.1, 33. 10.128, 33. 12.109, 35. RE 2801.4, 35. RE 2801.5	15
Ireland	10. 6.1, 15. 107.3, 20. 0.15, 23. 3.92	4
Israel	20. 38.1, 25. RE 3101.2, 25. RE 3801.1, 25. RE 4127.2, 30. 28.3, 35. RE 2801.1, 35. RE 3118.1	7
Italy	20. 24.4, 20. 29.3, 20. 51.2, 20. 55.4, 33. 0.2, 55. RE 1302.1	6
Japan	15. 102.11, 20. 9.2/Rev 1, 20. 26.4, 20. 35.1, 20. 49.1, 20. 57.4, 25. RE 903.2/Rev 1, 25. RE 3101.1/Rev 1, 25. RE 4127.1, 30. 25.1, 30. 41.4, 35. RE 3117.1/Rev 1, 40. 5.1, 40. 13.4, 45. RE 801.1, 50. 17.4, 55. RE 317.1	17
Kazakhstan	33. 10.98	1
Korea (Rep)	06, 033, 9. 10.1, 19. 24.1, 20. 19.1, 20. 35.4, 25. RE 3001.1, 25. RE 3101.5, 30. 11.1, 30. 25.4, 35. RE 1904.4, 45. RE 1101.1	12
Malaysia	33. 9.2	1
Mexico	33. 10.111	1
Mongolia	23. 10.92, 23. 19.1, 33. 8.4, 33. 10.91, 33. 12.92	5
Myanmar	23. 8.4, 23. 10.95, 23. 19.15, 33. 2.4, 33. 10.117, 33. 12.94	6
Netherlands	15. 102.9, 15. 102.12, 15. 124.4, 25. RE 4501.2	4
New Zealand	33. 10.93	1
Norway	20. 38.3, 25. RE 1902.3, 25. RE 3101.7, 25. RE 3801.4, 25. RE 3801.5, 25. RE 4403.1, 35. RE 307.1, 35. RE 307.2, 35. RE 1102.1, 35. RE 3203.1	10
Oman	20. 6.1, 20. 9.1, 20. 31.1, 20. 41.1/Rev 1, 25. RE 601.1, 30. 21.1, 30. 37.1	7
Overseas Territories (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	23. 10.104	1
Pakistan	20. 44.2, 33. 10.118	2
Paraguay	33. 10.110	1
Peru	20. 0.16, 25. RE 0.3, 33. 10.119	3

Origin	Proposals	Number
Portugal	15. 112.1, 25. RE 101.1, 25. RE 901.1, 25. RE 902.1, 25. RE 904.2, 25. RE 905.1, 25. RE 1405.2, 25. RE 1901.3, 25. RE 1902.2, 25. RE 1903.1, 25. RE 2002.1, 25. RE 3601.1, 25. RE 4001.1, 25. RE 4104.2, 25. RE 4109.1, 25. RE 4401.1, 33. 10.2	17
Russian Federation	33. 9.6, 33. 10.97	2
Saint Christopher and Nevis	33. 4.5	1
Saudi Arabia	23. 10.99, 23. 11.2, 23. 19.10, 33. 2.5, 33. 5.1, 33. 10.124, 33. 12.104	7
Saint Lucia	33. 4.6	1
Singapore	33. 9.4	1
Slovakia	23. 10.96, 33. 12.96	2
Solomon Islands	23. 19.8	1
Spain	10. 17.2, 15. 102.8/Rev 1, 15. 106.92, 25. RE 4127.3, 33. 10.125	5
Sudan	33. 9.8, 33. 10.96	2
Suriname	33. 12.102	1
Sweden	20. 0.3, 20. 7.1, 20. 7.2/Rev 1, 20. 10.3, 20. 12.1, 20. 41.3, 20. 47.1, 25. RE 903.4, 25. RE 1401.1, 25. RE 1405.1, 25. RE 2701.1, 25. RE 3201.1, 25. RE 4104.1, 25. RE 4122.2, 30. 15.1, 33. 12.91	16
Switzerland	20. 48.1	1
Syrian Arab Rep	23. 10.102, 33. 9.13, 33. 12.108	3
Thailand	33. 9.1	1
Tunisia	33. 8.1, 33. 8.5	2
Turkey	23. 19.9, 25. RE 4501.3, 25. RE 4604.2, 33. 10.99, 40. 10.1	5
United States of America	20. 0.4, 20. 0.19, 20. 0.24, 20. 29.4, 23. 7.2, 23. 7.6, 23. 19.14, 25 RE 903.3, 25. RE 904.3, 25. RE 4117.2, 25. RE 4118.2, 25. RE 4122.3, 25 RE 4127.4, 25. RE 4501.1, 27. RE 7.1, 33. 9.11, 33. 12.1, 35. RE 3112.1	18
Venezuela	33. 10.114	1
Viet Nam	23. 8.3, 23. 9.3, 27. RE 5.1, 33. 10.104, 37. RE 1.1	5
Yemen	33. 10.120	1
Zambia	20. 1.1/Rev 1, 23. 10.101, 33. 2.6, 33. 4.7, 33. 10.123, 33. 12.100, 33. 12.103	7
	Total on individual proposals	443

II. Collective proposals

Origin	Proposals	Number
Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa	25. RE 904.8	1
Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Libyan Jamahiriya, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	03, 15. 102.10, 15. 106.93, 15. 107.4, 20. 0.7, 20. 41.2, 25. RE 1901.1, 25. RE 5208.2/Rev 1, 25. RE 5501.1, 30. 2.1, 30. 3.1, 30. 25.2, 30. 25.3, 30. 33.2, 33. 11.2, 33. 11.4, 35. RE 201.1, 35. RE 1904.1, 35. RE 1904.3	19
Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire (Rep), Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Portugal, Senegal, Syrian Arab Rep, Togo	23. 7.8	1
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	23. 7.5	1
Bulgaria (Rep), Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Czech Rep	041/Rev 2	1
France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	20. 9.5, 20. 10.4, 20. 11.1, 20. 17.1, 20. 18.1, 20. 19.2, 20. 20.1, 20. 21.1, 20. 22.1, 20. 23.1, 20. 25.1, 20. 27.1, 20. 31.3, 20. 35.5, 20. 36.2, 20. 39.1, 20. 40.1, 20. 44.1, 20. 51.3, 20. 52.2	20
Germany, Sweden, Switzerland	35. RE 307.5, 35. RE 307.6, 35. RE 1902.2, 35. RE 1903.1, 35. RE 1904.5	5
Germany, Switzerland	35. RE 3106.1	1
Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Great Britain, Overseas Territories (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Grenada, Guyana, India, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, United States of America	23. 7.7	1
Australia, Great Britain, United States of America	048	1
Brazil, China (People's Rep), Japan, Pakistan, Poland (Rep), Tunisia, United States of America	10. 31.1	1
Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Finland, Great Britain, Guyana, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Tanzania (United Rep), United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe	046	1

Origin	Proposals	Number
Japan, United States of America	20. 26.3/Rev 1	1
Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe	15. 106.95	1
Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Solomon Islands, Seychelles, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania (United Rep), Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, Vanuatu, Western Samoa	25. RE 904.7	1
Argentina, Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras (Rep), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Panama (Rep), Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, Venezuela, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Yemen	15. 106.94	1
Argentina, Sweden	20. 5.1/Rev 1	1
Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Grenada, Guyana, Malaysia, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Thailand	20. 47.5	1
Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden	043/Rev 1	1
Great Britain, Spain	30. 7.1, 30. 21.2, 30. 21.3, 30. 23.1	4
France, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden	20. 40.2, 25. RE 5401.1	2
Great Britain, Italy	20. 20.3	1
Great Britain, Japan, Norway	30. 25.6	1
Great Britain, Norway	30. 25.8, 30. 28.1, 35. RE 2801.2, 35. RE 2801.3	4
	Total of collective proposals	72

III. Proposals submitted by various UPU bodies

Origin	Proposals	Number
Executive Council	01, 02, 07, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021/Rev 1, 022, 023, 024, 025/Rev 2, 026, 029, 030, 031, 032, 034, 035, 037, 039, 10. 8.1, 10. 13.1/Rev 1, 10. 17.1, 10. 18.1, 10. 20.1, 10. 20.2, 10. 22.1, 10. 22.2, 10. 25.1, 10. 25.2, 15. 101.1, 15. 102.1, 15. 102.2, 15. 102.3, 15. 102.4, 15. 102.5/Rev 1, 15. 102.6, 15. 103.1, 15. 103.2, 15. 104.1, 15. 104.2, 15. 104.3, 15. 104.5, 15. 105.1, 15. 105.2, 15. 106.91/Rev 1, 15. 107.1, 15. 107.2/Rev 1, 15. 108.1, 15. 109.1, 15. 109.2, 15. 109.3, 15. 109.4, 15. 109.5, 15. 109.6, 15. 113.1, 15. 115.1, 15. 116.1, 15. 118.1, 15. 120.1, 15. 120.2, 15. 121.1, 15. 121.2, 15. 122.1, 15. 122.2, 15. 124.1, 15. 124.2, 15. 124.3, 15. 125.1, 19. 4.1, 19. 5.1, 19. 6.1, 19. 7.1, 19. 15.1, 19. 15.2, 19. 21.1, 19. 23.1, 19. 25.1, 19. 25.2, 20. 0.8/Rev 1, 20. 0.9/Rev 1, 20. 0.10, 20. 0.11, 20. 0.12, 20. 0.13, 20. 0.17, 20. 0.18, 20. 6.2, 20. 9.6, 20. 10.1, 20. 10.2, 20. 24.1, 20. 24.2, 20. 24.3, 20. 26.2, 20. 45.1, 20. 46.1/Rev 1, 20. 47.2, 20. 47.3, 20. 48.2, 20. 50.1, 20. 52.1, 20. 56.1, 20. 57.1, 20. 57.2, 20. 57.3, 25. RE 0.1, 25. RE 0.2, 25. RE 0.4, 25. RE 601.2, 25. RE 904.4, 25. RE 1403.1, 25. RE 2102.1, 25. RE 2303.1, 25. RE 3001.2, 25. RE 3101.8, 25. RE 3102.2, 25. RE 3601.2, 25. RE 3802.2, 25. RE 4101.1, 25. RE 4102.3, 25. RE 4106.1, 25. RE 4106.2, 25. RE 4106.3, 25. RE 4107.1, 25. RE 4109.2, 25. RE 4111.1, 25. RE 4111.2, 25. RE 4112.91, 25. RE 4113.2, 25. RE 4117.3, 25. RE 4118.3, 25. RE 4119.3, 25. RE 4121.1, 25. RE 4121.2, 25. RE 4127.5, 25. RE 4128.2, 25. RE 4401.2, 25. RE 4405.1/Rev 2, 25. RE 4405.3, 25. RE 4602.1, 25. RE 4602.2, 25. RE 4701.1, 25. RE 4701.2, 25. RE 4702.1, 25. RE 4703.1, 25. RE 4704.1, 25. RE 4705.1, 25. RE 4706.1, 25. RE 4707.1, 25. RE 4708.1/Rev 1, 25. RE 4708.91, 25. RE 4708.92, 25. RE 5001.2, 25. RE 5002.1, 25. RE 5003.1, 25. RE 5003.91, 25. RE 5006.1, 25. RE 5006.2, 25. RE 5006.3, 25. RE 5007.1, 25. RE 5008.1, 25. RE 5008.2, 25. RE 5009.2, 25. RE 5201.1/Rev 1, 25. RE 5201.2, 25. RE 5202.1, 25. RE 5202.2, 25. RE 5204.2, 25. RE 5204.3, 25. RE 5205.1/Rev 2, 25. RE 5205.2, 25. RE 5206.1/Rev 2, 25. RE 5206.2, 25. RE 5208.1, 25. RE 5301.1/Rev 2, 25. RE 5301.2, 25. RE 5303.1, 25. RE 5301.3, 25. RE 5406.1, 25. RE 5407.1, 25. RE 5408.1, 25. RE 5801.1, 25. RE 5801.2, 29. 0.1, 29. 12.1, 30. 0.1/Rev 1, 30. 0.2, 30. 0.3, 30. 0.4/Rev 1, 30. 0.5, 30. 4.1, 30. 25.7, 30. 32.2, 30. 33.1, 30. 34.1, 30. 34.2, 30. 34.3, 30. 34.4, 30. 35.1, 30. 35.2, 30. 35.3, 30. 36.2, 30. 41.1, 30. 41.2, 30. 41.3, 33. 0.1/Rev 1, 35. RE 306.1, 35. RE 307.3, 35. RE 401.1, 35. RE 1503.1/Rev 2, 35. RE 1503.2, 35. RE 1601.1, 35. RE 1902.1, 35. RE 2101.1, 35. RE 2601.1, 35. RE 2602.1, 35. RE 2802.1, 35. RE 3107.1, 35. RE 3114.1, 35. RE 3115.1, 35. RE 3116.1, 35. RE 3118.2, 35. RE 3205.1, 35. RE 3401.1, 35. RE 3401.2, 35. RE 3601.1, 35. RE 3603.1, 35. RE 3604.1/Rev 2, 35. RE 3604.2, 35. RE 3605.1/Rev 2, 35. RE 3605.2, 35. RE 3803.1, 35. RE 4201.1, 35. RE 4201.2, 39. 0.1, 40. 0.1, 40. 0.2, 40. 11.1, 40. 12.1, 40. 13.1, 40. 13.2, 40. 13.3, 45. RE 1105.91, 45. RE 1202.91, 45. RE 1202.92, 45. RE 1202.93, 45. RE 1303.1, 45. RE 1303.2, 50. 17.1, 50. 17.2, 50. 17.3, 55. RE 1702.1, 55. RE 1702.2, 60. 9.1, 60. 9.2, 60. 9.3, 65. RE 903.1, 65. RE 903.2	267
Consultative Council for Postal Studies	04, 20. 0.1, 20. 0.2, 20. 0.14, 20. 39.91, 20. 52.91, 25. RE 903.1, 25. RE 4113.1, 25. RE 4128.1, 25. RE 5210.91	10
Executive Council and Consultative Council for Postal Studies	027, 028, 036	3
Committee 3	15. 104.8	1
Committee 9	047	1
	Total of proposals by various UPU bodies	282
Summary	Individual proposals	443
	Collective proposals	72
	Proposals by various UPU bodies	282
	Grand total	797

Proposals of a general nature

PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 01

Resolution

Recast of the Convention and the Postal Parcels Agreement and their Detailed Regulations

Congress,

In view of
1989 Washington Congress resolutions C 2 and C 14 concerning the second phase of the transfer to the EC of some of the legislative functions of Congress and the study on the structure of the Convention, the Agreements and their Detailed Regulations,

Having noted with satisfaction
the result of the EC study on the recast of the Convention and the Postal Parcels Agreement and their Detailed Regulations,

Bearing in mind the fact
that, in consultations ordered by the EC, all Union member countries had an opportunity to make observations on the recast texts,

Noting
that the new texts take into account the observations made by member countries,

Decides

to adopt as the basis for its discussions the final drafts of the following revised Acts:
- Universal Postal Convention (Congress – Doc 60/Add 1);
- Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention (Congress – Doc 60/Add 2);
- Postal Parcels Agreement (Congress – Doc 60/Add 3);
- Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Congress – Doc 60/Add 4).

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 60.

The new texts were submitted to all postal administrations for consultation and they take into account the observations made. They were then approved by the Executive Council. Under these circumstances, Congress can adopt them en bloc and save itself the trouble of considering them in detail.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **02**

Decision

Entry into force of the Acts of the 1994 Seoul Congress

Congress

Decides

to set at 1 January 1996 the date of entry into force of the Acts of the 21st Congress.

Reasons. – Since 1964, the period between the end of Congress and the date fixed for the entry into force of the revised Acts has varied as follows:

Congress	*End of Congress*	*Entry into Force*	*Period*
Vienna 1964	10 July 1964	1 January 1966	18 months
Tokyo 1969	14 November 1969	1 July 1971	19 1/2 months
Lausanne 1974	5 July 1974	1 January 1976	18 months
Rio de Janeiro 1979	26 October 1979	1 July 1981	20 months
Hamburg 1984	27 July 1984	1 January 1986	17 months
Washington 1989	14 December 1989	1 January 1991	12 1/2 months

Setting at 1 January 1996 the date of entry into force of the Acts resulting from the Seoul Congress leaves member countries a period of 15 1/2 months for the ratification procedures required by national law. This period, longer than that after the Washington Congress, appears to take into account both the internal constraints of each country and the need to apply as quickly as possible the improvements decided by Congress.

Draft 1995–1999 study programme

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

03

Include in the 1995–1999 study programme a sub-study entitled "Delivery of EMS items by private enterprises" with a view to:

i preparing a draft framework agreement between postal administrations and private companies providing delivery of EMS items;

ii developing an operational guide to delivery of EMS items by private enterprises, subject to the private companies selected by the UPU International Bureau to provide delivery in the GDEW member countries, as well as the other companies, participating in this study.

Reasons. – To prepare a draft framework agreement which systematizes relations between postal administrations and private companies responsible for delivering EMS items and which takes the interests of both parties into account.
To limit as far as possible differences in contractual conditions from one company to another and thus facilitate procedures for the conclusion of contracts.
To compile the various operational procedures in a single operational guide which can facilitate proper execution of the tasks.

International Bureau note. – This proposal supplements the draft 1995–1999 study programme since it aims at including a new sub-study in it; Congress should therefore consider Congress – Doc 68, proposal 04 (draft resolution) and the present proposal 03 together.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 04

Resolution

Draft study programme for 1995–1999

Congress,

In view of
article 104, paragraph 9, 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 amount of preparatory work done by the outgoing CCPS,

Conscious
of the need to establish a basic programme of studies to be undertaken, one that shall include a limited number of studies on topical subjects of common interest and be subject to review annually in the light of new realities and priorities,

Taking the view that
the capability of the Council that will be responsible for the studies must be reserved first and foremost for the sectors of activity considered by postal administrations to be important or even a matter of priority,

Decides

to leave it to that Council to:

a organize and arrange, as it sees fit, its work relating to the studies to be undertaken;

b decide which permanent studies to resume;

c ensure that the studies are completed within the shortest time frames possible and that their results are distributed immediately to all administrations while they are still of maximum use;

d 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;

e regularly modify certain studies, if necessary, so as to bring them into line with such new realities and priorities as may emerge;

f employ working methods which are best suited to the subjects to be dealt with, so as to achieve the best results.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 68.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **05/Rev 1**

Resolution

Distribution of Executive Council seats

Congress,

In view of
resolution C 11/Lausanne 1974 concerning the distribution of Executive Council seats,

Considering
the fundamental geographical, economic and social changes which have occurred in the group 2 countries since the 1989 Washington Congress,

Decides

i to fix the number of geographical groups for the election of Executive Council members at four, namely:
Group 1: Western hemisphere
Group 2: Europe
Group 3: Asia and Pacific
Group 4: Africa

ii to distribute the Executive Council seats, for election by Congress, among the various geographical groups as follows:

Group	Number of member countries	Number of seats on the EC		Number of member countries per seat
1	36	8		4.5
2	44	9		4.8
3	56	12		4.6
4	53	11		4.8
Total	189	40	Average:	4.725

iii to abrogate resolution C 11/Lausanne 1974.

Reasons. – Bearing in mind the fundamental geographical, economic and social changes which have occurred since the 1989 Washington Congress in the countries belonging to group 2, it is no longer necessary to separate them into two distinct groups.
Reducing the number of groups from five to four will simplify the matter.
The numbers of countries eligible for seats shown in the table above are similar to the figures in the same table for the Washington Congress.

KOREA (REP) **06**

Resolution

Institutionalization of a high-level meeting between Congresses

Congress,

In view of
the results of the extraordinary high-level meeting held in 1992,

Aware
of the need to cope with the rapidly changing postal environment and to monitor the implementation of postal strategies adopted at the previous Congress and to discuss the future direction to be taken to make the international postal services successful,

Decides

to hold a high-level meeting in the third year following the Congress attended by high-level postal officials in conjunction with the Executive Council and the International Bureau.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Considering that the Congress cycle of five years is maintained, it is necessary for high-level officials to meet between Congresses with a view to discussing the strategic approach to cope with the rapidly changing postal environment.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **07**

Resolution

UPU environmental protection policy

Congress,

Recalling
the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Declaration pursuant to the "Earth Summit" organized by the United Nations under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which constitutes a blueprint for an environmental protection and development strategy in the 21st century, and also stresses the fundamental role to be played by all United Nations bodies, therefore including the Universal Postal Union,

Aware

a of the imperative need to reduce pollution and to recycle waste materials,

b that postal administrations, which every day handle products of all kinds that must be discarded after use, have a unique opportunity to introduce internal and external environmental changes:
   - by reducing pollution;
   - by purchasing and marketing environmentally designed products so as to preserve the commonwealth of natural resources;
   - by using energy efficiently and cost-effectively; and
   - by promoting sustainable economic and resource development initiatives,

Taking account of

a proposal submitted by the Chairman of the Executive Council urging the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to undertake a study on the Post and the environment before the 21st Congress,

Noting

decision CCEP 7/1992 initiating this study and appointing the United States of America reporting country,

Considering

a the results of the 1993 Symposium on the "Post and the environment" as reported in document CCEP 1993 – Doc 17 and its annexes;

b the conclusions reached by the Working Party created by decision CCEP 1/1993, stressing the need to develop a postal environmental protection policy;

c that the environment issue has been included in the UPU's future study programme;

d that the environment protection policy for postal administrations has been included in the UPU's strategic planning process,

Instructs

the two Councils of the UPU, each within its respective area of responsibility:

a to develop and adopt initiatives, standards, and programmes regarding the implementation of the following environmental protection policy for postal administrations:

   Policy

   Environmental protection is sound business practice. The economies realized by good environmental policies have proven benefits to business, industry, and government, including postal administrations. Fundamental to the Universal Postal Union's environmental commitment is that it will contribute to a sustainable development of society. This commitment will be carefully planned and implemented, consistent with technical and economic realities.

   Guiding principles

   - responsibility to public expectations and otherwise meeting or exceeding all applicable environmental laws and regulations;
   - incorporating environmental considerations, at an early stage and at all levels in postal administrations, as an integral part of the planning, budgeting, and decision-making process;
   - encouraging the sustainable use of natural resources by promoting pollution prevention, reducing waste, reusing and recycling materials;
   - improving environmental performance on a continuing basis, as new knowledge about the environment becomes available and as resources permit;
   - measuring and communicating on postal administrations' progress in protecting the environment through various established methods;
   - encouraging all postal employees to consider the environment in all aspects of their professional and daily lives;
   - working closely with customers, suppliers, utilities, industry, governments, associations, and other interest groups to promote environmentally-sound practices;

b to set up a group of experts on the environment to provide guidance, recommend actions, and monitor the implementation of the proposals;
c to ensure that adequate human and financial resources are made available to implement the UPU environmental policy; and
d to ensure that the International Bureau includes the environmental policy amongst its priority activities and undertakes all necessary steps to provide the assistance required,

Strongly recommends

member countries:
a to become familiar with the environmental policy of the UPU;
b to actively pursue the immediate implementation of this policy to the extent possible in their area of responsibility;
c to maintain regular contact with the International Bureau on steps taken and assistance needed or available;
d to use the tools made available by the International Bureau (manuals, operational data sheets, etc).

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 78.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **08**

Resolution

Committee to coordinate the work of the Union's permanent bodies

Congress,

In view of
resolution C 4 (Washington 1989) concerning the Committee to coordinate the work of the Union's permanent bodies,

Bearing in mind
the work that the Coordination Committee has accomplished since the last Congress,

Considering
that it is necessary to lay down the legal status, the functions and the work method of the Committee,

Recognizing
a that the Committee is a coordination mechanism within the Union, made up of the Chairman of the Executive Council, the Chairman of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and the Secretary-General;
b that the Committee is convened by the Chairman of the Executive Council and that it must normally meet on the occasion of the annual sessions of the two Councils and when the need arises,

Decides

to lay down the function of the Coordination Committee for the Permanent Bodies of the Union as follows:
- to coordinate the work of the permanent bodies of the Union;
- to gather opinions from all sides and report or submit concrete suggestions to the body concerned in the case of important questions relating to the Union and the international postal service.

Reasons. – In resolution C 4/1989, the Washington Congress gave a permanent character to the Coordination Committee which is responsible for ensuring consultation between the Union's permanent bodies. In accordance with article 13 of the Constitution, only the Executive Council, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and the International Bureau are permanent bodies of the Union. Following the restructuring of the UPU, the powers and functions of the two Councils will be clarified and strengthened. In order to comply with the provisions of the Constitution, the legal status, functions and work method of the Coordination Committee need to be specified. As it is not a body authorized to make decisions, the functions of the Coordination Committee are confined to coordinating the work and the views and of the Union's permanent bodies and to making suggestions. The decision-making power belongs to the EC and the CCPS.

BANGLADESH **09**

Resolution

Improvement of postal services in rural areas

Congress,

In view of
article 1, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, laying down the aim of the Union, which is "to secure the organization and improvement of the postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration",

Noting
that the majority of the population in many countries lives in rural areas,

Noting further
that the quality of the postal services provided in rural areas of these countries is well below expectations,

Considering
that the world's postal services will fall short of their targets if the quality of postal services in the rural areas of member countries is not brought up to the mark,

Admitting
that there is an urgent need to improve postal services in the rural areas of member countries,

Considering
that there are many factors of a substantial nature that stand in the way of improving these services,

Considering further
that it is beyond the capability of a single postal administration to surmount many of these obstacles,

Recognizing
that a united global approach is essential in order to overcome the difficulties and attain the targets,

Instructs

the Consultative Council for Postal Studies:
a to undertake an in-depth study of the present state of the rural postal services in member countries;
b to identify the obstacles to improvement of the rural postal services;
c to recommend ways and means of overcoming these obstacles and achieving the targets;
d to submit, to this end, proposals to the next Congress;
e to recommend, if appropriate, interim measures to the Executive Council, which will request their implementation.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Postal services in the rural areas of many member countries are not yet up to the mark, although these services are provided to the great majority of the population of these countries. The quality of the world's postal service cannot be considered satisfactory unless service conditions in these areas improve considerably. There is an urgent need for improvement of these services. But there are many big and identical problems standing in the way of such improvement. Sustained joint efforts at international level would be of the greatest use in improving the standard of postal services in the rural areas of member countries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **010**

Resolution

UPU activities in the field of EDI, 1995–1999

Congress,

Recalling
the Washington Congress resolutions aimed at introducing telematics in the Union,

In view of
the Executive Council and Consultative Council for Postal Studies report on the activities undertaken in the UPU in the field of telematics (Congress – Doc 75a),

Noting
that a telematics project has been established in the UPU, consisting, in particular, of a global postal telecommunication network and associated network services, for the benefit of all postal enterprises,

Considering
that the vast majority of the postal administrations of member countries that took part in inquiries conducted by the International Bureau expressed a keen interest in participating in the project and in accessing the telematics network and services made available to them,

Aware
of the strategic importance of the UPU telematics project for all Union member countries,

Convinced
that this telematics project will make it possible to speed up considerably activities designed to improve telematic communication facilities between postal enterprises, to reduce the technological gap between them, to raise the quality of global postal services and to facilitate expansion of existing products and the creation of new products,

Taking into account
the Executive Council report on UPU activities in the field of EDI, 1995–1999 and its conclusions (Congress – Doc 75b),

Urges

the postal administrations of member countries and the Restricted Unions to participate in the UPU telematics project and to make voluntary contributions to that project,

Instructs

the Postal Operations Council:

- to establish an EDI Advisory Board under its authority, consisting of representatives of member countries and in whose work the International Bureau will participate. The EDI Advisory Board will be assigned responsibility for carrying out the following broad objectives:
  - a establish the policies and guidelines for activities in the area of EDI, in line with the principles and objectives approved by the Postal Operations Council;
  - b secure the necessary funds allowing continued activities in the area of EDI, including mandatory funding by all postal administrations participating in the telematics project, the income from fees calculated on the basis of the cost of the products and services provided under the project and voluntary contributions paid under the head of development activities and special projects;
  - c propose to the Postal Operations Council financial procedures applicable to EDI activities;
- to take any action considered useful for efficient operation of the UPU telematics project,

Instructs

the International Bureau to maintain the EDI Development Unit as a business unit under the authority of the Director-General of the International Bureau and with responsibility for:

a conducting the telematics project in an efficient and flexible manner and according to the principles and objectives approved by the Postal Operations Council;

b reporting regularly to the EDI Advisory Board on its results and performance, in accordance with procedures in force at the International Bureau;

c preparing EDI Advisory Board meetings,

Invites

the Council of Administration to co-finance EDI activities by a contribution taken from the regular budget of a sum equivalent to at least one million Swiss francs a year, increasing annually in line with the inflation rate applicable to the budget, until other income covers expenses.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 75b.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **011**

Resolution

Reconstitution of the Private Operators–UPU Contact Committee

Congress,

In view of
the increasingly competitive operational environment of the postal services, particularly the express services,

Recognizing
that a contact committee could be the proper forum for the exchange of views between postal administrations and private operators on matters of common interest to both parties,

Considering
that efforts to find common solutions to issues of interest to both private operators and postal administrations should be continued, particularly as regards questions relating to Customs and security,

Authorizes

the Executive Council to reconstitute, if appropriate, the Private Operators–UPU Contact Committee with a view to continuing the study of common technical, commercial and operational problems.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Aware of recent developments on the communications market, and more particularly on the express market, the Executive Council felt that a dialogue with the private operators could be useful. The purpose of the Private Operators–UPU Contact Committee, created in 1992 (decision CE 17/1992), was to discuss problems common to postal administrations and private operators and to find appropriate solutions. At its four meetings, the PO–UPU CC established a dialogue between the two parties, revealing fields of common interest, particularly in connection with customs and security issues. Continuation of a dialogue with the private operators, geared to common technical, commercial and operational problems, may be useful for the Union.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **012**

Decision

Vice-chairmanships of the 21st Congress

Congress

Decides

to approve the following list of member countries designated by the EC as prepared to assume vice-chairmanships of Congress:
- Ethiopia;
- Italy;
- Russian Federation;
- Venezuela.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Pursuant to article 102, paragraph 6.27, of the General Regulations, the Executive Council designated the member countries prepared to assume the vice-chairmanships of Congress. To take as much account as possible of the equitable geographical distribution of member countries, it selected one country from each geographical group, South Asia and Oceania being represented by the host country of the 21st Congress. The member countries designated are willing to fulfill this function. These designations require approval by Congress.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **013**

Decision

Chairmanship and vice-chairmanships of the Committees of the 21st Congress

Congress

Decides

to approve the following list of member countries designated by the EC as prepared to assume the chairmanship and vice-chairmanships of the Committees of Congress:

Committees		*Chairmanship*	*Vice-chairmanships*
1	Credentials	Poland (Rep)	Ecuador Spain Tunisia
2	Finance	Germany	Kuwait Mongolia Senegal
3	General Matters and Structure of the Union	Australia	Bolivia Denmark Egypt
4	Convention	Jordan	Latvia Peru San Marino
5	New Services and Markets	Brazil	Costa Rica Singapore Ukraine
6	Quality of Service	Great Britain	Malaysia Slovenia Zimbabwe
7	Parcel Post	China (People's Rep)	El Salvador Kenya Norway
8	Postal Financial Services	Morocco	Qatar Sweden Uruguay
9	Technical Cooperation	Zambia	Georgia Greece Lebanon
10	Drafting	Belgium	Central African Rep Romania Thailand

Reasons. – Pursuant to article 102, paragraph 6.27, of the General Regulations, the Executive Council designated the member countries prepared to assume the chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of the Committees of Congress, taking as much account as possible of the equitable geographical distribution of member countries. The countries designated are willing to fulfill this function. These designations require approval by Congress.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **014**

Decision

Members of the restricted Committees

Congress

Decides

to approve the following list of member countries designated by the EC as prepared to be members of the following restricted Committees:

Committee 1 (Credentials)

Chairmanship:	Poland (Rep)
Vice-chairmanships:	Ecuador, Spain, Tunisia
Members:	Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ireland, Singapore, Slovakia, United Arab Emirates

Committee 10 (Drafting)

Chairmanship:	Belgium
Vice-chairmanships:	Central African Rep, Romania, Thailand
Members:	Algeria, Benin, France, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia

Reasons. – Pursuant to article 102, paragraph 6.27, of the General Regulations, the Executive Council designated the member countries prepared to sit on the restricted Committees of Congress. Following the practice in force, it selected 11 member countries for Committee 1 (Credentials) and 12 member countries, some of whose delegates are proficient in French, for Committee 10 (Drafting). The countries designated are willing to fulfil this function. These designations require approval by Congress.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **015**

Resolution

Mandatory rotation of members of the Council of Administration

Congress,

In view of
the reform of the management of the work of the Union, including the creation of two new permanent bodies, a Council of Administration and a Postal Operations Council, which will replace the existing Executive Council and Consultative Council for Postal Studies,

Considering
that the role and responsibilities of the two new Councils will be substantially different from the roles and responsibilities of the Executive Council and of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and that, as the Council of Administration is a newly created body, there will be no renewal of its membership at the Seoul Congress,

Considering also
the benefit to the Union of permitting all its members to have an equal opportunity to participate in the newly created bodies, to seek election to either of these bodies in accordance with their willingness to make a commitment to active participation and support, and the benefit as well of permitting members to vote for the countries of their choice, within the boundaries of the requirement for equitable geographic distribution, but without regard to past membership on the Executive Council,

Decides

that the provision in article 102, paragraph 3, which requires that at least half of the membership be renewed at each Congress and that no member may be chosen by three successive Congresses, shall not apply to the election to the Council of Administration at the Seoul Congress.

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **016**

Resolution

Composition of the Postal Operations Council

Congress,

Considering
the revision of article 104, paragraph 2, of the General Regulations,

Recalling
that postal administrations not belonging to the Postal Operations Council may, at their request, collaborate in the studies undertaken, while complying with such conditions as the Council may lay down in order to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of its work and that they may also be called upon to chair Working Parties when their knowledge or experience warrants this,

Decides

that under the geographical distribution mentioned in article 104, paragraph 2, of the General Regulations, 60 percent of the Council of Administration (CA) seats allocated to each group will be reserved for the same group in the Postal Operations Council. The distribution of seats reserved by geographical distribution in the Postal Operations Council will therefore be as follows:

Number of POC seats reserved by geographical distribution

Group		CA	60% of CA (rounded off to the next higher unit)	Minimum guaranteed to developing countries
1	Western Hemisphere	8	5	(3)
2	Eastern Europe and Northern Asia	5	3	(3)
3	Western Europe	6	4	(0)
4	Southern Asia and Oceania	10	6	(3)
5	Africa	11	7	(7)
Total number of seats reserved by geographical distribution		40	25	(16)*

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70 and proposal 15. 104.3.

* This chart indicates that qualified geographical distribution assures the election of at least 16 developing countries to the POC. The requirement that at least half the POC seats be reserved for developing countries would increase this number to at least 20 seats and at most to 24 seats, depending on the result of the election of 15 countries without regard to geographical distribution.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **017**

Recommendation

Council of Administration and Postal Operations Council – Committee structures

Congress,

In view of
the reform of the management of the work of the Union and the restructuring of the bodies of the Union,

Taking account
of the creation of two new bodies, a Council of Administration and a Postal Operations Council, and the responsibilities which each of these bodies will have to organize its own work and establish its own structure of Committees, Working Parties and other bodies, in accordance with the duties and responsibilities of these bodies as set forth in the relevant provisions of the Acts of the Union and also as may be supplemented by decisions of Congress,

Also taking account
of the recommendations of the Executive Council based on its studies of the management of the Union,

Invites

the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council to consider Congress – Doc 70, in so far as they deem it desirable, and to draw upon the Executive Council's views set out in annexes 1 and 2 hereto concerning the composition and functions of the Committees and Working Parties.

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

Annex 1

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

CA Management Committee (made up of CA Chairman and Committee Chairmen plus Chairman of Strategic Planning Working Party)	– Coordinate work of CA – Oversee all CA activities carried out under the strategic plan, draw up annual agenda and meet as necessary with POC Management Committee in joint Planning Forum – Supervise strategic and financial plans – Consider annually proposals on revision of CA activities and priorities – Consider any other issue entrusted to it by the CA or the other Union bodies
Committee Structure	**Functions**
1 General Matters and Structure of the Union	– Constitution and structure of the Union – Public policy (trade in services, competition oversight) – Continue the study on the management of the Union's work
2 Finance	– Programme budget based on the strategic plan – Consider the annual financial report – Resources
3 Human Resources	– Application of UN Common System to staff – International Bureau training and management development – International Bureau working methods – Staff requirements

4	Services and Standards (questions of policy and principle)	– Mandatory services (Convention) – Optional services (Agreements) – Quality of service – Technical standards (implications for others potentially affected by postal standards)
5	Technical Cooperation	– Policy and review – UNDP programmes – Postal Development Action Group (PDAG)
6	Seoul Postal Strategy	– Review member country implementation

Annex 2

POSTAL OPERATIONS COUNCIL

POC Management Committee (made up of POC Chairman, and Vice-Chairman, Committee Chairmen and Chairman of Strategic Planning Working Party)	– Coordinate work of POC – Coordinate all POC activities carried out under the strategic plan and meet as necessary with CA Management Committee in joint Planning Forum – Consider the draft strategic and financial plans prepared by the WP and the IB – Contact with private couriers
1 Letter Post	– Convention (commercial and operational issues) – Accounts, statistics, charges, terminal dues and transit charges – Customs, CCC–UPU contact – Airmail, IATA–UPU contact – Detailed Regulations
2 Parcel Post	– Agreement and Detailed Regulations – Charges – Service development
3 Financial Services	– Giro – Cash-on-Delivery – Money Orders
4 EMS	– Service development – Model agreement
5 Quality of Service	– Development of standards – Monitoring – Corrective measures
6 Security	– Security standards – Training and technical assistance – Contacts with other organizations

7 Marketing and Product Development	– Market research
	– Customer relations
	– New products
	– Press and publishing
8 Modernization	– ETSG
	– EDI Unit
	– Electronic mail, ITU–UPU contact
	– ISO–UPU contact
	– Automation
	– Postal technology
9 Postal Development and Seoul Postal Strategy	– Global network development
	– Technical cooperation support
	– Strategy
	– Environment

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **018**

Resolution

Notification to the International Bureau of information from member countries concerning the designation of the entity or entities to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements and notification of the separation of governmental activities from operational and commercial activities in the case of those countries which apply this separation to postal services

Congress,

In view of
the emergence in an increasing number of countries of the situation in which governmental oversight of postal services is being separated from the actual commercial and operational management of postal services, with the body responsible for the former often called the "regulator" and the body responsible for the latter often called the "public operator",

Considering
the circumstance in which a member country may choose to designate more than one entity, public or private, as an operator to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements,

Recommends

in order that the International Bureau may report developments regarding the legal status and organization of the members of the Union:

i that member countries which apply the separation of governmental and regulatory activities from commercial and operational activities notify the International Bureau within six months of signing the Acts of the Union of the name and address of the governmental body responsible for overseeing postal affairs and provide the same information regarding the entity or entities designated to fulfill obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements;

ii that member countries communicate any change in respect to this information to the International Bureau at least three months prior to the date of implementation of this change,

Decides

that, in the circumstance in which a government formally designates more than one entity to be responsible for fulfilling its obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements, subject to that country's internal laws and government policies, each such entity may be represented at meetings of the Union's bodies considering services for which it is responsible,

Declares officially that:

i the term "postal administration" in the Acts of the Union should be considered to apply to the entity or entities responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements, without prejudice or limitation to the authority of the governmental body responsible for overseeing such an entity or entities;

ii the distinct roles and responsibilities of each of the elected bodies of the Union as set forth in articles 102 and 104 of the General Regulations should not be considered to preclude participation by officials from either the postal administration or from the governmental body responsible for overseeing the postal administration in either or both of these bodies where such participation is agreed at the national level as being necessary or desirable;

iii in the two Councils, the competence of senior officials of postal administrations and of senior officials representing governmental authorities to take decisions on matters within their respective purviews would be recognized; the competence of governmental authorities to ensure compliance with policies they have established would also be recognized;

iv irrespective of the wording used, the formal and institutional stipulations contained in the Constitution or the General Regulations and affecting postal administrations will apply also to governmental authorities, in accordance with the national legislation of each country.

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **019**

Resolution

UPU Strategic Plan, Operational Plan and financial plan

Congress,

Following
the decision of the Executive Council to introduce a system of strategic planning and programme budgeting, as part of the general improvements in the management of the Union's work arising out of Washington Congress resolution C 8/1989,

Recognizing
the need, explicit in that decision, for a fully coordinated and comprehensive system for planning all of the Union's activities and finances, and for greater financial and managerial transparency in the decision-making processes of all of the Union's bodies,

Acknowledging
the need for the Seoul Postal Strategy and the UPU Strategic Plan to be fully compatible and consistent with each other,

Adopts

- the UPU Strategic Plan 1995–1999 as the document containing the programme of activities intended to ensure that the Union's bodies can fulfil the Union's objectives;
- the UPU Operational Plan 1995–1999, with the financial implications set out in the financial plan, as the key document for encompassing all the activities, as well as the costs and resources necessary to implement the activities, of the UPU and its bodies,

Instructs

the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council, in collaboration with the International Bureau:

- to implement the Strategic Plan and the Operational Plan in the manner they consider most appropriate;
- to take account of the need for flexibility of procedures, in the light of the new structures of the two Councils;
- to amend and update the Operational Plan and the financial plan each year in the light of changing circumstances, while:
  - recognizing the objectives outlined in the Seoul Postal Strategy;
  - taking account of the overall strategic direction and priorities indicated by Congress in the Strategic Plan;
  - reallocating resources if necessary;
  - observing the budget ceilings fixed by Congress;
- to approve each year the allocation of any financial resources additional to the regular budget which may be made available to the Union;
- to ensure that all the activities and finances of the Union and its bodies, including the updating of the plans, are conducted in accordance with the processes laid down in resolution C XX/Seoul 1994 "Strategic planning and programme budgeting – roles and responsibilities".

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **020**

Resolution

Strategic planning and programme budgeting – roles and responsibilities

Congress,

In view of
the reform of the management of the work of the Union, including the introduction of strategic planning and programme budgeting, and the restructuring of the Union's bodies,

Taking account
of the creation of two new bodies, a Council of Administration and a Postal Operations Council, and the responsibilities which these new bodies will have, with the support and initiative of the International Bureau, to implement the Strategic Plan adopted by Congress, to update that Plan on an annual basis, and to work together in carrying out the new strategic planning and programme-budgeting processes,

Recognizing
that it will be the responsibility of the new Council of Administration and the new Postal Operations Council to organize and adapt their work on the basis of ongoing experience and to consult with the International Bureau on developing and improving the strategic planning and programme-budgeting processes,

Invites

the Council of Administration, the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau to draw upon the Executive Council recommendations for the conduct of the strategic planning and programme-budgeting processes during the period leading up to the next Congress, as set forth in the attached annexes, namely:

Annex 1 – Strategic planning/Programme budgeting/Roles and responsibilities

Annex 2 – Strategic planning process with new structure

Annex 3 – Strategic planning within UPU – Congress year – New five-year Plan

Annex 4 – Strategic planning within UPU – Annual cycle (non-Congress year) – Annual plan update

Annex 5 – Strategic planning process/Programme budgeting/Calendar of activities relating to roles and responsibilities

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

Annex 1

Strategic planning

Programme budgeting

Roles and responsibilities

I. Congress

- Deals, in the General Debate, with key issues facing the UPU for the next five-year period;
- Considers proposals for how the bodies of the Union should respond to key issues and incorporates decisions on these into the draft Strategic Plan;
- Adopts a resolution through which it gives overall approval to the UPU Strategic Plan (SP) for 1995–1999, including:
  - UPU mission statement;
  - objectives, programmes, projects, activities (OPPA);
  - priorities and resources to be allocated to them;
  - allocation of strategic planning projects and activities between the Council of Administration (CA), the Postal Operations Council (POC), and the International Bureau (IB),
  - estimated costs of all activities;
  - authority for the CA and the POC, in consultation with the International Bureau, to update the Plan on an annual basis, including to reallocate resources within annual ceilings and to revise cost estimates;
  - setting of annual budget ceilings and drawing upon mandatory contributions to implement the Strategic Plan;
  - authority to draw upon additional voluntary contributions or other revenues to implement strategic planning activities in accordance with financial procedures to be approved by the CA;
- Adopts annual budget ceilings which govern the expenditure of mandatory contribution in carrying out strategic planning activities;
- Adopts a financial plan, either as an annex to the Strategic Plan or as a separate document, which provides:
  - necessary financial details for all activities included in the Strategic Plan, including all International Bureau basic functions, with clear authority for the CA and the POC, in coordination with the International Bureau, to update the budget annually in accordance with changes in the Strategic Plan;
  - flexibility to incorporate new activities or levels of activity which may be added to the Strategic Plan during the inter-Congress period and all supplementary revenue sources outside the mandatory membership contributions.

II. Council of Administration (CA)

- Meets annually in the autumn and:
  - receives pre-audited reports, evaluates progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for the previous year and considers strategic developments during the year which may affect the Union and its mission and objectives as well as the CA and its programmes, projects and activities;
  - provides guidance and instructions to its Committees and Working Parties and to the International Bureau on the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the coming year;
  - annually updates the Strategic Plan and approves the programme budget for the following year on the basis of proposals submitted by the Postal Operations Council and developed by it in consultation with the CA and with the support and participation of the International Bureau;
  - provides policy guidance, in the form of resolutions or recommendations, to the POC and to the International Bureau on the implementation of studies and activities under the Strategic Plan, in accordance with its responsibilities as set forth in the Constitution and General Regulations;
  - approves inclusion of all voluntary contributions and all revenues from all other sources in the programme budget and approves as well the allocation of these revenues to any new activities or new levels of activity to be carried out under the Strategic Plan, thereby assuring that all activities and their financing are accounted for in the Strategic Plan and its related programme budget;
  - delegates responsibility to its Chairman to approve, between CA meetings, the allocation of any unanticipated additional financial resources which may become available to the Union and which have not been included in the approved Strategic Plan and programme budget and their expenditure for urgent activities, after consultation with the POC Chairman and the International Bureau, and in accordance with such additional financial procedures as it may adopt;
- Entrusts the Management Committee with reviewing in detail the Strategic Plan proposed by the POC and updating the financial plan accordingly;
- Establishes a Strategic Planning Working Party (SP/WP) under the Management Committee. The role of this Working Party will be, in particular, to inform the POC about policy and guidelines issued by the CA; it will also provide liaison with the POC Strategic Planning Working Party and the International Bureau; the Chairmen of these Working Parties and the International Bureau together form the joint CA/POC/IB Strategic Planning Group; this Joint Group will deal in particular with issues relating to the annual revision and updating of the SP and the FP;
  (NB: Although the representative of a country appointed to the SP/WP should preferably be highly experienced in UPU and international postal activities, it would be helpful to include as well, as the occasion may warrant, the additional support of a planning expert with significant experience in domestic and national strategic planning and programme-budgeting activities.)
- Establishes a CA Management Committee (CA/MC), under the chairmanship of the CA Chairman, and made up of CA Committee Chairpersons and the CA SP/WP Chairman:
  - to oversee all CA activities carried out under the Strategic Plan;
  - to consider proposals to revise annually CA activities and priorities as set forth in the SP and PB;
  - to meet with the POC Management Committee in a joint Planning Forum as necessary, but at least once prior to the next Congress, to reconsider the mission of the UPU and to contribute to the process of developing the next five-year Plan for submission to Congress.

III. Postal Operations Council (POC)

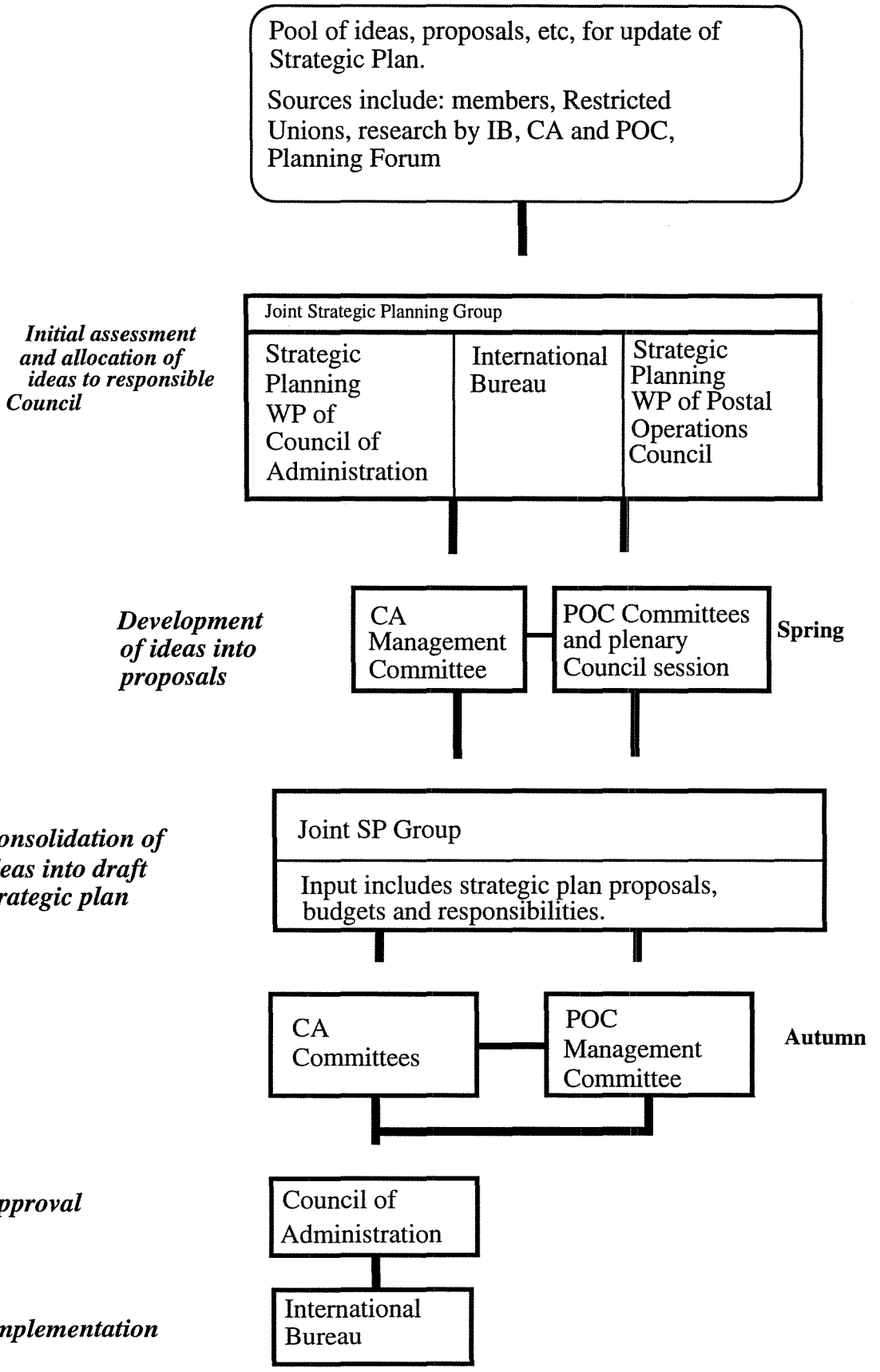
- Meets annually in the spring and:
  - assumes lead responsibility for overseeing the development and annual updating of the Strategic Plan and programme budget and for their presentation to the CA for approval;
  - receives reports and evaluates progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for the previous year and considers strategic developments during the year which may affect the Union and its mission and objectives as well as the POC and its programmes, projects and activities;
  - evaluates priorities and budget resources allocated to it by the CA for the coming year and consults with the International Bureau and the Chairman of the CA regarding any reallocation of these resources considered necessary to achieve objectives and to carry out POC programmes, projects and activities;
  - receives policy guidance on strategic planning issues from the CA in the form of CA resolutions and decisions and provides guidance and instructions to POC Committees and Working Parties and to the International Bureau on the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the coming year;
  - approves the draft Strategic Plan and its financial implications for the following year, as prepared by the International Bureau, and which are to be submitted for approval to the CA in the autumn;
- Establishes a POC Management Committee (POC/MC), under the chairmanship of the POC Chairman, and made up of POC Committee Chairpersons and the Chairman of the POC/SP/WP:
  - to oversee all POC activities carried out under the Strategic Plan;
  - to consider proposals to revise POC activities and priorities annually as well as to re-allocate budget resources available to the POC for its activities within the framework of the Strategic Plan and programme budget approved previously by the CA;
  - to meet with the CA Management Committee in a joint Planning Forum as necessary, but at least once prior to the next Congress, to reconsider the mission of the UPU and contribute to developing the next five-year Plan for submission to Congress;
- Establishes a Strategic Planning Working Party (SP/WP) under the POC Management Committee to liaise with the CA SP/WP and with the International Bureau strategic planning service during the period between POC meetings (as noted, the Chairmen of these bodies form the Joint CA/POC/IB Strategic Planning Group) responsible for overseeing the work of the International Bureau in monitoring the implementation of the Strategic Plan and programme budget and developing proposals to revise them annually.
  (NB: Although the representative of a country appointed to the SP/WP should preferably be highly experienced in UPU and international postal activities, it would be helpful to include as well, as the occasion may warrant, the additional support of a planning expert with significant experience in domestic and national strategic planning and programme-budgeting activities.)

IV. International Bureau

- Provides secretariat support for the Congress, the CA, and the POC for the identification of strategic issues and priorities, for the development of the Strategic Plan and programme budget, for carrying out programmes, projects and activities, and for monitoring progress in achieving objectives;
- Establishes strategic planning and programme-budgeting functions to work with International Bureau Heads of Section and with the IB Strategic Planning Group (SPG – made up of those International Bureau Heads of Section with particular responsibilities to support the strategic planning process) and to take the lead in monitoring progress in implementing the Strategic Plan and programme budget and in advising International Bureau senior management on implementation requirements; these strategic planning and programme-budgeting functions:
  - assure that all activities which require the expenditure of Union funds are identified, make recommendations to the CA and to the POC for the inclusion of these activities in an appropriate programme, project or activity in the Strategic Plan, and develop cost estimates for these activities for inclusion in the Strategic Plan and programme budget;
  - track expenditures against cost estimates and adjust cost data in the annual programme budget to provide reasonably accurate information to the CA, to the POC, and to the International Bureau senior management on the costs of Union activities;
  - collaborate with the POC SP/WP, the CA SP/WP and the Joint CA/POC/IB Group in the development and implementation of the Strategic Plan and the programme budget;
  - prepare reports on strategic planning and programme-budgeting issues for submission by the IB to the CA and the POC;
- Establishes a strategic planning group (SPG), made up of officials involved in this subject.

Annex 2

STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS WITH NEW UPU STRUCTURE



Annex 3

Strategic planning within UPU – Congress year – New five-year plan

	Confirm mission and objectives	Identify relevant issues to UPU	Prioritize issues	Develop five-year Strategic Plan	Approve five-year Strategic Plan*	Approval of five-year budget ceilings
Member countries	A	A	A			
Congress	D				D_2	D
CA	A	A	A		D_1 P_1	P
CA Management Committee	A	A	A	A_1		
CA Committees	A	A	A			
POC	A	A	A	P_3	P_2	
POC Management Committee	A	A	A	P_2	A	A
POC SP/WP	O	O	D	O	A	A
POC Committees	A	A	A			
Joint CA/POC/ IB Group	A	A	A	A_1		
Planning Forum	A	A	A	A_1		
IB	C P	C P	C P	C P_1	P_3	A

Key: A = Advisory C = Coordinate D = Decision L = Lead
O = Oversee P = Propose A_1 = Comment on draft SP

* As in a non-Congress year, the Council of Administration will be making a decision on the Strategic Plan to be submitted to Congress and to apply to the next five-year period on the basis of a proposal from the Postal Operations Council. The CA, therefore, will "approve" the Plan for submission to Congress, while the Congress itself will ultimately "approve" the Plan. (*NB: This and other requirements will require at least a brief CA meeting, perhaps immediately following the POC, during the Congress year.*)

Furthermore, in view of the involvement of the International Bureau and the Postal Operations Council in developing the Plan to be submitted to Congress, it also seems appropriate to give them a voice, along with the Council of Administration, in presenting the five-year plan at Congress. The Chairman of the CA could introduce the plan and explain areas and issues for which the CA is responsible; the Chairman of the POC could explain areas and issues for which the POC would be responsible; and the IB could explain implementation and financing implications of the plan for the IB.

Annex 4

Strategic planning within UPU – Annual cycle (non-Congress year) – Annual plan update

	Identify relevant issues to UPU	Prioritize issues	Develop/ review Strategic Plan	Approve annual Strategic Plan	Approval of annual budget	Implement	Monitor and report
Member countries	A	A				L	
CA	A	A		D	D	L	A
CA Management Committee	A	A	A	A			A
CA Committees	A	A				L	A
POC	A	A	P_2			L	A
POC Management Committee	A	A	P_2	P_1**	A		A
POC SP WP*	O	D	O	A	A	O	O
POC Committees	A	A	A			L	A
Joint CA/POC/IB Group*	A	A	A			A	A
IB*	C P	C P	C P_1	C P_2**	P	C L	L

Key: A = Advisory C = Coordinate D = Decision L = Lead
O = Oversee P = Propose

* The CA and POC Strategic Planning Working Parties and the International Bureau will form a Joint Strategic Planning Group with the ability to meet both during and between sessions of the CA and the POC, as necessary, to provide a forum for advice and consultation on the development of the Strategic Plan and financial plan and on monitoring its implementation. The Chairman of the POC SP/WP will serve as facilitator of the Joint Group and the IB strategic planning expert will serve as secretary.

** Each autumn the CA will approve the annual updating of the Strategic Plan for the following year on the basis of a proposal arising from the POC the previous spring. It may be helpful to have the POC Chairman and the IB share the presentation at the CA in view of their joint role in developing the proposal.

Annex 5

Strategic planning

Programme budgeting

Process calendar for roles and responsibilities

Calendar	Body	Activity
22 August– 14 September 1994	Seoul Congress	Adopt Strategic Plan, ie, mission and objectives, programmes, projects, activities (OPPA; however, Congress should essentially take note of projects and activities and give general approval without discussion in detail). Set annual ceilings on UPU expenditures for period between Congresses. Authorize CA and POC, in consultation with the International Bureau, to update the Strategic Plan annually, including authority to reallocate resources within annual ceilings and to revise cost estimates. Allocate strategic planning projects and activities between CA and POC in accordance with responsibilities as provided in the General Regulations. Take note of recommendations in SP for allocation of resources among OPPA and further identify, to the extent it chooses to do so, priority programmes, projects or activities and specify minimum resources to be made available to these or other activities within annual ceilings and from mandatory contributions. NB: The Strategic Plan adopted by Congress will apply to the period from 1995 to 1999, although for the first year, 1995, the related programme budget will be implemented on a trial basis alongside the present budget system in order to provide for a transition period for the refinement of the new system.

Calendar	Body	Activity
24 August– 13 September 1994	International Bureau	Monitor results of the General Debate and other decisions taken during Congress which require incorporation into the Strategic Plan and update the Plan, including financial implications and allocation of responsibilities, accordingly for review and adoption by Congress.
12 September 1994	Council of Administration	Constituent meeting. Determine the number of Committees and their duties, taking account of the recommendations from Congress based upon proposals for restructuring. Elect Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and also designate Chairman and members of Strategic Planning Working Party so that the latter can begin to liaise with the POC Strategic Planning WP and with the International Bureau, as part of the Joint Strategic Planning Group. Circumstances permitting, allocate tasks arising from decisions of Congress and incorporated in the Strategic Plan and all other OPPA tasks included in the Plan among the various Committees.
12 September 1994	Postal Operations Council	Constituent meeting. Determine the number of Committees and their duties, taking account of the recommendations from Congress based upon proposals for restructuring. Elect Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and also designate Chairman and members of Strategic Planning Working Party so that the latter can begin to liaise with the CA Strategic Planning WP and with the International Bureau, as part of the Joint Strategic Planning Group. Circumstances permitting, allocate tasks arising from decisions of Congress and incorporated in the Strategic Plan and all other OPPA tasks included in the Plan among the various Committees.

Calendar	Body	Activity
October 1994–January 1995	International Bureau	Review OPPA and, if necessary, develop recommendations for allocation of tasks among CA and POC Committees, in consultation with CA and POC SP/WP Chairmen. Monitor developments following Congress and identify issues which may influence the Strategic Plan and its priorities and resource requirements, particularly for 1995. Continue work on update of Strategic Plan and programme budget for 1995 to be implemented on a trial basis. Continue preparing to implement the Strategic Plan and programme budget for 1995, assuring that the computerized budget and accounting management information system is available to support the programme budget to be introduced in 1995 on a trial basis alongside the present budget system.
January 1995	POC SP/WP, POC MC, and plenary POC; CA SP/WP and CA MC	Review the Joint SP Group recommendations to finish allocation of OPPA among the various Committees, if necessary, and consider further proposals for implementing the SP in 1995 or for updating the SP for 1996, including identification of new issues, changes in priorities, or re-allocation of resources. Committees will determine requirements for Working Parties and reporting countries and allocate OPPA among them, taking account of recommendations from Joint SP Group. Reporting countries and Working Parties begin organizing to implement the Strategic Plan for 1995. As the programme budget will replace the traditional budget in 1996, the POC Strategic Plan (SP) and programme budget (PB) recommendations for 1996 must identify all POC programmes, projects and activities to be carried out within the framework of the mandatory budget and the budgetary resources required for these activities and must separately identify potential further activities requiring additional resources outside the mandatory budget and possible sources of financing for them. POC will finally approve proposals to update the SP for 1996 for consideration by the CA.

Calendar	Body	Activity
February 1995–October 1995	Joint SP Group	Monitor implementation of SP by POC and by International Bureau, perform research and collect data as required by SP projects and activities, meet as necessary, and prepare reports and recommendations for CA.
February 1995–October 1995	CA and POC Committees and WPs International Bureau	Implement Strategic Plan for 1995. Identify issues with potential policy implications for which CA guidance may be required and begin consultation with CA Committee and WP counterparts which may already have been established during the CA constituent meeting at Congress; otherwise, note such issues for consideration at the October CA and bring to the attention of POC MC and of Joint SP Group.
October 1995	CA SP/WP, CA Management Committee and CA plenary	Review Joint SP Group recommendations to finish allocation of OPPA among the various Committees, if this has not been accomplished during the constituent meeting at Congress, and consider further proposals for implementing and financing the SP in 1996. Committees will determine requirements for Working Parties and reporting countries and allocate OPPA among them, taking account of recommendations from Joint SP Group. Reporting countries and Working Parties begin organizing to implement the Strategic Plan for 1996. (As the CA will not meet until the autumn of 1995, a year after Congress, ideally the CA will have allocated its work, designated the reporting countries and created the Working Parties, at least for key oversight areas such as terminal dues, the strategic planning and programme budgeting functions, and perhaps security and postal development, at its constituent meeting during Congress, or at latest at a CA Management Committee meeting during the January 1995 POC.) Consider POC proposals for updating the SP and PB for 1996, including identification of new issues, changes in priorities, or reallocation of resources.

Calendar	Body	Activity
		As previously noted, the programme budget submitted to the CA for consideration will replace the traditional budget in 1996, and the Strategic Plan (SP) and programme budget (PB) recommendations for 1996, therefore, must identify all POC and CA programmes, projects and activities to be carried out within the framework of the mandatory budget and the budgetary resources required for these activities and must separately identify potential further activities requiring additional resources outside the mandatory budget and possible sources of financing for them; furthermore, both the SP and the PB must also assure that all International Bureau basic functions have been identified and included within the OPPA framework. The Strategic Plan and programme budget for 1996 must also clearly distinguish resources to be made available to the POC for activities for which it is responsible from resources to be made available to the CA. Within the framework of the resources allocated to the POC for 1996, therefore, the POC should be able to reallocate resources during 1996 as it considers necessary, after consultation with the International Bureau and the Chairman of the CA to assure that this does not adversely affect activities they must carry out in 1996. With respect to potential activities which could be carried out in 1996 on the basis of resources obtained from voluntary contributions or from other sources outside the mandatory budget, all such extra-mandatory budget financial resources known at the time of the October 1995 CA must also be included in the programme budget for 1996 and their allocation to specific activities must be approved by the CA.

Calendar	Body	Activity
1996–1999	CA, POC and IB	Although 1995 will not be a typical inter-Congress year, as it is the first year after a Congress when the work of implementing the Strategic Plan is just getting organized and new Committees and Working Parties are just being designated, a process similar to that described above for 1995 will be required for each subsequent year up to the next Congress. During this period, the draft Strategic Plan and programme budget for the next five-year period, 2000–2004, will have to be developed and approved for recommendation to Congress.
February/March 1999	Final POC	Approve both the recommendation to the CA for annual update of SP for 2000 and the recommendation to the CA for next five-year SP to be proposed to Congress.
February/March 1999	Final CA	Consider and approve both POC recommendation for annual update of SP for 2000 and also POC recommendation for next five-year SP and PB to be proposed to Congress. NB: During a Congress year it is recommended that the CA hold at least a brief meeting immediately following the final POC to consider final proposals to Congress and to approve the draft SP to be proposed to Congress.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **021/Rev 1**

Resolution

Efficiency of translation services within the Union

Congress,

Noting
the examination of the language issue during the work of Executive Council Working Party WP 3/3, aimed at improving the efficiency of the management of the Union,

Recognizing
that any international organization which receives and produces documents in a variety of languages faces a major managerial and logistical task in ensuring that translations are produced promptly, accurately, efficiently, and with the most cost-effective use of available resources,

Instructs

the Council of Administration, in collaboration with the International Bureau, to undertake a study on the translation and typing services' working methods and procedures used both within the International Bureau and by the language groups, with a view to determining the effect these procedures have on the efficiency of the management of the Union's work, and to make recommendations for any improvements, to be implemented as quickly as possible.

Reasons. – At its 1994 session, the Executive Council concluded that it would be beneficial to conduct a general study on the working methods and procedures of the Union's various translation and typing services.
Moreover, and subject to the decisions of Congress about related proposals concerning the adoption of English as an additional working language at the International Bureau (proposal 15. 106.91) and the creation of a French language group (proposal 15. 107.2), the abovementioned study could also lead to the formulation of recommendations about the practical implementation of either or both of those measures.
See Congress – Doc 70/Add 1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **022**

Resolution

Continuation after the Seoul Congress of the study on improving the management of the Union's work

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on the management of the Union's work (Congress – Doc 70),

Noting
the improvements introduced by the Executive Council within the scope of its powers,

Considering
that Congress has approved proposals for substantial changes in the organization, responsibilities and functioning of the Union's bodies,

Considering also
that Congress has approved proposals aimed at streamlining the Union's Acts (Congress – Doc 60),

Convinced
of the need for this review process to be continued,

Instructs

the Council of Administration, in consultation with the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau:

i to continue giving priority to seeking ways of improving all aspects of the management of the Union's work;

ii to continue reviewing the Union and its activities, particularly as regards:
- a its mission;
- b further recasting of the Acts;
- c the financing system;
- d the organization structure of the International Bureau;
- e the establishment of strategic planning and programme-budgeting systems;
- f the functioning of the Councils;
- g monitoring the status of members;

iii to formulate proposals for reform based on the results of the work described above:
- a for implementation prior to the next Congress, as appropriate;
- b for submission to the next Congress for approval.

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **023**

Resolution

Immediate application of the provisions adopted by Congress concerning the Council of Administration (CA) and the Postal Operations Council (POC)

Congress,

In view of
the fact that it is the responsibility of the Council of Administration (CA) and the Postal Operations Council (POC), each in its own sphere, to ensure the continuity of the UPU's work between Congresses,

Considering
that the term of office of these two bodies coincides with the period between Congresses,

Noting
that some time elapses between the closing of Congress and the entry into force of the Acts concluded at that Congress,

Bearing in mind
the fact that a new composition and new powers are adopted by Congress for the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council,

Considering
that the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council must operate without delay and must meet before the closing of Congress,

Decides

to bring into force immediately the provisions relating to the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – The aim of the resolution is, on the one hand, to put into immediate effect the conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work (see Congress – Doc 70) and, on the other, to enable the Seoul Congress to elect the members of the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council on the basis of the new composition of those bodies.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **024**

Recommendation

Organization of UPU conferences and meetings

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on the management of the Union's work,

Aware
of the need to identify opportunities for streamlining the work that may help in introducing more up-to-date management at the International Bureau,

Recalling
that the conference and meeting services are among the main products offered by the International Bureau,

Mindful
that a detailed analysis of the tasks entrusted to the International Bureau would enable part of the capacities of its staff to be released for use on more operational activities,

Recommends

the various bodies of the Union to consider:

i the desirability of limiting the holding of meetings to those that are really essential, by assessing their effectiveness (cost/benefit);

ii the usefulness of giving preference to holding smaller meetings, restricted to specialists, when the subjects are technical;

iii the desirability of holding as many meetings as possible at UPU headquarters, with a view to savings in respect of secretariat travel costs;

iv the need to avoid altering the timetables of meetings at a late stage in order to avoid having to pay interpreters who have already been engaged compensation for cancellation of contracts.

Reasons. – Analysis of the operational possibilities that could help to introduce more up-to-date management at the International Bureau cannot disregard the need to streamline as far as possible the conference and meeting services that are among the main products offered by the International Bureau. Such streamlining would contribute to a better definition of the staff members' responsibilities and of the costs incurred.
In this area, however, the International Bureau is not the only party involved. An equally great responsibility, perhaps an even greater one, must be shouldered by the member countries and the participants in the work of the Union, who should see to it that their working methods are as efficient and as inexpensive as possible.
See also Congress – Doc 70.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **025/Rev 2**

Resolution

Removal of the ban on readmission of South Africa to the Universal Postal Union

Congress,

Recalling

that the 1984 Hamburg Congress in its resolution C 7/1984:
- reaffirmed the validity of resolution C 6 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress;
- confirmed the exclusion of the Republic of South Africa from the Universal Postal Union until a future Congress of the UPU decided otherwise; and
- decided that the Republic of South Africa could not take advantage of its status as a member of the United Nations to obtain readmission to the Union as long as it continued to practise its policy of apartheid,

Considering
resolution 48/1 of the United Nations General Assembly of 8 October 1993 through which that body, after noting that the transition to democracy had been incorporated in the legislation of South Africa, removed the sanctions against South Africa,

Noting
the practical implementation of the democratization process by the elections held in April 1994,

Decides

to remove the prohibition imposed on the Republic of South Africa not to take advantage of its status as a member country of the United Nations to obtain readmission to the Union.

Supported by. – Botswana, Central African Rep, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Namibia, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **026**

Decision

Admission of the media to the General Debate

Congress

Decides

to admit the media to the General Debate of the 21st Congress as listeners without the right of speaking.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – In decision CE 3/1994, the Executive Council decided to admit the presence of the media at the General Debate subject to approval of that decision by the Seoul Congress. This decision is based on the idea that the General Debate could provide an opportunity to inform the media of the efforts made or planned in the international community with a view to developing the postal services. The Executive Council considers that the printed and audiovisual media could be admitted without affecting Congress activities.
It is for Congress to ratify this Executive Council decision.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **027**

Resolution

Postal security policy and strategy

Congress,

Recalling
Washington Congress resolution C 12/1989 calling for action to enhance the security and integrity of international mails,

Considering
- the need to safeguard the quality of the postal services;
- that, to remain competitive in world postal markets, the Posts must include a guarantee of security in the execution of their postal activities;
- the vulnerability of the international postal system to criminal acts committed through or against the Posts (theft, fraud, traffic in drugs, pornography);

- the specialized knowledge and skill required to counter criminal activity directed against the Posts and the limited resources available to counter this activity,

Aware
- of the social and business importance of maintaining public confidence in the security of postal items;
- that the problems of postal security are so significant and complex that at both the management policy and operational levels, the need exists for security to be a distinct focus of activity,

Taking account of
- the results of the two postal security symposia organized in April 1990 and May 1991 and the creation of the UPU Postal Security Action Group (PSAG);
- the successes achieved through the numerous security-related decisions and recommendations taken by the EC and CCPS as a result of PSAG's work as detailed in Congress – Doc 23, in the following areas:
  - quality of service;
  - setting of security standards and policies;
  - establishment of postal security networks;
  - improvements in aviation security measures;
  - arranging and promoting training and technical assistance activities;
  - increasing revenue protection and generation;
  - improved contacts with Restricted Unions, international organizations and other relevant organizations with regard to security,

Noting
- that the Executive Council has endorsed the study on restructuring of the Union, one of whose recommendations calls for the establishment of a Committee to deal with security matters;
- that security activities have been incorporated into the UPU's strategic planning process for the future;
- that security has been included in the future UPU study programme,

Urges

postal administrations:
- to adopt a security strategy at all levels of postal operations in order to maintain and increase their competitive edge in the market and enhance their public image;
- to develop regional security training courses and networks to further spread the security message;
- to use the available tools prepared by the International Bureau of the UPU (Manuals, implementation guides, directories, binders and Operational Binders, etc) to improve security of the Posts,

Instructs

the Executive Council, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and the International Bureau, each within its own area of responsibility, to ensure that appropriate measures are taken in the field of postal security by providing adequate human and financial resources to implement security-related activities.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 23.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **028**

Resolution

Exclusion of prohibited and dangerous goods from the postal service

Congress,

Considering
the provisions of the relevant articles of the Convention pertaining to the prohibition of mailing certain dangerous substances and articles,

Having taken note of
the proceedings of the Postal Security Action Group (PSAG) and the PSAG–IATA Joint Working Party concerning prohibited and dangerous goods, proceedings which once again underscored the gravity of the particular risks attendant upon transport by air,

Taking note
of the measures advocated by the Postal Security Action Group and the "Dangerous Goods" Subgroup of the PSAG–IATA Working Party and endorsed by the Executive Council with a view to excluding the insertion of prohibited and dangerous goods in postal items through enhanced education and awareness activities for the benefit of postal staff and users, among other means through the organization of displays, the distribution of films, and the production of posters and literature dealing with dangerous goods,

Aware
of the work that remains to be done by postal administrations in their activities to combat the mailing of prohibited and dangerous goods,

Aware
that dangerous and prohibited items continue to circulate in postal items and that serious incidents involving loss of property and life continue to take place,

Urges

postal administrations, with the assistance of the UPU International Bureau:

a to strengthen measures aimed at preventing and detecting the insertion of prohibited and dangerous articles in postal items;
b to develop to this end educational measures suited to the local situation, for the benefit of postal users and staff;
c to ensure wide dissemination of these measures and appropriate training for the staff, using the most effective modern technical methods.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 23.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **029**

Resolution

UPU technical assistance priorities and action principles

Congress,

In view of
the reports presented by the Executive Council on UPU technical assistance,

Aware
of the importance and urgency for the developing countries to continue efforts to modernize their postal services which are currently operating in a difficult economic climate,

Convinced
of the need for the UPU:
a to increase its aid to the developing countries by stepping up its technical assistance actions in areas regarded as having priority, particularly to promote implementation of the activities identified in the Strategic Plan;
b to concentrate its aid on a limited number of countries for which aid is vital and urgent,

Concerned
to guarantee that technical assistance is even more effective thanks to contractual arrangements made between the Union and the beneficiary countries,

Convinced
of the need to include UPU aid within the general framework of United Nations strategy and within that of the United Nations Development Programme, while giving preference to implementation of the objectives of the UPU Strategic Plan,

Decides

i to draw up the groups of beneficiary countries as follows:
- the least developed countries: first priority;
- the remaining low-income countries and the lower middle-income countries according to the World Bank's classification: second priority;

ii to recognize as having priority for all developing countries objectives aimed at:
- improving the international accounts system;
- improving operations and quality of service;
- identifying markets and customer needs in order to satisfy them;
- strengthening and modernizing structures and operational methods,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
i to direct UPU technical assistance actions on the basis of the priorities established with regard to the beneficiary countries and objectives described above;
ii to programme UPU technical assistance actions by including them in coherent development programmes put into effect by the beneficiary countries;

iii to ensure that the following action principles are applied:
- make the countries benefiting from the aid aware of the need for a close relationship between their national programme and postal sector objectives;
- prepare a special programme for the least developed countries in which other countries could take part in well-defined cases;
- take steps to ensure realistic and effective decentralization of technical assistance activities;
- encourage efforts aimed at increasing technical cooperation among developing countries;
- maintain and improve the system of development contracts concluded in the form of multi-year integrated projects financed within the framework of the UPU's own resources;
- ensure that the UPU's technical assistance partners contribute towards setting up efficient machinery for coordinating and marshalling resources;
- continue to strengthen project evaluation and follow-up as well as the monitoring of projects' real impact on the operation of the services;
- increase existing lines of cooperation between the UPU and the Restricted Unions in the spirit of the agreements concluded with those regional organizations;
- maintain and develop relations with the UN Regional Economic Commissions,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau to make every effort to ensure proper implementation of the activities identified within the framework of the priority objectives and action principles drawn up by Congress and in accordance with the directives given by the Executive Council.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress,

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 51.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **030**

Resolution

UPU action for the least developed countries (LDCs)

Congress,

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

Considering
United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,

Recalling
resolutions C 87 of the 1974 Lausanne Congress, C 37 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, C 66 of the 1984 Hamburg Congress and C 28 of the 1989 Washington Congress,

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

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

Invites

- the least developed countries to marshall all the human, financial and material resources available on the spot and obtain the greatest possible benefit from the assistance provided to them in the postal sector;
- the Restricted Unions to increase the assistance provided to the LDCs,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
- to take the appropriate measures for the Union to be able to continue providing development aid to the postal services of the LDCs;
- to devote to the countries in that category as large a portion 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 thereon to the next Congress,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
- to continue paying more marked priority attention to the postal needs of the LDC administrations;
- to propose to the Executive Council a programme of activities based on the priority sectors and specific needs of the countries concerned.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 52a.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **031**

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),

Noting
resolution 1992/41 adopted by ECOSOC, calling on all parties concerned to give TCDC first consideration when selecting the modality of execution of their programmes,

Considering
the precise definition of TCDC given by the High-level Committee, stressing the paramount role that the Governments and institutions concerned of the developing countries should themselves play in this area,

Noting
that the UPU Regional Advisers are already striving to promote TCDC in the countries under their jurisdiction,

Nevertheless convinced
of the need for even more meaningful measures to be taken in promoting this form of South–South cooperation in all regions of the world,

Noting
the related activities included in the UPU Strategic Plan for the next five-year period,

Calls upon

- the administrations of the developing countries and the Restricted Unions to make further efforts to mobilize the necessary resources and to create an appropriate environment for fostering the widespread use of TCDC;
- the administrations of the developing countries to identify the fields most suited to application of TCDC;
- the administrations of the industrialized countries to continue in particular to support the country and intercountry institutions of developing countries wishing to play a role in implementing activities under TCDC,

Instructs

the appropriate bodies of the UPU to issue the necessary policy guidelines and take the required initiatives with a view to making TCDC the general practice,

Also instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
- to effectively initiate the TCDC-related activities called for in the UPU Strategic Plan, in conjunction with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, including the UNDP;
- to initiate, through the Regional Advisers and in close cooperation with the postal administrations and the Restricted Unions, a series of regional pilot studies for the purpose of identifying the fields, staff, and modalities of execution with a view to the practical and effective implementation of TCDC;
- to make a periodic evaluation of the impact of TCDC on the scope and quality of all technical cooperation programmes and to report to the Union bodies concerned on this subject.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 52b.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **032**

Resolution

Development of human resources and training

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on the development of human resources (Congress – Doc 53),

Aware
of the important structural and technological changes which have taken place in the sector and of their effects on the organization and management of the postal services,

Convinced
that the training and qualifying of staff are still the best way of making postal administrations more competitive,

Considering
the economic and instructional benefits of the modular training system and its adaptability to each country's needs, and bearing in mind its proven efficacy in other agencies of the United Nations system,

Noting
the importance and urgency of aid to the developing countries in the fields of human resources and training to cope with changes in the postal sector,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
- to take the necessary steps to help member countries in the fields of human resources and training;
- to seek the appropriate resources for implementing the modular training system,

Also instructs

the UPU bodies concerned to issue the necessary policy guidelines and take the required action to make technical assistance in the field of human resources and training more efficient, in order to promote the development of postal services worldwide.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 53.

KOREA (REP) **033**

Resolution

Establishment of an institute of higher postal studies under UPU auspices

Congress,

Noting
that, under UPU auspices, with UNDP financing and with the cooperation of the Restricted Unions, intercountry schools have been established in most regions to contribute to the staff training efforts made by the postal administrations of the developing countries,

Aware
of the need to have high-level postal staff capable of coping with the development of the environment in which the Post operates,

Bearing in mind
the value of harmonizing the operational and work systems of the postal services with a view to achieving a common vision of the new postal professions so as to attain an appropriate quality of international service,

Convinced
of the need to strengthen the spirit of solidarity in the UPU, to teach new management skills and make postal professionals capable of disseminating the noble aims of the UPU,

Instructs

the Postal Operations Council to study, in conjunction with the International Bureau, the possibility of establishing a higher postal studies institute under UPU auspices.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – In view of the need to train high-level postal officials so as to instill into them the spirit of UPU solidarity and modern management skills, a centralized training system should be established under UPU auspices for all postal administrations, especially those of the developing countries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **034**

Resolution

Strengthening increased UPU presence in the field

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on increased UPU presence in the field with regard to technical assistance (Congress – Doc 54),

Noting
that the 1993 Executive Council has considered the report on the evaluation of the results of implementing the system and has agreed to the continuation of these activities,

Considering
that the great majority of the developing countries that participated in the survey conducted by the International Bureau consider that the presence of a UPU Regional Adviser in the field provides them with an opportunity to discuss their problems with a sufficiently competent and easily accessible partner,

Aware
of the significant political changes in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and of the importance and urgency of the needs of these countries' postal administrations,

Convinced
that, in addition to the tasks already under their responsibility, the Regional Advisers should in future play a more active role in promoting and managing the postal sector as a global enterprise, particularly in helping developing countries to implement the UPU Strategic Plan,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
- to bring up to seven the number of Regional Adviser posts by creating one for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe;
- to take the necessary measures for strengthening and enlarging the Regional Advisers' offices, in particular through the services of associate experts or volunteers and of task forces,

Also instructs

the UPU bodies concerned:
- to provide the necessary guidance with a view to making the UPU presence in the field as effective as possible;
- to allocate the appropriate additional financial resources.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 54.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **035**

Resolution

Financing of UPU technical assistance activities

Congress,

In view of
the reports presented by the Executive Council on financing technical assistance activities,

Aware
of the fact that, while being an essential source of finance for the UPU technical assistance programme, the UNDP provides fewer and fewer possibilities for the postal sector, both because of the reduction in the financial capability of that body and because of the change in the statutory relations between national Posts and governments,

Bearing in mind
the growing priority needs of the developing countries,

Concerned
by the fact that the additional resources available under the head of the UPU to cover aid needs not met by the UNDP are still inadequate despite the efforts made by certain donor countries,

Taking account
of the need to help the developing countries to implement the objectives, programmes and projects identified as having priority within the framework of the UPU Strategic Plan and the guideline document produced by the Seoul General Debate,

Decides

i to concentrate resources on the countries for which aid is necessary;
ii to give priority to implementation of the objectives of the 1995–1999 Strategic Plan and to provide appropriate financial resources for that purpose;
iii to offset the inflation recorded since the 1989 Washington Congress by setting the budgetary credit earmarked for technical assistance at 2 290 000 Swiss francs in 1996, this amount to be adjusted annually in accordance with the same rate of inflation as that taken into consideration in adjusting the budget of the Union,

Recommends

i to countries benefiting from the aid:
  a that they stand, depending on the resources available to them, some of the costs relating to technical assistance activities, in line with UNDP practice (cost-sharing);
  b that they pay 25 to 50 percent, depending on their resources, of the cost of multi-year integrated projects implemented for their benefit out of UPU resources;
ii to all countries:
  a that they participate on a multi-year basis in maintaining the UPU Special Fund through voluntary contributions, the amount of which needs to be increased to meet increasing requirements, particularly in training;
  b that they redouble efforts to persuade their governmental authorities to increase the resources allocated to technical assistance so that they have funds to help improve the postal services of the developing countries, either direct or through the UPU;
  c that they use the inter-administration partnership system to transfer technology on pre-arranged financing terms and applying the so-called "Build – Lease – Transfer" method,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
i to make full use of the facilities offered by decentralization to increase consciousness-raising activities among donors and backers for postal services modernization projects in developing countries;
ii to make approaches to donors and backers with a view to increasing financial resources for UPU technical assistance activities;
iii to focus budgetary resources allocated to technical assistance on objectives, programmes and projects promoting implementation of priority activities identified in the UPU Strategic Plan;
iv to encourage efforts by administrations wishing to put the partnership concept into practice within the framework of technology transfer in the postal field.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress,

Reasons. – See Congress – Docs 51 and 55.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **036**

CONSULATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

Resolution

PDAG work plan 1995–1999

Congress,

Taking account
of Executive Council resolution 34/1991 in which that body adopted an Action Plan for development, supplementing the Washington General Action Plan, in order to expand interaction between postal administrations and the international development banks, and established a Postal Development Action Group,

Having considered
the Executive Council report on the activities of the Postal Development Action Group (PDAG) (Congress – Doc 56),

Aware
of the fact that despite the efforts of the developing countries and the international community the postal services of the countries concerned are not progressing sufficiently, which in some cases results in a decline in the quality of service and a decrease in traffic,

Noting
that the postal administrations are unable to marshall sufficient internal investment capital to improve the operating level of their services appreciably,

Having observed
that multilateral investors, including the World Bank, are potential sources of financing for investments in the postal field,

Approves

- the work done by PDAG since its creation to increase the amount of the funds granted by development investment banks for postal projects, as described in the Executive Council report on the activities of the Postal Development Action Group (PDAG);
- the continuing effort to involve multilateral investors in postal development projects,

Decides

to adopt the Postal Development Action Group work plan for 1995–1999 (see annex).

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 56.

Annex

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT ACTION GROUP WORK PLAN 1995–1999

PROJECT 1 – Involve governments in postal development

Description

Postal services are normally not very high on the priority list for national development plans. This project would inform governments of the contributions that postal services make to economic development in their countries and inform them through statistics of the services which only the Posts can provide. It would also provide information concerning the support which the Posts give for national development priorities such as rural development, education, small business development, etc. Finally, it would encourage governments to include postal services as a priority in national development plans and to support postal projects that are submitted to multilateral investors.

Activities

- Publish and distribute promotional brochures and other media which provide statistics showing governments the contributions made by postal services.
- Visit government ministries responsible for national development plans and for contact with multilateral investors to familiarize these ministries with postal development.
- Ensure that postal development is promoted at regional-level meetings attended by ministers responsible for postal services.
- Elevate postal development projects to ministry level attention through advice and assistance given to postal administrations.
- Ensure inter-governmental participation in the 1995 Postal Development Symposium.
- Establish contact with ministers in a number of countries to promote postal development.
- Encourage governments to make all resources necessary for postal development, including terminal dues, available to postal administrations.

PROJECT 2 - Familiarize multilateral investors with postal services

Description

Multilateral investors are not aware of the nature of postal services and frequently lack the technical expertise to evaluate postal projects. Some of these institutions, including the World Bank, have recently shown an interest in increasing their store of information on the role and contributions of postal sectors both at the national and at the global level. This interest should be encouraged and used as a means of increasing multilateral investor support for postal projects.

Activities

- Distribute promotional brochures and other media to inform multilateral investors of the contributions of postal services and to increase their support for the sector.
- Provide information to multilateral investors concerning the role and activities of the PDAG so that they are aware of the progress of the postal development concept.
- Participate with multilateral investors in studies, surveys, and questionnaires designed to increase those institutions' awareness of and support for the postal sector.
- Develop "models" based on successful postal development projects and ensure that multilateral investors are aware of these.
- Provide technical expertise upon the request of multilateral investors to complete the postal portion of country projects.
- Take an active part in donor conferences and other financial backer meetings.
- Monitor changes in goals, policies and procedures being utilized within the multilateral investor community.
- Ensure multilateral investor participation in the 1995 Development Symposium.

PROJECT 3 – Utilize postal development to modernize postal services

Description

In order to remain competitive in today's postal marketplace, national postal administrations must transform themselves into corporations capable of acting in a commercially viable fashion. This level of change requires resources beyond those available from self-financing. The multilateral investor community is an excellent source for such development financing, but it places certain conditions on such loans, the most important being that they require recipients to restructure their operations along financially profitable lines and to repay the investment loan. This project would make postal administrations aware of both the evaluation criteria utilized by these investors and the responsibilities inherent in accepting development loans.

Activities

- Encourage postal services to utilize multilateral investors as a source of postal development resources.
- Update and circulate Congress documents on postal development.
- Organize postal development workshops in conjunction with Restricted Union meetings.
- Update and circulate the Procedural Model.
- Organize and hold a Postal Development Symposium during 1995.
- Conduct consultant missions under the PDAG to individual postal administrations to assist these administrations in learning how to acquire outside resources for postal development.
- Ensure participation by postal administrations in the 1995 Development Symposium.

PROJECT 4 – Research further availability of outside resources for postal development

Description

In order to sustain the continued growth in the number and scope of postal development projects, the PDAG, in conjunction with the International Bureau, must continue to find resources for conducting development projects. As part of this same project, the International Bureau and PDAG should expand the range of working contacts with the multilateral investor community to include investors in addition to the World Bank.

Activities

- Monitor and update the five-year work plan.
- Hold regular PDAG meetings to examine mission results and progress on the Action Plan.
- Actively seek to expand investor community contacts and involve new investors in postal development projects.
- Identify additional resources for conducting missions under the PDAG.
- Avoid duplication of effort and optimize use of resources allocated to postal development by coordinating PDAG projects with:
  - the Development Cooperation Division, International Bureau;
  - the Regional Advisers;
  - the Restricted Unions;
  - UNDP sectoral support function.

PROJECT 5 – Assist postal administrations in preparing a development or restructuring plan

Description

One of the reasons why the postal services are not given sufficient priority in their country's development plans seems to be the fact that postal administrations either do not submit any project, or propose incomplete or ill-conceived ones.

Indeed, on various occasions, experience has shown that a correctly prepared project can receive sufficient priority from government to be financed by one or several lenders of funds.

The PDAG could once again offer to help the senior officials of the postal administrations of developing countries to design "bankable" projects, ie projects likely to be well received by the supervisory government bodies and thus to be submitted to the lenders of funds.

Activities

- Dispatch of a personalized memorandum, signed by the PDAG Chairman, offering the services of PDAG experts or consultants.
- Organization of technical support by correspondence.
- Experts' missions.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **037**

Resolution

Quality of Service Programme – 1995–1999

Congress,

Considering
that improving quality by reducing international transmission times and mail exchanges and enhancing the security of the world postal network and of postal items constitute an objective of primary importance for safeguarding the image of the Post in the eyes of the public,

Taking note of
the encouraging results achieved by the Permanent Project to Safeguard and Enhance the Quality of and to Modernize the International Postal Service (Washington Congress resolution C 22),

Noting
the need for the Union to continue its work relating to the improvement of quality,

Decides

on the implementation of a Quality of Service Programme for the period 1995–1999 for the purpose of achieving a significant improvement in the quality of the international postal service, more specifically by taking the following action:
- raising the consciousness of administrations regarding the implementation of quality standards in the international postal service;
- permanent monitoring of the quality of the international postal service worldwide;
- implementation of additional end-to-end testing of the quality of the international postal service;
- missions by quality of service consultants in the field;
- permanent monitoring of the effectiveness of the world postal network;
- permanent updating of a data base concerning the results of quality control worldwide;
- creation of an information and resource centre on international mail circulation,

Approves

the ceiling of the credits necessary for execution of the above plan, set at 3 688 000 CHF for the period 1995–1999,

Instructs

the Executive Council, in conjunction with the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and the International Bureau, to take the necessary measures to achieve significant results in the various areas covered by the Quality of Service Programme and to submit a report on its execution to the next Congress,

Urges

a the member countries of the Union:
- to do their utmost to improve the quality of the postal services offered, particularly by applying the quality standards already established or to be established,
- to cooperate fully in any project designed to stimulate their initiatives and to draw maximum advantage from the realization of the activities initiated;

b the member countries and the Restricted Unions to provide active support for the operations initiated within the framework of the Quality of Service Programme.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 64.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **038**

Resolution

Creation of a "Customers' Interests Committee" at the 21st Universal Postal Congress (1994)

Congress,

Considering
that the creation of a Committee called the "Customers' Interests Committee" at the 21st Universal Postal Congress would seem to be a key factor in improving the services provided to customers of the Post and takes into account more effectively their rights and benefits on which the perpetuity of the activities of postal administrations throughout the world depends,

Convinced
that this Committee will act as an intermediary for the decisions, recommendations and amendments made and adopted by other specialized Committees,

Decides

that the decisions taken by the specialized Committees in the areas set forth below will have to be referred immediately to the Customers' Interests Committee before being submitted to Congress for adoption:
- postal rates and tariffs;
- marketing;
- knowledge of the market;
- customers' rights (of both sender and addressee);
- indemnities;
- quality of the services (quality control, customer contact offices, etc);
- new and additional services;
- service development.

Reasons. – The Universal Postal Union and the postal administrations of nearly all the member countries are facing a new situation and a new environment imposed on them by their competitors. Today, the Post cannot be regarded merely as a limited public service. On the contrary, it is the customer who determines the nature of the service, because the customer is king and the determining factor in the market. It is therefore vital for postal administrations to open up to a new environment in which the customer's requirements are recognized as the basis of economic and commercial issues. The creation of a Customers' Interests Committee and of other specialized Committees will guarantee that any matter directly or indirectly concerning the customers (senders and addressees) will be considered by that Committee before it is adopted by Congress as the supreme body of the Universal Postal Union.

Supported by. – Turkey.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 039

Resolution

Permanent study of terminal dues

Congress,

Having taken note of the work done by the Executive Council,

Considering
that the problems associated with remuneration for services rendered by countries of destination are among the major concerns of the Union,

Believing
that the financial relations between countries of dispatch and countries of destination must be founded on economic criteria that take account not only of costs and of the services rendered, but also of the environment in which the Posts operate, particularly with regard to the competition,

Noting
that some administrations have for this reason introduced in their reciprocal relations a terminal dues system other than that provided for in the Convention and that these administrations, which have been joined by other administrations subjected to similar pressures of a commercial and regulatory nature, are endeavouring to improve this system so that it reflects the specific costs in each country of destination,

Observing
that these systems, based on the principle of a calculation of terminal dues comprising two elements (a rate per kilogramme and a rate per item), by taking account of delivery costs linked to the number of items, allow the countries of destination to ensure better coverage of their costs and the countries of dispatch to assume only those costs associated with the items they dispatch, and that, moreover, the principle underlying these systems has been refined so as to allow the establishment of rates even more closely approximating costs as a function of the various shapes, letters, flats, and bulky items,

Noting
that the work of the Executive Council included preliminary studies aimed at linking the costs of delivery and terminal dues compensation to the shapes of mail,

Considering
that it is of the utmost importance to adopt provisions aimed at increasing the allocation of all revenue generated by terminal dues to remuneration for handling of the mail in the country of arrival and to the reimbursement, in particular, of the costs chargeable to the implementation of programmes for replacing and improving postal infrastructures, and to use those same revenues to organize and improve the international postal service, in accordance with article 1, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Union,

Further considering
that the terminal dues systems adopted by the Union must protect the integrity of the entire international postal network, while safeguarding the financial and economic interests of the developing countries as well as of the developed countries, concerned about retaining their share of the domestic postal market in a commercial and competitive environment,

Instructs

the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council, in so far as each of them is concerned:

- to continue the study of the terminal dues question with a view to ensuring that administrations of destination receive equitable remuneration for handling foreign-origin mail, taking account of the elements set out in the foregoing preamble;
- to continue studying the possibility of establishing a specific link between the costs and the shapes of mail and of determining how that link can be taken into account in connection with terminal dues remuneration, bearing in mind the operational systems of the developing countries;
- to consider the operation of the accounting process applicable to bulk mail and to recommend amendments to be made to it between Congresses;
- to determine whether the accounting system applicable to bulk mail remains appropriate, so as to counter any abuse of the terminal dues system;
- to monitor the operation of the statistical and accounting systems used for the calculation and billing of terminal dues and to decide on amendments to be made to them between Congresses in order to improve their rules;
- to submit, if need be, to each Congress its recommendations concerning adjustments to be made to the terminal dues system along with proposals for amending the corresponding Acts.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

BRAZIL

040

Amendment to proposal 018

Resolution

Notification to the International Bureau of information from member countries concerning the designation of the entity or entities to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements and notification of the separation of governmental activities from operational and commercial activities in the case of those countries which apply this separation to postal services

Congress,

In view of
the emergence in an increasing number of countries of the situation in which governmental oversight of postal services is being separated from the actual commercial and operational management of postal services, with the body responsible for the former often called the "regulator" and the body responsible for the latter often called the "public operator",

Considering
the circumstance in which a member country may choose to designate more than one entity, public or private, as an operator to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements,

Recommends

in order that the International Bureau may report developments regarding the legal status and organization of the members of the Union:

i that member countries which apply the separation of governmental and regulatory activities from commercial and operational activities notify the International Bureau within six months of signing the Acts of the Union of the name and address of the governmental body responsible for overseeing postal affairs and provide the same information regarding the entity or entities designated to fulfill obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements;

ii that member countries communicate any change in respect to this information to the International Bureau at least three months prior to the date of implementation of this change,

Decides

that, in the circumstance in which a government formally designates more than one entity to be responsible for fulfilling its obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements, subject to that country's internal laws and government policies, each such entity may be represented at meetings of the Union's bodies considering services for which it is responsible,

Declares officially that:

i the term "postal administration" in the Acts of the Union shall be defined by each member country within the framework of its national legislation;
ii the formal and institutional references contained in the Constitution or the General Regulations and affecting postal administrations will apply to the public service operators and to the governmental authorities, in accordance with the national legislation of each country.

Reasons. –
1 The UPU is an intergovernmental organization whose Acts are signed by the plenipotentiaries of the governments of the member countries and submitted to ratification procedures at national level.
2 It is up to each government to designate the entity or entities which are to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and the Agreements.
3 The term "postal administration" must be defined at national level and it is not considered appropriate that Congress should intervene in this matter in view of the different organizational structures adopted by member countries.

BULGARIA, CZECH REP, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, HUNGARY (REP), NORWAY, POLAND (REP), PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SWEDEN

041/Rev 2

Amendment to proposal 08

Resolution

Committee to coordinate the work of the Union's permanent bodies

Congress,

In view of
resolution C 4 (Washington 1989) concerning the Committee to coordinate the work of the Union's permanent bodies,

Bearing in mind
the work that the Coordination Committee has accomplished since the last Congress,

/.../

Recognizing
a that the Committee is a coordination mechanism within the Union, made up of the Chairman of the Executive Council, the Chairman of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and the Secretary-General;
b that the Committee is convened by the Chairman of the Executive Council and that it must normally meet on the occasion of the annual sessions of the two Councils and when the need arises,

Taking into account
that the Executive Council has recommended the introduction of a system of strategic planning which will improve the coordination and planning of the Union's activities,

Considering
that it is necessary to review the /.../ status, the functions and the work method of the Committee, in the light of the new strategic planning process,

Decides

i to lay down the function of the Coordination Committee for the Permanent Bodies of the Union as follows:
- to contribute to the coordination of the work of the permanent bodies of the Union;
- /.../ to meet, when needed, in order to discuss important questions relating to the Union and the international postal service;
- to provide the Union's bodies with an evaluation of such questions and the implications for their work;
- to ensure the proper implementation of the strategic planning process so that all decisions on the Union's activities are taken by the appropriate bodies in accordance with their responsibilities as specified in the Acts;

ii to instruct the Council of Administration, in collaboration with the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau, to review further, within the future study on improving the management of the Union's work (proposal 022), both the role and functions of the Coordination Committee and its relationship with the strategic planning process.

Reasons. – Great Britain fully supports the basic intention of proposal 08, namely, to specify that the Coordination Committee has the role of coordination, but no formal powers of decision, since decision-making powers relating to the Union's activities between Congresses are the prerogative of the two Councils.
However, it would be useful to make additional mention of the important role which will be played by the strategic planning process described in proposal 020. This process has been designed precisely to address the issue of improving coordination, which caused the Coordination Committee to be set up in the first place.
The structures contained in proposal 020 include a Strategic Planning Group, where the two Strategic Planning Working Parties meet, together with the International Bureau. This Joint Group will discuss many of the coordination issues which previously have been handled by the Coordination Committee.
Once the new strategic planning process has been working successfully for one or two years, it would be useful to review the roles and functions of the Coordination Committee, and its relationship with the strategic planning process, in order to ensure the most efficient conduct of the Union's work.

GREAT BRITAIN

042

Amendment to proposal 06

Resolution

Institutionalization of a high-level meeting between Congresses

Congress,

In view of
the results of the extraordinary high-level meeting held in 1992,

Aware
of the need to cope with the rapidly changing postal environment and to monitor the implementation of postal strategies adopted at the previous Congress and to discuss the future direction to be taken to make the international postal services successful,

/.../

Invites

the Council of Administration, in consultation with the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau, to consider the usefulness of holding a high-level meeting in the third year following the Congress, attended by high-level postal officials /.../.

Reasons. – Great Britain agrees with Korea (Rep) that, in the rapidly changing postal environment, high-level postal officials should not be obliged to wait for five years until the next Congress before their next opportunity to discuss major strategic issues, should the need arise.
In order, however, not to limit the flexibility of the Union's permanent bodies, it might be best to leave the decision on the benefits, timing and nature of such a meeting to be settled by the Council of Administration, in full consultation with the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau.

BULGARIA (REP), CZECH REP, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, HUNGARY (REP), IRELAND, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND (REP), PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN

043/Rev 1

Amendment to draft resolution 022

Resolution

Continuation after the Seoul Congress of the study on improving the management of the Union's work

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on the management of the Union's work (Congress – Doc 70),

Noting
the improvements introduced by the Executive Council within the scope of its powers,

Recognizing
the fundamental changes the international postal sector is currently experiencing, such as the expansion of competition, the liberalization of exchanges of services, and the growing need to take into consideration the interests of all participants in postal activity,

Considering
that Congress has approved proposals for substantial changes in the organization, responsibilities and functioning of the Union's bodies,

Considering also
that Congress has approved proposals aimed at streamlining the Union's Acts (Congress – Doc 60),

Convinced
of the need for this review process to be continued,

Instructs

the Council of Administration, in consultation with the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau:

i to continue /.../ seeking as a matter of priority ways of improving all aspects of the Union's structure and of the management of its work;

ii to continue reviewing the Union and its activities, particularly as regards:
- a the Union's mission, which should be examined in depth;
- b the /.../ system of financing of the different types of Union activity;
- c the functioning of the Councils, with a view to increasing their effectiveness;
- d /.../ the status of members, and in particular the possibility for representatives of parties concerned by international postal activity to participate in certain Union work;
- e the implementation of strategic planning and programme-budgeting systems;
- f the organization structure of the International Bureau;
- g further recasting of the Acts;

iii to formulate proposals for reform based on the results of the work described above:
  a for implementation as soon as possible and prior to the next Congress, as appropriate;
  b for submission to the next Congress for approval;
iv to see to it that all UPU members wishing to do so have the opportunity to participate effectively in the work described above.

Reasons. – The important work of considering the future of the UPU conducted by the Executive Council since the Washington Congress must of necessity be continued and pursued in greater depth after the Seoul Congress in order to secure the full adaptation of the Union to the new characteristics of international postal activity.
To this end, it seems necessary to accord special importance to:
- defining the Union's missions;
- the status of members and the terms on which other players (private carriers, providers of services related to postal activity, industrialists, users and consumers, wage-earners, standardization bodies, Customs, etc) could be more closely associated with the work of the Union so that the latter may become a forum for discussion and expression of views for all those taking part in postal activity;
- the financing of services on terms that conform to the relevant international rules applicable (GATS, Treaty of Rome), without destabilizing the Union's work or jeopardizing its budgetary stability.

AUSTRALIA

044

Amendment to proposal 018

Resolution

Notification to the International Bureau of information from member countries concerning the designation of the entity or entities to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements and notification of the separation of governmental activities from operational and commercial activities in the case of those countries which apply this separation to postal services

Congress,

In view of
the emergence in an increasing number of countries of the situation in which governmental oversight of postal services is being separated from the actual commercial and operational management of postal services, with the body responsible for the former often called the "regulator" and the body responsible for the latter often called the "public operator",

Considering
the circumstance in which a member country may choose to designate more than one entity, public or private, as an operator to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements,

Recommends

in order that the International Bureau may report developments regarding the legal status and organization of the members of the Union:

i that member countries which apply the separation of governmental and regulatory activities from commercial and operational activities notify the International Bureau within six months of signing the Acts of the Union of the name and address of the governmental body responsible for overseeing postal affairs and provide the same information regarding the entity or entities designated to fulfill obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements;

ii that member countries communicate any change in respect to this information to the International Bureau at least three months prior to the date of implementation of this change,

Decides

that, in the circumstance in which a government formally designates more than one entity to be responsible for exercising its rights and fulfilling its obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements, subject to that country's internal laws and government policies, each such entity may be represented at meetings of the Union's bodies considering services for which it is responsible,

Declares officially that:

i the term "postal administration" in the Acts of the Union should be considered to apply to the entity or entities responsible for exercising its rights and fulfilling its obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and Agreements, without prejudice or limitation to the authority of the governmental body responsible for overseeing such an entity or entities;

ii the distinct roles and responsibilities of each of the elected bodies of the Union as set forth in articles 102 and 104 of the General Regulations should not be considered to preclude participation by officials from either the postal administration or from the governmental body responsible for overseeing the postal administration in either or both of these bodies where such participation is agreed at the national level as being necessary or desirable;

iii in the two Councils, the competence of senior officials of postal administrations and of senior officials representing governmental authorities to take decisions on matters within their respective purviews would be recognized; the competence of governmental authorities to ensure compliance with policies they have established would also be recognized;

iv irrespective of the wording used, the formal and institutional stipulations contained in the Constitution or the General Regulations and affecting postal administrations will apply also to governmental authorities, in accordance with the national legislation of each country.

Reasons. – Member countries have rights as well as obligations under the UPU Treaty and, subject to national law and policy, different entities can be responsible for fulfilling these different rights and obligations in a member country. This amendment will ensure that member countries can designate entities according to their specific responsibilities.

Note. – This amendment will lapse if amendment 040 to proposal 018 is adopted by the meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN

045

Amendment to proposal 033

Resolution

Establishment of an institute of higher postal studies under UPU auspices

Congress,

Noting
that, under UPU auspices, with UNDP financing and with the cooperation of the Restricted Unions, intercountry schools have been established in most regions to contribute to the staff training efforts made by the postal administrations of the developing countries,

Aware
of the need to have high-level postal staff capable of coping with the development of the environment in which Post operates,

Bearing in mind
the value of harmonizing the operational and work systems of the postal services with a view to achieving a common vision of the new postal professions so as to attain an appropriate quality of international service,

Convinced
of the need to strengthen the spirit of solidarity in the UPU, to teach new management skills and make postal professionals capable of disseminating the noble aims of the UPU,

Instructs

the Postal Operations Council to study, in conjunction with the International Bureau, the possibility of establishing a higher postal studies institute under UPU auspices, taking into account the facilities and potential of existing postal management schools and of management training schools generally throughout the world. The study should include a detailed assessment of the financial consequences of any proposal.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – In view of the need to train high-level postal officials so as to instill into them the spirit of UPU solidarity and modern management skills, a centralized training system should be established under UPU auspices for all postal administrations, especially those of the developing countries.

COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, GREAT BRITAIN, GUYANA, IRELAND, KENYA, LESOTHO, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, PERU, SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, TANZANIA (UNITED REP), UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE

046
Amendment to draft resolution 027

Resolution

Postal security policy and strategy

Congress,

Recalling
Washington Congress resolution C 12/1989 calling for action to enhance the security and integrity of international mails,

Considering
- the need to safeguard the quality of the postal services;
- that, to remain competitive in world postal markets, the Posts must include a guarantee of security in the execution of their postal activities;
- the vulnerability of the international postal system to criminal acts committed through or against the Post (theft, fraud, traffic in drugs, pornography);
- the specialized knowledge and skill required to counter criminal activity directed against the Post and the limited resources available to counter this activity,

Aware
- of the social and business importance of maintaining public confidence in the security of postal items;
- that the problems of postal security are so significant and complex that at both the management policy and operational levels, the need exists for security to be a distinct focus of activity,

Taking account of
- the results of the two postal security symposia conducted in April 1990 and May 1991 and the creation of the UPU Postal Security Action Group (PSAG);
- the successes achieved through the numerous security-related decisions and recommendations taken by the EC and CCPS as a result of PSAG's work as detailed in Congress – Doc 23, in the following areas:
  - quality of service;
  - setting of security standards and policies;
  - establishment of postal security networks;
  - improvements in aviation security measures;
  - arranging and promoting training and technical assistance activities;
  - increased revenue protection and generation;
  - improved contacts with Restricted Unions, international organizations and other organizations concerned with security,

Noting
- that the Executive Council has endorsed the study on restructuring the Union, one of whose recommendations calls for the establishment of a Committee to deal with security matters;
- that security activities have been incorporated into the UPU's strategic planning process for the future;
- that security has been included in the future UPU study programme,

Urges

postal administrations:
- to adopt a security strategy at all levels of postal operations in order to maintain and increase their competitive edge in the market and enhance their public image;
- to develop regional security training courses and networks to further spread the security message;
- to use the available tools prepared by the International Bureau of the UPU (Manuals, implementation guides, directories, binders and Operational Binders, etc) to improve security of the Post,

Taking into account
the fact that postal security issues are all-embracing and cover both the regulatory and operational aspects of the postal business and that their development and follow-up would need attention by both the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council, each within its own area of responsibility, and

Noting
the considerable progress already made by the UPU Postal Security Action Group as regards the awareness and importance of security within the Union,

Aware
of the urgency with which postal security actions must be undertaken,

Decides

to reinstate the UPU Postal Security Action Group which would report directly to the plenary meetings of the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council,

Instructs

the Council of Administration, the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau, each within its own area of responsibility, to ensure that appropriate measures are taken in the field of postal security by providing adequate human and financial resources to implement security-related activities.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 23.
Takes account of draft resolution 20. 0.15.

COMMITTEE 9 (TECHNICAL COOPERATION) 047

Resolution

According priority to technical cooperation

Congress,

Being informed of
the restructuring of the Union and the rationalization of its bodies,

Having noted
the scope of the changes which that restructuring will bring to bear on the functions of various bodies of the Union,

Realizing
that the International Bureau of the UPU will continue to play a role of the utmost importance in effecting the changes decided upon and giving support to all the bodies of the Union,

Noting
that technical cooperation is one of the important missions of the UPU, as reflected in its Constitution,

Calls on the Union

to accord high priority to technical cooperation in view of the large number of UPU member countries having developing country status,

Calls on

- the Council of Administration;
- the Postal Operations Council;
- the Director-General of the International Bureau,

to accord technical cooperation the high priority it deserves and to ensure that the status of the Development Cooperation Division is maintained and, if necessary upgraded in the wake of the ongoing restructuring within the UPU.

Reasons. – There are 172 member countries which are categorized as developing countries; many of them require technical assistance (Congress – Doc 90/Corr 1).

AUSTRALIA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

048

Amendment to proposal 019

Resolution

UPU Strategic Plan, Operational Plan and financial plan

Congress,

Following
the decision of the Executive Council to introduce a system of strategic planning and programme budgeting, as part of the general improvements in the management of the Union's work arising out of Washington Congress resolution C 8/1989,

Recognizing
the need, explicit in that decision, for a fully coordinated and comprehensive system for planning all of the Union's activities and finances, and for greater financial and managerial transparency in the decision-making processes of all of the Union's bodies,

Acknowledging
the need for the Seoul Postal Strategy and the UPU Strategic Plan to be fully compatible and consistent with each other,

Adopts, in principle,

- the UPU Strategic Plan 1995–1999 as the document containing the programme of activities intended to ensure that the Union's bodies can fulfil the Union's objectives;
- the UPU Operational Plan 1995–1999, with the financial implications set out in the financial plan, as the key document for encompassing all the activities, as well as the costs and resources necessary to implement the activities, of the UPU and its bodies,

Instructs

the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council, in collaboration with the International Bureau:

a to implement the Strategic Plan and the Operational Plan in the manner they consider most appropriate, incorporating suitable performance measures;

b to take account of the need for flexibility of procedures, in the light of the new structures of the two Councils;

c to amend and update the Operational Plan and the financial plan each year in the light of changing circumstances, while:
  - recognizing the objectives outlined in the Seoul Postal Strategy;
  - taking account of the overall strategic direction and priorities indicated by Congress in the Strategic Plan;
  - taking into account the results, as they arise, from the continuation of the study on improving the management of the Union's work;
  - reallocating resources if necessary;
  - observing the budget ceilings fixed by Congress;

d to review the financial figures and analysis, the categorization of activities, and the allocation of resources shown in Doc 74/Annex 2 and Add 1, recognizing that these are illustrative and indicative only, and do not limit the authority of the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council to reallocate funds and resources where necessary,

e to approve each year the allocation of any financial resources additional to the regular budget which may be made available to the Union;

f to ensure that all the activities and finances of the Union and its bodies, including the updating of the plans, are conducted in accordance with the processes laid down in resolution C XX/Seoul 1994 "Strategic planning and programme budgeting – roles and responsibilities".

Reasons. – This revised text has been prepared by the Project Management Team of Executive Council Working Party 3/3. on improving the management of the Union's work.
The aim of this revised text is to incorporate in one resolution all the key decisions which Congress needs to take in relation to the Strategic Plan contained in Congress – Doc 74, including its annexes and addenda.
It also takes account of the fact that the financial figures and analysis, the categorization of activities and the allocation of resources contained in Doc 74/Annex 2 and Add 1 are preliminary estimates only, which have not yet been examined by any of the Union's bodies. These figures certainly provide a very useful preliminary basis for a further analysis, which needs to be conducted over the next few months by the CA, POC and International Bureau, so that the two Councils can take decisions on these matters in 1995. For the moment, however, they should be considered as indicative and illustrative only.

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, 1974 Lausanne, 1984 Hamburg and 1989 Washington Additional Protocols.

CONSTITUTION

Article 6

Official language of the Union

IRELAND **10. 6.1**

Add the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis When functions of a technical, scientific or commercial nature are assigned to the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, a language other than the official language shall be used where it would make the operation of the Union more efficient and effective.

Reasons. –

1 This proposal is designed to bring the text of the Acts more into line with current practice and procedure in both Councils, where a Committee Chairman may decide to preside over a meeting using a language other than French. Moreover, there should be wider recognition of the fact that some questionnaires and reports are drafted and indeed finalized by reporting countries, in consultation with International Bureau staff or specialists retained by the Union, in a language other than the official language.

2 For some study topics, there is often significantly more research literature and reference material available in a language other than the official language. In such cases, the use of the appropriate language would reduce the risk of overlooking important developments in the field concerned.

3 This amendment will facilitate implementation of the Executive Council's 1995–1999 Strategic Plan, especially with regard to the programme objectives for improving the Union's internal methods of operation. In particular, it will be possible to reduce considerably the time taken to complete a study as the International Bureau will be able to circulate immediately questionnaires and documents (which can at times be quite lengthy and complex) in the language in which they were originally drafted by the authors. Translations of documents in the other official languages of the Union (as specified in article 107 of the General Regulations) would then follow as soon as possible.

This proposal would not prejudice in any way the ability of both Councils to continue to provide simultaneous interpretation services for member countries and to include this facility in their Rules of Procedure. For example, these rules could simply be amended so that, prior to the commencement of work on a particular study or management function, the Committee Chairman would ask member countries what language they wished to adopt for the conduct of the particular task in the context of article 6, paragraph 1bis, of the Constitution.

See also proposal 15. 107.3.

Article 8

Restricted Unions. Special Agreements

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 8.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Restricted Unions may send observers to Congresses, Conferences and meetings of the Union, to the /.../ Council of Administration and to the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 13

Bodies of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 13.1/Rev 1**

Amend as follows:

1 The Union's bodies shall be Congress, the /.../ Council of Administration, the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau.

2 The Union's permanent bodies shall be the /.../ Council of Administration, the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau.

Reasons. – Upon conclusion of its study on the management of the Union's work, the Executive Council considered that the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council" better reflected the new powers of these two bodies.
See Congress – Doc 70.
Consequential proposals: 10. 8.1, 10. 17.1, 10. 20.1, 10. 22.1, 10. 25.1, 15. 101.1, 15. 102.3, 15. 103.1, 15. 104.1, 15. 105.1, 15. 108.1, 15. 109.1, 15. 113.1, 15. 116.1, 15. 118.1, 15. 120.1, 15. 121.1, 15. 122.1, 15. 124.3, 15. 125.1, 19. 4.1, 19. 6.1, 19. 7.1, 19. 15.1, 19. 21.1, 19. 23.1, 19. 25.1, 20. 10.1, 20. 24.1, 20. 57.1, 25. RE 4128.2, 25. RE 5801.1, 30. 41.1, 35. RE 4201.1, 40. 13.1, 45. RE 1303.1, 50. 17.1, 55. RE 1702.1, 60. 9.1, 65. RE 903.1.

Article 17

Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 17.1**

Amend as follows:

Article 17

/.../ Council of Administration

1 Between Congresses, the /.../ Council of Administration (CA) shall ensure the continuity of the work of the Union in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of the Union.

2 The members of the /.../ Council of Administration shall carry out their functions in the name and in the interests of the Union.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 17

Executive Council

SPAIN **10. 17.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Between Congresses, the /.../ Council of Administration shall ensure the continuity of the work of the Union, particularly by means of strategic planning and budgetary control, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of the Union.

Reasons. – On the basis of our experience with intergovernmental organizations, such policy-making instruments as strategic planning and budgetary control are the primary tasks of administrations. We therefore consider that this aspect should be taken into account in the UPU Constitution and that it is necessary to specify that this responsibility falls to the body entrusted with ensuring the continuity of the Union's work.

Article 18

Consultative Council for Postal Studies

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 18.1**

Amend as follows:

Article 18

Postal Operations Council

The Postal Operations Council (POC) shall be entrusted with /.../ operational, commercial, technical /.../ and economic questions concerning the postal service.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
Operational and, above all, commercial questions will be important fields for the new Postal Operations Council which should be highlighted in the definition of this body.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 20

International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 20.1**

Amend 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 /.../ Council of Administration, shall serve as an organ of liaison, information and consultation for postal administrations.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 20

International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 20.2**

Amend 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 execution, support, liaison, information and consultation /.../.

Reasons. – To make it clear that the International Bureau is also responsible for executing all the tasks entrusted to it and for providing the necessary support.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 20

International Bureau

FRANCE **10. 20.3**

Amend 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 member countries.

Reasons. – According to the drafts prepared by the Executive Council, the postal administration would be defined by article 104 of the General Regulations as the entity responsible for operating the postal services. If this proposal is adopted, article 20 will not have to limit to operators alone access to the services of the International Bureau for countries making a distinction between regulatory and operational functions.
This amendment should also be provided for in article 113, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the General Regulations (see proposal 15. 113.2).

NB. – This proposal is tied to the adoption by Congress of the structural reform proposed by the Executive Council.
If draft resolution 018 is adopted by Congress, the present proposal lapses.

Article 22

Acts of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 22.1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

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 /.../ Council of Administration, bearing in mind the decisions taken by Congress.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposal 10. 22.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 22

Acts of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 22.2**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

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 Operations Council, bearing in mind the decisions taken by Congress.

Reasons. – Upon conclusion of its study on the management of the Union's work, the Executive Council considered that authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations should be transferred to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.
Consequential proposals: 10. 25.2, 15. 102.4, 15. 104.2, 15. 109.2, 15. 120.2, 15. 121.2, 15. 122.2, 19. 15.2, 20. 24.2, 20. 57.2, 25. RE5801.2, 30. 41.2, 35. RE4201.2, 40. 13.2, 45. RE1303.2, 50. 17.2, 55. RE1702.2, 60. 9.2, 65. RE903.2.

Article 25

Signature, authentication, ratification and other forms of approval of the Acts of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 25.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The Detailed Regulations shall be authenticated by the Chairman and the Secretary-General of the /.../ Council of Administration.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 10. 25.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 25

Signature, authentication, ratification and other forms of approval of the Acts of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **10. 25.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The Detailed Regulations shall be authenticated by the Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 29

Presentation of proposals

FRANCE **10. 29.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Each member country shall have the right to present, either to Congress or between Congresses, proposals concerning the Acts of the Union to which it is a party.

Reasons. – According to the drafts prepared by the Executive Council, the postal administration would be defined by article 104 of the General Regulations as the entity responsible for operating the postal services. If this proposal is adopted, article 29 will not have to limit to operators alone access to the services of the International Bureau for countries making a distinction between regulatory and operational functions.
This amendment should also be provided for in articles 119, paragraphs 1 and 4, 120, paragraphs 1 and 2, and 121, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the General Regulations (proposals 15. 119.1, 15. 120.3 and 15. 121.3).

NB. – This proposal is tied to the adoption by Congress of the structural reform proposed by the Executive Council.
If draft resolution 018 is adopted by Congress, the present proposal lapses.

Article 31

Amendment of General Regulations, the Convention and the Agreements

BRAZIL, CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP), JAPAN, PAKISTAN, POLAND (REP), TUNISIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **10. 31.1**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis However, member countries which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Acts adopted by the previous Congress, and have not deposited one for the new Acts by the date of entry into force of the latter, may apply the provisions of the new Acts during a period of two years from the date of their entry into force.

Reasons. –
1 The postal environment is rapidly changing and it is imperative that we further develop postal services and meet customers' needs. It is therefore necessary to bring the Acts into force as soon as possible after the date of signature.
2 Past experience has shown that few countries actually complete the necessary steps for ratification, etc, because of the inconvenient timing of the sessions of the government approval body such as the national Diet, etc. This situation is unlikely to change because of the reason given in 1 above. In the case of the Hamburg Congress Acts, only four countries had deposited instruments of ratification when those Acts went into force on 1 January 1986. For the Washington Congress Acts, only seven countries had done so.
3 It is a fact that countries which do not finish the procedures for ratification, etc, may have no legal basis for the execution of international postal services, inasmuch as there is a traditional practice of abolishing old Acts once new Acts enter into force. This situation jeopardizes certain members which require a firm legal basis for the execution of international postal services and especially for rate fixing.
4 In consideration of the above, it is desirable that a legal basis be established for the continuous execution of international postal services by countries which, for one reason or another, have not yet ratified the new Acts when they enter into force.
5 Even if the above-mentioned provisions are inserted in the UPU Acts, it is expected that member countries will not postpone undertaking procedures for ratification of the new Acts.

International Bureau Note. – This proposal reached the International Bureau in the interval between four and two months preceding the date fixed for Congress. It cannot be considered unless Congress so decides by a majority of two thirds of the countries represented at Congress (General Regulations, article 119, paragraph 2).
See Congress – Doc 37 (annex 3).

Supported by. – Belgium, Korea (Rep), Yugoslavia.

II

General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union

– Annex: Rules of Procedure of Congresses

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1989 Washington texts.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Article 101

Organization and convening of Congresses and Extraordinary Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 101.1**

Paragraphs 4 and 6. Amend as follows:

4 In principle, each Congress shall designate the country in which the next Congress will be held. If that designation proves inapplicable, the /.../ Council <u>of Administration</u> shall be authorized to designate the country where Congress is to meet, after consultation with the latter country.

6 When a Congress has to be convened without a host Government, the International Bureau, with the agreement of the /.../ Council <u>of Administration</u> and after consultation with the Government of the Swiss Confederation, shall take the necessary steps to convene and organize the Congress in the country in which the seat of the Union is situated. In this event the International Bureau shall perform the functions of the host Government.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10.13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 102.1**

Add the following paragraph 6.12bis:

<u>6.12bis to create or abolish International Bureau posts;</u>

Reasons.– In order to fix the maximum amount which the expenditure of the Union may reach annually, Congress bases itself on the envisaged staff complement. However, it does not itself fix the maximum number of posts authorized at the International Bureau, but merely decides on the figure that it will agree to take into consideration in fixing the expenditure ceiling. As long as this ceiling is not exceeded, the Executive Council is not prohibited from making savings in another sector in order to be able to increase staff expenditure, and consequently, the number of posts.

To avoid any uncertainty, the Executive Council proposes that article 102, paragraph 6, of the General Regulations be supplemented so as to reflect clearly the power of the EC to create or abolish posts.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 102.2**

Paragraph 10. Supplement as follows:

10 The representative of each of the members of the Executive Council participating in its meetings, except for meetings which take place during Congress, shall be entitled to reimbursement of the cost of either an economy class return air ticket or first class return rail ticket, or expenses incurred for travel by any other means subject to the condition that the amount does not exceed the price of the economy class return air ticket. <u>The Executive Council may grant the same entitlement to the representative of each of the members of its Committees, Working Parties or other bodies when these meet outside Congress and the sessions of the Council.</u>

Reasons. – The EC has always accepted that entitlement to reimbursement of travel expenses also applied, unless otherwise decided, to the meetings of its bodies which are held outside the sessions of the Council. For instance, it has granted such reimbursement for meetings of the IATA–UPU Contact Committee or joint Working Parties, the CCC–UPU Contact Committee, and the terminal dues, postal financial services, etc, Working Parties. On the other hand, it decided that this rule did not apply to meetings of the Steering Committee, the Electronic Transmission Standards Group (ETSG) and the UPU Postal Security Action Group (PSAG).

In order to remove uncertainty as to the scope of article 102, paragraph 10, of the General Regulations and to confirm the practice followed hitherto, it seems advisable to provide for the explicit competence of the Executive Council to designate those meetings of bodies for which travel expenses are reimbursed.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 102.3**

Amend as follows:

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the /.../ Council of Administration

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

2 (First two sentences unchanged.) In that case, the /.../ Council of Administration 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 /.../ Council of Administration shall be elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. (Remainder unchanged.)

4 The representative of each of the members of the /.../ Council of Administration shall be appointed by the postal administration of his country. (Remainder unchanged.)

5 The office of member of the /.../ Council of Administration shall be unpaid. (Remainder unchanged.)

6 The /.../ Council of Administration shall have the following functions:
6.1 (no change);
6.2 (First sentence unchanged.) In case of urgent necessity, the /.../ Council of Administration may also amend the said Regulations at other sessions;
6.3 to 6.17 (no change);
6.18 to study, at the request of Congress, the Postal Operations Council or postal administrations, administrative, legislative and legal problems concerning the Union or the international postal service and to communicate the results of such studies to the body concerned or to postal administrations, as the case may be. It shall be for the /.../ Council of Administration to decide whether it is expedient to undertake the studies requested by postal administrations between Congresses;
6.19 to 6.22 (no change);
6.23 to consider the annual report prepared by the Postal Operations Council and any proposals submitted by the Council;
6.24 to submit subjects for study to the Postal Operations Council for examination in accordance with article 104, paragraph 9.6;
6.25 to 6.28 (no change).

7 In appointing officials to grade D 2, the /.../ Council of Administration shall consider the professional qualifications of the candidates recommended by the postal administrations of the member countries of which the candidates are nationals, (remainder unchanged).

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

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

10 The representative of each of the members of the /.../ Council of Administration participating in its meeting, (remainder unchanged).

11 The Chairman of the Postal Operations Council shall represent that body at meetings of the /.../ Council of Administration on the agenda of which there are questions of interest to the body which he directs.

12 To ensure effective liaison between the work of the two bodies, the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Committee Chairmen of the Postal Operations Council may, if they express the desire so to do, attend /.../ Council of Administration meetings as observers.

13 The postal administration of the country in which the /.../ Council of Administration meets shall be invited to take part in the meetings in the capacity of observer, if that country is not a member of the /.../ Council of Administration.

14 The /.../ Council of Administration may invite any international body or any qualified person (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 15. 102.4), the part of the present proposal concerning paragraph 6.2 lapses.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 102.4**

Delete paragraph 6.2.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 102.5/Rev 1**

Amend paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 12 and 14 as follows and add the following paragraphs 9bis and 14bis:

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

3 The forty other members of the Executive Council shall be elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. /.../

4 Each member of the Executive Council shall appoint its representative, who shall be competent in postal matters.

9bis The Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, the Committee Chairmen and the Chairman of the Strategic Planning Group of the Executive Council shall form the Management Committee. This Committee shall prepare and direct the work of each session of the Executive Council and take on all the tasks which the latter decides to assign to it or the need for which arises in the course of the strategic planning process.

12 To ensure effective liaison between the work of the two bodies, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies may designate representatives to attend Executive Council meetings as observers.

14 The Executive Council may invite any international body, any representative of an association or enterprise, or any qualified person whom it wishes to associate with its work (remainder unchanged).

14bis The members of the Executive Council shall take an active part in its work. Member countries not belonging to the Executive Council may, at their request, cooperate in the studies undertaken, subject to such conditions as the Council may establish to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of its work. They may also be invited to chair Working Parties when their experience or expertise justifies it. The participation of member countries not belonging to the Executive Council shall be carried out without additional expense for the Union.

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

On paragraph 1: It is proposed that one seat be added to the EC so that the latter comprises 40 elected members and a Chairman. This would make it possible to allocate one additional seat to geographical group 2, in which the number of countries has recently increased.

On paragraph 3: In its present form, this paragraph denies the right of certain member countries to run for election to the Executive Council for a third time in succession. In view of the fact that such a practice does not seem to exist in other international organizations of the UN system, all member countries, both developing and developed, which are eager to contribute to the activities

of the Union should be allowed to run for that election regardless of the number of their terms in the EC. The right of member countries to decide on and vote for countries which they consider the most suitable will not be altered at all. The results of the election are a totally different matter. Also, in the restructuring of the Union enabling it to better deal with the changing environment of the international postal services, a large part of the present EC's functions is to be transferred to the Postal Operations Council, resulting in dramatic changes to the functions of both Councils. Thus, there will be no need to maintain this restriction only for the EC (CA). Under these circumstances, the Union must be able to take advantage of the willingness of member countries to make their resources in terms of personnel, finances and experience available to it.
Candidates are evaluated on the basis of their contributions to the activities of the Union. Therefore, the opportunity to be elected as a Council member should be guaranteed equally to developed countries and to developing countries. If member countries with a firm intention to actively take part in the Union's activities are elected, the absence of certain members from the Council's annual sessions may be avoided. Also, the continuity in the functioning of the Council will be better secured under the new system.
It should be stressed that this proposal does not seek to allocate permanent seats to a certain number of member countries, but rather to guarantee all member countries the opportunity to be a candidate in the election of Council members. The result of the election is certainly a different matter and, therefore, the abolition of the restriction concerned should be kept separate from the question of whether or not it is possible for a given country to be elected.

On paragraph 4: Paragraph amended so as to introduce more flexibility into the provision enabling EC members to appoint their representative.

On paragraph 9bis: This new paragraph enshrines in the General Regulations the creation of the Management Committee which will replace the former EC Steering Committee currently provided for in article 6 of the EC Rules of Procedure.

On paragraph 12: Paragraph amended so as to introduce more flexibility into the provision enabling the CCPS to designate representatives to attend EC meetings as observers.

On paragraph 14: The proposed amendment will make for a broader spectrum of entities that may be invited to EC meetings.

On paragraph 14bis: This new provision, which has been borrowed from article 104, paragraph 10, of the General Regulations relating to the CCPS, allows countries not belonging to the EC to cooperate in its work, under certain conditions.

NB. – If proposal 10. 13.1 is accepted, the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" should be replaced in all the new provisions by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 102.6**

Amend paragraph 6 as follows:

6 The Executive Council shall have the following functions:
6.1 to /.../ supervise the activities of the Union between Congresses, ensuring compliance with the decisions of Congress, studying questions with respect to governmental policies on postal issues, and taking account of international regulatory developments such as those relating to trade in services and to competition;
6.2 (no change);
6.3 to consider and approve, within the framework of its competence, any action considered necessary to safeguard and enhance the quality of and to modernize the international postal service;
6.4 to 6.16 (no change);
6.17 to decide, in consultation with the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, on the contacts to be established (remainder unchanged);
6.17bis to establish principles, as may be considered necessary, for the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to take into account in its study of questions with major financial repercussions (charges, terminal dues, transit charges, basic airmail conveyance rates and the posting abroad of letter-post items), to follow closely the study of these questions, and to review and approve, for conformity with the aforementioned principles, Consultative Council for Postal Studies proposals relating to these questions;
6.18 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 /.../. It shall be for the Executive Council to decide, in the above-mentioned fields, whether it is expedient to undertake the studies requested by postal administrations between Congresses;
6.19 to approve the recommendations of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies for the amendment, between two Congresses and in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Universal Postal Convention, of the postage charges for letter-post items;
6.20 (no change);
6.21 (deleted);
6.22 to approve the recommendations of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies /.../ for the adoption, if necessary, of regulations or of a new procedure until such time as Congress takes a decision in the matter;
6.23 to 6.25 (no change);
6.26 to determine in due course, and in consultation with the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, the number of Committees required to carry out the work of Congress and to specify their functions;
6.27 to designate in /.../ consultation with the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, and subject to the approval of Congress (remainder unchanged);
6.28 (no change);

6.28bis to review and approve the draft Strategic Plan for presentation to Congress developed by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies with the support of the International Bureau; to review and approve annual revisions of the Plan approved by Congress on the basis of recommendations from the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, and to consult with the Consultative Council for Postal Studies on the development and annual updating of the Plan.

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If proposal 10. 13.1 is accepted, the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" should be replaced in all the new provisions by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

FRANCE **15. 102.7**

Paragraphs 6, 7, 13 and 14. Amend as follows:

6 The Executive Council shall have the following functions:
6.1 to 6.15 (no change);
6.16 to decide on the contacts to be established with member countries in order to carry out its functions;
6.17 (no change);
6.18 to study, at the request of Congress, the CCPS or member countries, administrative, legislative and legal problems concerning the Union or the international postal service and to communicate the results of such studies to the body concerned or to member countries, as the case may be. It shall be for the Executive Council to decide whether it is expedient to undertake the studies requested by member countries between Congresses;
6.19 (no change);
6.20 to formulate proposals which shall be submitted for the approval either of Congress or of member countries in accordance with article 121;
6.21 to examine, at the request /.../ of a member country, any proposal which that country 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 /.../ member countries;
6.22 to recommend, if necessary, and where appropriate after consultation of all the member countries, the adoption of regulations or of a new procedure until such time as Congress takes a decision in the matter;
6.23 to 6.28 (no change).

7 In appointing officials to grade D 2, the Executive Council shall consider the professional qualifications of the candidates recommended by the /.../ member countries of which the candidates are nationals, (remainder unchanged).

8 to 12 (no change).

13 The /.../ country in which the Executive Council meets shall be invited to take part in the meetings in the capacity of observer, if that country is not a member of the Executive Council.

14 The Executive Council may invite any international body or any qualified person whom it wishes to associate with its work to its meetings, without the right to vote. It may also invite, under the same conditions, one or more /.../ member countries concerned with questions on its agenda.

Reasons. – According to the drafts prepared by the Executive Council, the postal administration would be defined, by article 104 of the General Regulations, as the entity responsible for operating the postal services. If that proposal is adopted, article 102 should not prejudge the competence of each member country to organize its participation in UPU bodies, as it sees fit, and, particularly for countries separating regulator/operator functions, to be represented by members of its government. This approach is in line with the draft resolution submitted by the Executive Council.

NB. – This proposal is linked to the adoption by Congress of the structural reform proposed by the Executive Council.
If draft resolution 018 is adopted by Congress, the present proposal lapses.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

SPAIN **15. 102.8/Rev 1**

Paragraph 6.1. Amend as follows:

6.1 to /.../ supervise all the activities of the Union between Congresses, particularly by means of strategic planning and budgetary control, taking into consideration the decisions of Congress and providing guidance on the Union's general policy, bearing in mind international regulatory policies relating to trade in services and to competition;

Reasons. – Proposal on the lines of the proposed amendment to article 17 of the Constitution.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

NETHERLANDS **15. 102.9**

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 Travelling and living expenses incurred by representatives of members of the Executive Council participating in its meetings shall be borne by those members. However the representative of each of the countries considered to be disadvantaged according to the lists established by the United Nations shall, when participating in meetings of the Executive Council except for those which take place during Congress, be entitled to reimbursement of the cost of either an economy class return air ticket or first class return rail ticket, or expenses incurred for travel by any other means, subject to the condition that the amount does not exceed the price of the economy class return air ticket.

Reasons. – The proposal is designed to bring the specific rule regarding the Executive Council into line with the existing rule regarding the CCPS (article 104, paragraph 4) and to reduce Union expenditure on EC members' travel.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

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

15. 102.10

Amendment to proposal 15. 102.2

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 The representative of each of the members of the Executive Council participating in its meetings, except for meetings which take place during Congress, shall be entitled to reimbursement of the cost of either an economy class return air ticket or first class return rail ticket, or

expenses incurred for travel by any other means subject to the condition that the amount does not exceed the price of the economy class return ticket. The same entitlement shall be granted to each member of its Committees, Working Parties or other bodies when these meet outside Congress and the sessions of the Council.
Reasons. – To affirm the entitlement granted to the representative of each member of the Council's Committees or of the Working Parties by the same token as that accruing to the representative of the member of the Executive Council.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

JAPAN **15. 102.11**

Add the following paragraphs 6.9bis and 6.9ter:

6.9bis to lay down the rules governing the Voluntary Fund;
6.9ter to lay down the rules governing the Special Fund;

Reasons. – The Executive Council decided to set up the Voluntary Fund and adopted the regulations for the administrative and financial management of that Fund. The Special Fund, created in 1964, also has its own regulations for administrative and financial management, which were revised by the 1992 Executive Council. Therefore, the Executive Council's authority to lay down the rules governing the Voluntary Fund and those governing the Special Fund should be mentioned in article 102 of the General Regulations.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

NETHERLANDS **15. 102.12**

Amendment to proposal 15. 102.1

Add the following paragraph 6.12bis:

6.12bis to create or abolish International Bureau posts taking into account the restrictions imposed by the fixed expenditure ceiling;

Reasons. – The aim of proposal 15. 102.1 is supported. However, it seems appropriate to mention explicitly the restrictions imposed by the fixed expenditure ceiling. In proposal 15. 102.1 these restrictions are only mentioned in the reasons.

Article 103

Documentation on the activities of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 103.1**

Amend as follows:

Article 103

Documentation on the activities of the /.../ Council of Administration

1 The /.../ Council of Administration shall send postal administrations of member countries of the Union and Restricted Unions, for information, after each session:

a a summary record;

b the "Documents of the /.../ Council of Administration" containing the reports, discussions, summary record and resolutions and decisions.

2 The /.../ Council of Administration shall make to Congress a comprehensive report on its work and send it to postal administrations at least two months before the opening of Congress.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 103

Documentation on the activities of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 103.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 After each session, the Executive Council shall inform the member countries of the Union and the Restricted Unions about its activities by sending them, inter alia, a summary record and the resolutions and decisions.

Reasons. – The production of documents remains a problem of prime importance, in view of their volume and the requirement for them to be presented in a modern format that makes for easier reading. The EC and the CCPS have already undertaken studies on this subject, but will have to continue them bearing in mind the introduction of a telematic documentary data base available to member countries and also taking into account the new structure of the Union. The new bodies should therefore be allowed greater freedom as to how they inform Union members about their activities.
A similar proposal is being submitted concerning the documentation on the activities of the CCPS (proposal 15. 105.2).
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 104

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 104.1**

Amend as follows:

Article 104

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Postal Operations Council

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

2 The thirty-five members of the Postal Operations 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 Postal Operations Council shall be appointed by the postal administration of his country. (Remainder unchanged.)

4 The operational expenses of the Postal Operations Council shall be borne by the Union. Its members shall not receive any payment. Travelling and living expenses incurred by representatives of administrations participating in the Postal Operations Council shall be borne by those administrations. (Remainder unchanged.)

5 At its first meeting, which shall be convened and opened by the Chairman of Congress, the Postal Operations Council shall choose from among its members a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and the Committee Chairmen.

6 The Postal Operations Council shall draw up its Rules of Procedure.

7 In principle, the Postal Operations Council shall meet every year at Union headquarters. The date and place of the meeting shall be fixed by its Chairman in agreement with the Chairman of the /.../ Council of Administration and the Director-General of the International Bureau.

8 The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Committee Chairmen of the Postal Operations Council shall form the Steering Committee. This Committee shall prepare and direct the work of each meeting of the Postal Operations Council and take on all the tasks which the latter decides to assign to it.

9 The functions of the Postal Operations Council shall be the following:
9.1 to 9.4 (no change);
9.5 to take, in consultation with the /.../ Council of Administration, appropriate steps in the sphere of technical cooperation with all member countries of the Union and in particular with the new and developing countries;
9.6 to examine any other questions submitted to it by a member of the Postal Operations Council, by the /.../ Council of Administration or by any administration of a member country;
9.7 (no change).

10 The members of the Postal Operations Council shall take an active part in its work. Member countries not belonging to the Postal Operations Council may, at their request, cooperate in the studies undertaken.

11 If need be, the Postal Operations Council shall draw up proposals for Congress arising directly from its activities as defined in this article. These proposals shall be submitted by the Postal Operations Council itself, after consultation with the /.../ Council of Administration when questions within the latter's competence are concerned.

12 The Postal Operations Council shall, at its last session before Congress, prepare for submission to Congress the draft basic work programme of the next Council, taking into account the requests of member countries of the Union and of the /.../ Council of Administration and the International Bureau. (Remainder unchanged.)

13 In order to ensure effective liaison between the work of the two bodies, the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and the Committee Chairmen of the /.../ Council of Administration may, if they express the desire so to do, attend Postal Operations Council meetings as observers.

14 The Postal Operations Council may invite the following to take part in its meetings without the right to vote:
a any international body or any qualified person whom it wishes to associate with its work;
b postal administrations of member countries not belonging to the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 104

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 104.2**

Add the following paragraph 9.1bis:

9.1bis to revise the Detailed Regulations of the Union within six months following the end of Congress, unless the latter decides otherwise. In case of urgent necessity, the Consultative Council may also amend the said Regulations at other sessions;

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If proposal 10. 13.1 is accepted, the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" should be replaced in all the new provisions by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".

Article 104

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 104.3**

Amend paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 14 as follows and delete paragraph 11:

1 The Consultative Council for Postal Studies shall consist of forty 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 /.../ on the basis of qualified geographical distribution /.../. At least half but not more than 60 percent of the seats shall be reserved for developing countries.

3 (First sentence unchanged.) He shall be a qualified official of the postal administration. The term "postal administration" refers to the entity designated by a member country to be responsible for fulfilling obligations arising from adherence to the Convention and the Agreements, without prejudice or limitation to the authority of the governmental body responsible for overseeing such an entity; if more than one entity is so designated, each entity may be represented at meetings of the Consultative Council involving services for which it is responsible.

5 At its first meeting, which shall be convened and opened by the Chairman of Congress, the Consultative Council shall choose from among its members a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, the Committee Chairmen and the Chairman of the Strategic Planning Group.

8 The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Committee Chairmen and the Chairman of the Strategic Planning Group of the Consultative Council shall form the Management Committee. This Committee shall prepare and direct the work of each meeting of the Consultative Council and take on all the tasks which the latter decides to assign to it or the need for which arises in the course of the strategic planning process.

10 (First sentence unchanged.) Postal administrations not belonging to the Consultative Council may, at their request, cooperate in the studies undertaken, subject to such conditions as the Council may establish to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of its work. Such postal administrations may also be requested to chair Working Parties where their expertise or experience justify it.

11 (Deleted.)

12 The Consultative Council shall, at its last session before Congress, prepare for submission to Congress the draft basic work programme of the next Council, taking into account the draft Strategic Plan as well as the requests of member countries of the Union, /.../ of the Executive Council and of the International Bureau. (Remainder unchanged.)

13 In order to ensure effective liaison between the work of the two bodies, the /.../ Executive Council may /.../ designate representatives to attend Consultative Council meetings as observers.

14 The Consultative Council may invite the following to take part in its meetings without the right to vote:
14.1 any international body or any qualified person whom it wishes to associate with its work;
14.2 postal administrations of member countries not belonging to the Consultative Council;
14.3 any association or enterprise that it wishes to consult with respect to its work.

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If proposal 10. 13.1 is accepted, the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" should be replaced in all the new provisions by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".

Article 104

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

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **15. 104.4**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The forty member countries of the Consultative Council shall be elected by Congress, in principle on the basis of equitable geographical distribution /.../. At least half of the members shall be renewed at each Congress and no member may be elected by three successive Congresses.

Reasons. –

1 As we are aware, the Universal Postal Union is the headquarters of a universal territory which includes all countries and almost all the world. Any change in the line of the objectives, programmes and functioning of the international network and, generally, in the line of integrity of the Union should guarantee the interests of all members. Any problem or failure can harm all members. This was the case with the creation of the joint venture and the threats it has brought to the Union and its integrity. Looking at things from a purely material and commercial viewpoint and wishing to conclude partnerships with the private sector, administrations in developed countries have jeopardized the integrity of the new EMS service. Since such changes in one part of the world can influence all the universal postal network, it is the definite right of all countries to participate and share in the studies, research and decisions concerning the network, irrespective of their level of development, and in that way more general items can be included on the Council's agenda. The main purpose of this proposal is to look at the world Post from a broader point of view covering the 187 member countries and to deal with the issues facing most of the countries.

2 At present, there are four times as many developing and under-developed countries as developed countries (according to the latest Universal Postal Union estimate List of the developed countries – Annex 4 to circular letter No 3395(B)1938 dated 21 December 1993). Under the current provisions and regulations about the composition of the Council, the seats are divided equally between these two groups of countries. This is obviously unfair as seats should be divided on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. Of course, other than geographical position, it is worth mentioning that the absolute majority of the world population, and, hence, postal customers, lives in developing countries, and, they are therefore more affected by universal postal issues. In support of this, the records reveal that these countries play an important role in adopting current regulations and the Convention of the Universal Postal Union.

3. The fact that there is no provision for limiting the period of membership of the countries and allocation of seats in the mentioned Council shows the unfairness of this procedure. For instance, 11 countries in the last seven terms and six countries in the last six terms were admitted as members of the Council (which indicates that the other countries have been deprived of this right and prevented from active participation in the duties set out in article 104, paragraph 9, of the General Regulations). By approving this proposal, this deficiency will certainly be eliminated.

Article 104

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 104.5**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 The functions of the Consultative Council shall be the following:
9.1 to organize the study of the most important operational, commercial, technical, economic and technical cooperation problems which are of interest to postal administrations of all member countries, including questions with major financial repercussions (charges, terminal dues, transit charges, airmail conveyance rates, parcel-post rates, and the posting abroad of letter-post items), and to prepare information, /.../ opinions and recommendations for action on them;
9.2 to coordinate practical measures for the development and improvement of international postal services;
9.3 to take, subject to Executive Council approval within the framework of the latter's competence, any action considered necessary to safeguard and enhance the quality of and to modernize the international postal service;
9.4 to revise and amend, between two Congresses, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Universal Postal Convention, and subject to Executive Council approval, the postage charges for letter-post items;
9.5 to formulate proposals which shall be submitted for the approval either of Congress or of postal administrations in accordance with article 121; the approval of the Executive Council is required when these proposals concern questions within the latter's competence;
9.6 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;
9.7 to recommend, if necessary, and where appropriate after approval of the Executive Council and consultation of all the postal administrations, the adoption of regulations or of a new procedure until such time as Congress takes a decision in the matter;
9.8 (text of paragraph 9.7);
9.9 to develop, with the support of the International Bureau and in consultation with and with the approval of the Executive Council, the draft Strategic Plan for consideration by Congress, and to revise the Plan approved by Congress on an annual basis, also with the support of the International Bureau and the approval of the Executive Council;
9.10 to decide on the contacts to be established with postal administrations in order to carry out its functions;
9.11 (text of paragraph 9.2);
9.12 (text of paragraph 9.3);
9.13 (text of paragraph 9.4);
9.14 (text of paragraph 9.5);
9.15 (text of paragraph 9.6);

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.
Consequential proposal: 20. 10.2.

NB. – If proposal 10. 13.1 is accepted, the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" should be replaced in all the new provisions by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".

Article 104

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

FRANCE **15. 104.6**

Paragraphs 4, 9 and 14. Amend as follows:

4 The operational expenses of the Consultative Council shall be borne by the Union. Its members shall not receive any payment. Travelling and living expenses incurred by representatives of member countries participating in the Consultative Council shall be borne by those member countries. (Remainder unchanged.)

9 The functions of the Consultative Council shall be the following:
9.1 to organize the study of the most important technical, operational, economic and technical cooperation problems which are of interest to /.../ all member countries of the Union and to prepare information and opinions on them;
9.2 to 9.5 (no change);
9.6 to examine any other questions submitted to it by a member of the Consultative Council, by the Executive Council or by any /.../ member country;

10 to 13 (no change);

14 (no change):
a (no change);
b /.../ member countries not belonging to the Consultative Council.

Reasons. – According to the drafts prepared by the Executive Council, the postal administration would be defined, by article 104 of the General Regulations, as the entity responsible for operating the postal services. If that proposal is adopted, article 104 should not prejudge the competence of each member country to organize its participation in UPU bodies, as it sees fit, and, particularly for countries separating regulator/operator functions, to be represented by members of its government. This approach is in line with the draft resolution submitted by the Executive Council.

NB. – This proposal is linked to the adoption by Congress of the structural reform proposed by the Executive Council.
In line with the logic of this proposal, if the new paragraphs 9.7, 9.8, 9.9 and 9.11 proposed by the Executive Council are adopted, they should be amended in similar fashion.
If draft resolution 018 is adopted by Congress, the present proposal lapses.

Article 104

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

AUSTRALIA

15. 104.7

Amendment to proposal 15. 104.2

Paragraph 9.1bis. Amend as follows:

9.1bis to revise the Detailed Regulations of the Union within six months following the end of the Congress unless the latter decides otherwise. In case of urgent necessity, the Postal Operations Council may also amend the said regulations at other sessions. <u>In both cases, the Postal Operations Council shall be subject to Council of Administration guidance on matters of fundamental policy and principle.</u>

Reasons. – To ensure the Postal Operations Council takes account of Council of Administration guidance on these matters as stipulated in Congress – Doc 70/Rev 1, paragraph 18.

Article 104

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

COMMITTEE 3

15. 104.8

Amendment to proposal 15. 104.3

Amend paragraph 2 as follows:

2 The members of the Consultative Council shall be elected by Congress on the basis of qualified geographical distribution. Twenty-four seats shall be reserved for developing countries and 16 seats for developed countries. At least half of the members shall be renewed at each Congress.

Reasons. – To seek a compromise between proposals 15. 104.4 and 15. 104.3, paragraph 2.

Article 104

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

BRAZIL

15. 104.9

Amendment to proposal 15.104.5

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 The functions of the Consultative Council shall be the following:

9.0bis to supervise, between Congresses, the activities of the Union conducted within the framework of the responsibilities of the Postal Operations Council;

9.1 to organize the study of the most important operational, commercial, technical, economic and technical cooperation problems which are of interest to postal administrations of all member countries, including questions with major financial repercussions (charges, terminal dues, transit charges, airmail conveyance rates, parcel-post rates, and the posting abroad of letter-post items), and to prepare information, /.../ opinions and recommendations for action on them;

9.2 to coordinate practical measures for the development and improvement of international postal services;
9.3 to take, subject to Executive Council approval within the framework of the latter's competence, any action considered necessary to safeguard and enhance the quality of and to modernize the international postal service;
9.4 to revise and amend, between two Congresses, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Universal Postal Convention, and subject to Executive Council approval, the postage charges for letter-post items;
9.5 to formulate proposals which shall be submitted for the approval either of Congress or of postal administrations in accordance with article 121; the approval of the Executive Council is required when these proposals concern questions within the latter's competence;
9.6 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;
9.7 to recommend, if necessary, and where appropriate after approval of the Executive Council and consultation of all the postal administrations, the adoption of regulations or of a new procedure until such time as Congress takes a decision in the matter;
9.8 (text of paragraph 9.7);
9.9 to develop, with the support of the International Bureau and in consultation with and with the approval of the Executive Council, the draft Strategic Plan for consideration by Congress, and to revise the Plan approved by Congress on an annual basis, also with the support of the International Bureau and the approval of the Executive Council;
9.9bis to approve those parts of the annual report on the work of the Union prepared by the International Bureau which concern the responsibilities and functions of the Postal Operations Council;
9.10 to decide on the contacts to be established with postal administrations in order to carry out its functions;
9.11 (text of paragraph 9.2);
9.12 (text of paragraph 9.3);
9.13 (text of paragraph 9.4);
9.14 (text of paragraph 9.5);
9.15 (text of paragraph 9.6);

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.
Consequential proposal: 20. 10.2.

NB. – If proposal 10. 13.1 is accepted, the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" should be replaced in all the new provisions by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".

Article 105

Documentation on the activities of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 105.1**

Amend as follows:

Article 105

Documentation on the activities of the Postal Operations Council

1 The Postal Operations Council shall send postal administrations of member countries and Restricted Unions, for information, after each session:
a a summary record;
b the "Documents of the Postal Operations Council," containing the reports, discussions and summary record.

2 The Postal Operations Council shall prepare for the /.../ Council of Administration an annual report on its work.

3 The Postal Operations Council shall prepare for Congress a comprehensive report on its work and send it to postal administrations of member countries at least two months before the opening of Congress.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 105

Documentation on the activities of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 105.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 After each session, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies shall inform the member countries of the Union and the Restricted Unions about its activities by sending them, inter alia, a summary record and the resolutions and decisions.

Reasons. – The production of documents remains a problem of prime importance, in view of their volume and the requirement for them to be presented in a modern format that makes for easier reading. The EC and the CCPS have already undertaken studies on this subject, but will have to continue them bearing in mind the introduction of a telematic documentary data base available to member countries and also taking into account the new structure of the Union. The new bodies should therefore be allowed greater freedom as to how they inform Union members about their activities.
A similar proposal is being submitted concerning the documentation on the activities of the EC (proposal 15. 103.2).
See Congress – Doc 70.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 106.91/Rev 1**

Create the following article 106bis:

Article 106bis

Working languages of the International Bureau

The working languages of the International Bureau shall be French and English.

Reasons. – At present, the Acts of the Union contain no provision concerning the working language(s) of the International Bureau.
By virtue of the Convention, French, the official language of the Union, is considered the only working language. For many years now, however, there has been a trend within the Union to facilitate the use of languages other than French.
Since the 1952 Brussels Congress, English, Russian and Spanish have been admitted, in addition to French, as languages of discussion at Union meetings. The 1964 Vienna Congress reviewed the UPU language system and established the principle according to which Union documentation could, under prescribed conditions, be supplied in other languages. The 1974 Lausanne Congress in turn admitted Arabic, English and Spanish as languages for use in UPU documentation, and the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress authorized publication of basic Union documentation in Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian, providing the expenditure ceilings fixed by Congress were respected. Moreover, article 107 of the General Regulations provides for the use of other languages, as long as this does not result in higher costs to the Union.
At its February 1994 session, the Executive Council decided to propose to Congress that it adopt English as an additional International Bureau working language. The effects of altering the Union's existing language system are described in detail in Congress – Doc 70/Add 1.

SPAIN

15. 106.92

Amendment to proposal 15. 106.91/Rev 1

Create the following article 106bis:

Article 106bis

Working languages of the International Bureau

The working languages of the International Bureau shall be French, English and Spanish.

Reasons. – Since the great majority of the United Nations specialized agencies have adopted the above-mentioned three languages as official or working languages, as the case may be, because of the large number of countries and people using them, and since expansion of the use of these languages is in keeping with the universal nature of the Universal Postal Union, it seems logical – as we endeavour to settle the question of the use of languages at the International Bureau – to resolve the problem entirely by adopting Spanish also as a means of expressing that universality.

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

15. 106.93

Amendment to proposal 15. 106.91/Rev 1

Create the following article 106bis:

Article 106bis

Working languages of the International Bureau

The working languages of the International Bureau shall be French, /.../ English and Arabic.

Reasons. – The great majority of UN specialized agencies have adopted the three languages mentioned above as official or working languages, as the case may be, and Arabic is the language of all the Arab postal administrations.
Moreover, the 1974 Lausanne Congress, for its part, already adopted that language for Union documentation. Arabic is currently on the same footing as English and Spanish.

ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BAHRAIN, BOLIVIA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DJIBOUTI, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, HONDURAS (REP), IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, OMAN, PANAMA (REP), PARAGUAY, PERU, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YEMEN

15. 106.94

Amendment to proposal 15. 106.91/Rev 1

Create the following article 106bis:

Article 106bis

Working languages of the International Bureau

The working languages of the International Bureau shall be Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Reasons. – Since the great majority of the United Nations specialized agencies have adopted the above-mentioned languages as official or working languages, as the case may be, because of the large number of countries and people using them, and since the use of these languages is in keeping with the universal nature of the UPU, it seems logical, now that the time has come to bring the International Bureau's use of languages into line with the economic situation, that the problem should be fully resolved by adopting also Arabic, English and Spanish as a means of expressing that universality.

International Bureau note. – This proposal replaces proposals 15. 106.92 and 15. 106.93 which have been withdrawn.

ANGOLA, BRAZIL, CAPE VERDE, MOZAMBIQUE, PORTUGAL, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

15. 106.95

Amendment to proposal 15. 106.94

Create the following article 106bis:

Article 106bis

Working languages of the International Bureau

The working languages of the International Bureau shall be Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.

Reasons. – Since other United Nations specialized agencies have adopted the above-mentioned languages as official or working languages, as the case may be, because of the large number of countries and people using them, and since the use of these languages is in keeping with the universal nature of the UPU, it seems logical, now that the time has come to bring the International Bureau's use of languages into line with the economic situation, that the problem should be fully resolved by adopting also Arabic, English, Portuguese and Spanish as a means of expressing that universality.

Article 107

Languages used for documentation, for debates and for official correspondence

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 107.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Documentation published directly by the International Bureau shall, as far as possible, be distributed simultaneously in the different languages requested.

Reasons. – The 1984 Hamburg Congress added the words "as a rule" to this provision, but they apply essentially to those languages which are not translated at Berne. Future relaxation of this provision is necessary, for at present its application often obliges the International Bureau to artificially delay the dispatch of some documents until the different language versions are ready. On the one hand, it is in the interests of postal administrations to have the documents at their disposal as soon as they are ready; on the other, the International Bureau's work could be lightened because copies that are already printed take up considerable space in the dispatch services, and this often obliges the latter to move them temporarily into the basement rooms until all the versions are ready.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 107

Languages used for documentation, for debates and for official correspondence

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 107.2/Rev 1**

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 6. Amend as follows:

1 For the documentation 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 documentation is produced in these languages. Other languages may also be used on condition that the member countries which have made the request shall bear all of the costs involved.

2 The member country or countries which have requested a language other than the official language constitute a language group. The member countries using the official language shall constitute the French Language Group.

3 Documentation shall be published by the International Bureau in the official language and in the languages of the other duly constituted language groups (remainder unchanged).

6 The costs of translation into any language /.../, including those resulting from the application of paragraph 5, shall be borne by the language group which has asked for that language. The French Language Group shall bear the cost of translation into the official language of documents and correspondence received in Arabic, English and Spanish. All other costs involved in the supply of documents shall be borne by the Union. The ceiling of the costs to be borne by the Union for the production of documents in Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian shall be fixed by a Congress resolution.

Reasons. – The creation of a French language group would place all member countries on an equal footing as regards translation costs.
Under the present provisions, member countries choosing to receive Union documentation in the official language, ie in French, do not strictly speaking belong to a language group. Nevertheless, with the creation of a French language group, every member country would have to opt for the language group(s) of its choice. A number of countries already belong to more than one language group.
A French language group would operate in a manner similar to that used by the other Union language groups. Its expenses would be borne by the member countries that had decided to join it, the most likely method of financing being to apportion the costs on the basis of each country's contribution to the general expenses of the Union.
The actual method of financing would be determined by the member countries of the French language group themselves. Translation costs would thus be completely eliminated from the Union's budget, which would allow funds from the main budget to be reallocated to other priority tasks.
The effects of altering the Union's existing language system are described in detail in Congress – Doc 70/Add 1.

Article 107

Languages used for documentation, for debates and for official correspondence

IRELAND **15. 107.3**

Paragraphs 4 and 6. Amend as follows:

4 Documentation published directly by the International Bureau shall as a rule be distributed simultaneously in the different languages requested. Where the Executive Council or the Consultative Council for Postal Studies require documentation in the language in which they have drafted it to be distributed without delay, the International Bureau shall circulate it in advance of the translated versions.

6 The cost of translation into any language other than the official language, including those resulting from the application of paragraph 5, shall be borne by the language group which has asked for that language. The Union shall bear the cost of translation into the official language of documents and correspondence received in Arabic, English and Spanish, as well as all other costs involved in the supply of documents. It shall also, at the specific request of the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, bear the cost of drafting documents in a language other than the official language. The ceiling of the costs to be borne by the Union for the production of documents in Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian shall be fixed by a Congress resolution.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 6.1, to empower the Executive Council and Consultative Council for Postal Studies to conduct certain of their functions in languages other than the official language of the Union.

Article 107

Languages used for documentation, for debates and for official correspondence

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

15. 107.4

Amendment to proposal 15. 107.2/Rev 1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 For the documentation and discussions of the Union, the French, English, Arabic and Spanish languages shall be used. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Arabic is just as important as English or Spanish. Besides, the Arabic Language Group contributes in large measure towards defraying the expenditure of the Union. At the very least, Arabic should be admitted in discussions on the same footing as English.

Article 108

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 108.1**

Paragraphs 4 and 5. Amend as follows:

4 If the posts of Director-General and Deputy Director-General fall vacant at the same time, the /.../ Council of Administration shall elect, (remainder unchanged).

5 If the post of Deputy Director-General falls vacant, the /.../ Council of Administration shall, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 109

Duties of the Director-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 109.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (First four sentences unchanged.) He shall inform the /.../ Council of Administration once a year, in the Report on the work of the Union, of appointments and promotions in grades P 4 to D 1.

2 The Director-General shall have the following duties:
2.1 (no change);
2.2 to notify all administrations of the Detailed Regulations drawn up or revised by the /.../ Council of Administration;

2.3 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 /.../ Council of Administration for consideration; to communicate the budget to the member countries of the Union after approval by the /.../ Council of Administration;

2.4 to 2.6 (no change).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 15. 109.2), the part of the present proposal relating to paragraph 2.2 lapses.

Article 109

Duties of the Director-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 109.2**

Paragraph 2.2. Amend as follows:

2.2 to notify all administrations of the Detailed Regulations drawn up or revised by the Postal Operations Council;

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 109

Duties of the Director-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 109.3**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 (First two sentences unchanged.) For appointments in grades P 1 to D 1, he shall consider the professional qualifications of the candidates recommended by the postal administrations of the member countries /.../, taking into account equitable geographical distribution (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 109

Duties of the Director-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 109.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The Director-General shall organize, administer and direct the International Bureau, of which he is the legal representative. He shall be empowered to classify posts in grades G 1 to D 1 and to appoint and promote officials in those grades. For appointments in grades P 1 to D 1, he shall consider the professional qualifications of the candidates recommended by the postal administrations of the member countries of which the candidates are nationals, taking into account equitable geographical distribution with respect to continents and languages together with all other relevant considerations, while giving due weight to the Bureau's internal promotion arrangements. However, in the case of posts requiring special qualifications, the Director-General may seek applications from outside. He shall also consider that, in principle, persons occupying grade D 2, D 1 and P 5 posts must be nationals of different member countries of the Union. He shall inform the Executive Council once a year, in the Report on the work of the Union, of appointments and promotions in grades P 4 to D 1.

Reasons. – It is essential that highly qualified and motivated people be recruited, at a time when the terms of reference of jobs at the UPU are becoming increasingly complex and technical. With regard to specialists' posts, the International Bureau has already in some cases published notices of vacancies in newspapers, simultaneously with their distribution to postal administrations and circulation within the International Bureau. This procedure could be expanded, but not systematically, since Professional and Senior category officials must also have extensive postal experience.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 109

Duties of the Director-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 109.5**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The Director-General shall organize, administer and direct the International Bureau, of which he is the legal representative. He shall be empowered to classify posts in grades G 1 to D 1 and to appoint and promote officials in those grades. For appointments in grades P 1 to D 1, he shall consider the professional qualifications of the candidates recommended by the postal administrations of the member countries of which the candidates are nationals, taking into account equitable geographical distribution with respect to continents and languages together with all other relevant considerations, while giving due weight to the Bureau's internal promotion arrangements. He shall also consider, for the appointment of a new official, that, in principle, persons occupying grades D 2, D 1 and P 5 posts must be nationals of different member countries of the Union. For the promotion of an official of the International Bureau to grades D 1 and P 5, he shall not be bound to apply that principle. Moreover, the requirements of equitable geographical and language distribution shall rank behind merit in the recruitment process. He shall inform the Executive Council once a year, in the Report on the work of the Union, of appointments and promotions in grades P 4 to D 1.

Reasons. – The principle of broad geographical distribution of senior staff members can hamper the selection of candidates for posts to be filled, as the regulations prevent there being more than one person from the same country in levels D 2, D 1 and P 5. It should also be ensured that geographical representation requirements rank behind merit in the recruitment and promotion process.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 109

Duties of the Director-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 109.6**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The Director-General shall have the following duties:
2.1 to act as depositary of the Acts of the Union and as intermediary in the procedure of accession and admission to and withdrawal from the Union;
2.2 to notify all administrations of the Detailed Regulations drawn up or revised by the Executive Council;
2.3 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 and to execute it;
2.3bis to execute the specific activities requested by the bodies of the Union and those assigned to him by the Acts;
2.3ter to take action to achieve the objectives set by the bodies of the Union, within the framework of the established policy and the funds available;
2.3quater to submit suggestions and proposals to the Executive Council or to the Consultative Council for Postal Studies;
2.3quinquies to prepare, for the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and on the basis of directives issued by the latter, the draft Strategic Plan to be submitted to Congress and the draft annual revision;
2.3sexies to ensure the representation of the Union;
2.4 to act as an intermediary in relations between:
- the UPU and the Restricted Unions;
- the UPU and the United Nations;
- the UPU and the international organizations whose activities are of interest to the Union;
- the UPU and the international organizations or the associations or enterprises that the bodies of the Union wish to consult or associate with their work;

2.5 to assume the duties of Secretary-General of the bodies of the Union and supervise in this capacity and taking into account the special provisions of these General Regulations, in particular:
- the preparation and organization of the work of the Union's bodies;
- the preparation, production and distribution of documents, reports and minutes;
- the functioning of the secretariat at meetings of the Union's bodies;

2.6 to attend the meetings of the bodies of the Union and take part in the discussions without the right to vote, with the possibility of being represented.

Reasons. – To adopt the definition of the Director-General's duties to the activities already carried out in practice by the International Bureau and to the new duties conferred upon him by the restructuring of the bodies of the Union.

Paragraph 2.3sexies. Under article 7, paragraph 2.9, of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Council, the Secretary-General is already responsible for organizing, in the intervals between sessions and in accordance with any directives by the Executive Council, representation of the Union at meetings of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the Restricted Unions and the other international organizations with which the Union is concerned. It seems desirable to state this function of external representation of the Union in more general terms and to incorporate it in the Union's General Regulations. At the ITU it is also laid down that the Secretary-General shall act as the Union's legal representative (Constitution, Geneva 1992, article 11).
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If proposal 10. 13.1 is approved, the names "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" should be replaced by "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council" in all new provisions.

Article 112

List of member countries

PORTUGAL **15. 112.1**

Amend as follows:

1 The International Bureau shall prepare and keep up to date the list of member countries of the Union showing therein their contribution class, their geographical group, /.../ their position with respect to the Acts of the Union and the entity or entities responsible for the measures to be taken to implement the obligations stemming from accession to the Acts of the Union.

2 Member countries shall notify the International Bureau, in accordance with their national legislations and their governmental policies, of the name of the entity or entities responsible for the measures to be taken to implement the obligations stemming from accession to the Acts of the Union, such entity or entities being referred to in these Acts by the term "postal administration".

Reasons. –
1 The UPU is an intergovernmental organization whose Acts are signed by the plenipotentiaries of the governments of its member countries. In most cases, these Acts are subjected to ratification procedures at national level in which the powers of representing the State must be complied with and problems may arise if such representation is allocated to operators with private law status. The provisions set out in these Acts may be implemented in various ways bearing in mind the choices made by States in the different fields.

2 It is up to the member countries to designate one or more public service operators and/or a general directorate of a ministry or a regulating body (for countries separating the regulatory and operational functions of the postal services) to discharge, in their fields of responsibility, the obligations stemming from accession to the Acts of the Union.
3 For the sake of clarity and transparency, the concept of postal administration, which appears in several of these provisions, must be defined in the basic Acts.
4 As it is not considered appropriate for UPU regulations to prejudge the choices made by States, the definition must be flexible enough to enable them to act in accordance with the responsibilities defined at national level.

NB. – This proposal is linked to the adoption by Congress of the structural reform proposed by the Executive Council.

Supported by. – Spain.

Article 113

Information. Opinions. Requests for interpretation and amendments of the Acts. Inquiries. Role in the settlement of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 113.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 4. Amend as follows:

1 The International Bureau shall be at all times at the disposal of the /.../ Council of Administration, the Postal Operations Council and postal administrations for the purpose of supplying them with any necessary information on questions relating to the service.

4 It shall bring to the notice of the Chairman of the Postal Operations Council, for any necessary action, questions which are within the competence of that organ.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 113

Information. Opinions. Requests for interpretation and amendment of the Acts. Inquiries. Role in the settlement of accounts

FRANCE **15. 113.2**

Paragraphs 1 and 3. Amend as follows:

1 The International Bureau shall be at all times at the disposal of the Executive Council, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and member countries for the purpose of supplying them with any necessary information on questions relating to the service.

3 It shall also conduct inquiries requested by member countries to obtain the views of other administrations on a particular question. The result of an inquiry shall not have the status of a vote and shall not be formally binding.

Reasons. – Consequence of the amendment of article 20 of the Constitution (proposal 10. 20.3).

NB. – This proposal is linked to the adoption by Congress of the structural reform proposed by the Executive Council.
If draft resolution 018 is adopted by Congress, the present proposal lapses.

Article 113

Information. Opinions. Requests for interpretation and amendment of the Acts. Inquiries. Role in the settlement of accounts

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **15. 113.3**

Paragraph 4. Delete.

Reasons. – This provision was introduced in 1957 when the CCPS was set up and was aimed at avoiding duplication in the work of the IB and the CCPS. It has become pointless because, as the secretariat of the CCPS, the International Bureau has to implement Council decisions as instructed. Following the reform of the management of the Union's work, the duties of the various bodies will be clearly defined and it will therefore be superfluous to retain this article asking the International Bureau to bring to the notice of the CCPS Chairman questions which are within its competence

Article 115

Forms supplied by the International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 115.1**

Amend as follows:

The International Bureau shall be responsible for arranging the manufacture of /.../ international reply coupons and for supplying them, at cost, to postal administrations ordering them.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study on rationalizing UPU forms, pursuant to which it was proposed to abolish form C 25 "Postal identity card" and the service to which it relates (see Congress – Doc 59 and proposals 20. 56.1 and 25. RE 601.2).
Please refer to the reasons for proposal 20. 6.2.
The purpose of the proposal at hand is to discontinue the manufacture of postal identity cards by the International Bureau. It will remain possible for postal administrations to continue to provide the service in consideration of their own requirements and their domestic legislation.

Article 116

Acts of Restricted Unions and Special Agreements

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 116.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 (First sentence unchanged.) The International Bureau shall notify the /.../ Council of Administration of any irregularity discovered through applying this provision.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 118

Annual report on the work of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 118.1**

Amend as follows:

The International Bureau shall make an annual report on the work of the Union, which shall be sent, after approval by the /.../ Council of Administration, to postal administrations, the Restricted Unions and the United Nations.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 119

Procedure for submitting proposals to Congress

FRANCE **15. 119.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 4. Amend as follows:

1 Subject to the exceptions provided for in paragraphs 2 and 5, the following procedure shall govern the submission of proposals of all kinds to Congress by /.../ member countries:

a (no change);

b (no change);

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 member countries;

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 member countries. Proposals which arrive after that time shall no longer be accepted;

e (no change).

4 Drafting proposals shall be headed "Drafting proposal" by the member countries which submit them (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of the amendment of article 29 of the Constitution (proposal 10. 29.1).

NB. – This proposal is linked to the adoption by Congress of the structural reform proposed by the Executive Council.
If draft resolution 018 is adopted by Congress, the present proposal lapses.

Article 120

Procedure for submitting proposals between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 120.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Proposals concerning the Detailed Regulations shall not require support but shall not be considered by the /.../ Council of Administration unless the latter agrees to the urgent necessity.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 15. 120.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 120

Procedure for submitting proposals between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 120.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Proposals concerning the Detailed Regulations shall not require support but shall not be considered by the Postal Operations Council unless the latter agrees to the urgent necessity.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 120

Procedure for submitting proposals between Congresses

FRANCE **15. 120.3**

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 To be eligible for consideration every proposal concerning the Convention or the Agreements submitted by a member country between Congresses shall be supported by at least two other countries. (Remainder unchanged.)

2 These proposals shall be sent to other member countries through the intermediary of the International Bureau.

Reasons. – Consequence of the amendment of article 29 of the Constitution (proposal 10. 29.1).

NB. – This proposal is linked to the adoption by Congress of the structural reform proposed by the Executive Council.
If draft resolution 018 is adopted by Congress, the present proposal lapses.

Article 121

Consideration of proposals between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 121.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations shall be dealt with by the /.../ Council of Administration.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 15. 121.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 121

Consideration of proposals between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 121.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations shall be dealt with by the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 121

Consideration of proposals between Congresses

FRANCE **15. 121.3**

Paragraphs 1 and 3. Amend as follows:

1 Every proposal concerning the Convention, the Agreements and their Final Protocols shall be subject to the following procedure: a period of two months shall be allowed to /.../ member countries for consideration of the proposal notified by an International Bureau circular and for

forwarding their observations, if any, to the Bureau. Amendments shall not be admissible. The replies shall be collected by the International Bureau and communicated to member countries with an invitation to vote for or against the proposal. (Remainder unchanged.)

3 If the proposal relates to an Agreement or its Final Protocol, only the /.../ member countries which are parties to that Agreement may take part in the procedure described in paragraph 1.

Reasons. – Consequence of the amendment of article 29 of the Constitution (proposal 10. 29.1).

NB. – This proposal is linked to the adoption by Congress of the structural reform proposed by the Executive Council.
If draft resolution 018 is adopted by Congress, the present proposal lapses.

Article 122

Notification of decisions adopted between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 122.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Amendments made to the Detailed Regulations and their Final Protocols by the /.../ Council of Administration (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 15. 122.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 122

Notification of decisions adopted between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 122.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Amendments made to the Detailed Regulations and their Final Protocols by the Postal Operations Council (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 124

Fixing and regulation of the expenditure of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 124.1**

Add the following paragraph 8bis:

8bis In exceptional circumstances, the Executive Council may release a member country from all or part of the interest owed if that country has paid the full capital amount of its debts in arrears.

Reasons. – In exceptional circumstances, in particular when a country has made special efforts to settle its debts to the Union, it should be possible to grant it remission of the interest owed on arrears. Such a measure could encourage certain debtor administrations to pay their contributions in arrears in a short period of time and would also facilitate approaches to the national authorities.

The Executive Council could also waive all or part of the interest owed by a country which had reimbursed its debt in full on the basis of an amortization schedule duly agreed with the International Bureau.

Article 124

Fixing and regulation of the expenditure of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 124.2**

Add the following paragraph 8ter:

8ter A member country may also be released, within the framework of an amortization schedule approved by the Executive Council for its accounts in arrears, from all or part of the interest accumulated or to accrue; such release shall, however, be subject to the full and punctual execution of the amortization schedule.

Reasons. – By resolution C 61/Washington 1989, Congress decided, in particular, in order to facilitate the clearing up of accounts of all kinds in arrears, to transfer to a special interest-free account debtors covered by an individual agreement, ie who agree to amortize their debts to the Union in accordance with a schedule approved by the Executive Council.

Practical means should be available for effectively negotiating such amortization schedules. The remission of all or part of the past interest would undoubtedly be a significant means. However, this remission would have to be subject to the proviso that the debtor country respect all the provisions of the scheme and meet its obligations within the set periods.

Article 124

Fixing and regulation of the expenditure of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 124.3**

Paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9. Amend as follows:

3 The /.../ Council of Administration shall be authorized to exceed (remainder unchanged).

4 The /.../ Council of Administration shall also be authorized to adjust, (remainder unchanged).

5 Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the /.../ Council of Administration, or in case of extreme urgency, the Director-General, may authorize (remainder unchanged).

8 Member countries shall pay their contributions to the Union's annual expenditure in advance on the basis of the budget laid down by the /.../ Council of Administration. (Remainder unchanged.)

9 To cover shortfalls in Union financing, a Reserve Fund shall be established the amount of which shall be fixed by the /.../ Council of Administration. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 124

Fixing and regulation of the expenditure of the Union

NETHERLANDS

15. 124.4

Amendment to proposal 15. 124.1

Add the following paragraph 8bis:

8bis In exceptional circumstances, the Executive Council may release a member country once only from all or part of the interest owed if that country has paid the full capital amount of its debts in arrears within an agreed period of five years at most.

Reasons. – The aim of proposal 15. 124.1 is fully supported. However, to avoid possible misinterpretation, the conditions on which a member country may be released from all or part of the interest it owes should be defined more precisely.

Article 125

Contribution classes

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **15. 125.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 6. Amend as follows:

1 (Beginning unchanged)
class of 0.5 unit, reserved for the least advanced countries as listed by the United Nations and for other countries designated by the /.../ Council of Administration.

6 Nevertheless, in exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters, necessitating international aid programmes, the /.../ Council of Administration may authorize (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

GENERAL REGULATIONS, ANNEX

Rules of Procedure of Congresses

Article 4

Order of seating

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 4.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The Chairman of the /.../ Council of Administration shall draw lots, in due course, for the name of the country to be placed foremost before the rostrum at Congress and Committee meetings

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 5

Observers

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 5.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Observers from intergovernmental /.../ organizations shall be admitted to meetings (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 6

Doyen of Congress

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 6.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 (First sentence unchanged.) The /.../ Council of Administration shall approve this appointment in due course.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 7

Chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of Congress and Committees

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 7.1**

Paragraph 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 /.../ Council of Administration, the appointment of the member countries which are to assume the vice-chairmanships of Congress and the chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of the Committees. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 10

Working Parties

KOREA (REP) **19. 10.1**

Amend as follows:

Congress and each Committee may set up working parties to study special questions.

Reasons. – The existing wording implies that only Committees can set up working parties but not Congress itself. To avoid any doubt, it should be expressly stated that Congress may do likewise.

Article 15

Consideration of proposals in Congress and in Committees

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 15.1**

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 10. Amend as follows:

2 In principle, proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations which are the consequence of proposals for amending the Convention and the Agreements shall be dealt with by the Committee concerned, unless the latter decides to refer them to the /.../ Council of Administration on the proposal of its Chairman or of a delegation. (Remainder unchanged.)

3 On the other hand, proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations which are not the consequence of proposals for amending the Convention and the Agreements shall be referred to the /.../ Council of Administration, unless the Committee decides, on the proposal of its Chairman or of a delegation, that they shall be dealt with in Congress. (Remainder unchanged.)

10 At the end of their work, the Committees shall prepare, in respect of the Detailed Regulations concerning them, a two-part resolution consisting of:

i the numbers of the proposals referred to the /.../ Council of Administration for consideration;

ii the numbers of the proposals referred to the /.../ Council of Administration for consideration together with guidelines from Congress.

(Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 19. 15.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 15

Consideration of proposals in Congress and in Committees

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 15.2**

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 10. Amend as follows:

2 In principle, proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations which are the consequence of proposals for amending the Convention and the Agreements shall be dealt with by the Committee concerned, unless the latter decides to refer them to the Postal Operations Council on the proposal of its Chairman or of a delegation. (Remainder unchanged.)

3 On the other hand, proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations which are not the consequence of proposals for amending the Convention and the Agreements shall be referred to the Postal Operations Council, unless the Committee decides, on the proposal of its Chairman or of a delegation, that they shall be dealt with in Congress. (Remainder unchanged.)

10 At the end of their work, the Committees shall prepare, in respect of the Detailed Regulations concerning them, a two-part resolution consisting of:
i the numbers of the proposals referred to the Postal Operations Council for consideration;
ii the numbers of the proposals referred to the Postal Operations Council for consideration together with guidelines from Congress.
(Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 21

Election of the members of the Executive Council or the Consultative Council for Postal Studies

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 21.1**

Amend as follows:

Article 21

Election of the members of the /.../ Council of Administration or the Postal Operations Council

In order to decide between countries which have obtained the same number of votes in elections of members of the /.../ Council of Administration or the Postal Operations Council, the Chairman shall draw lots.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 23

Minutes

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 23.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The minutes of Committee meetings may be replaced by reports to Congress if the /.../ Council of Administration so decides. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 24

Approval by Congress of draft decisions (Acts, resolutions, etc)

KOREA (REP) **19. 24.1**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The drafts of decisions other than those amending the Acts, submitted by the Drafting Committee, shall as a general rule be considered en bloc. Paragraphs 2 to 5 shall also apply to the drafts of these decisions /.../.

Reasons. – The existing wording does not state that the drafts of decisions other than those amending the Acts are also submitted to Congress by the Drafting Committee. This gap should be filled, specifying at the same time that these drafts are, as general rule, considered en bloc, in accordance with the practice followed by past Congresses.

Article 25

Assignment of studies to the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 25.1**

Amend as follows:

Article 25

Assignment of studies to the /.../ Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council

On the recommendation of its Bureau, Congress shall assign studies to the /.../ Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council, as follows, taking account of the respective compositions and responsibilities of these two bodies:
a as a rule, to the /.../ Council of Administration, when they concern (remainder unchanged);
b to the Postal Operations Council when such studies relate (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 25

Assignment of studies to the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **19. 25.2**

Amend as follows:

On the recommendation of its Bureau, Congress shall assign studies to the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies /.../, in accordance with the respective compositions and responsibilities of these two bodies as they are set forth in articles 102 and 104 of the General Regulations.

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work.
See Congress – Doc 70.

III

Convention

- Proposals of a general nature
- Convention
- Final Protocol
- Detailed Regulations
- Final Protocol of the Detailed Regulations
- – Forms

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1989 Washington texts.

CONVENTION, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 20. 0.1

Resolution

Electronic mail services

Congress,

Noting with satisfaction
i the significant development of electronic mail services in certain countries;
ii the work done by the CCPS in the field of electronic mail,

Aware of the fact
- that, except as regards the bureaufax type services, the number of administrations offering electronic mail services is still relatively small;
- that there is, however, a growing demand by customers for development of these services at international level;
- that in some countries 70 percent of letter-post items are computer-generated;
- that electronic mail services are strategically important to the Post,

Instructs

the CCPS:
i to prepare and to submit to the EC for approval one or more model framework agreements and regulations to facilitate the conclusion of bilateral agreements relating to electronic mail services and subsequently to prepare the proposals needed for their updating;
ii to issue in its own name recommendations of a technical nature concerning the operation of electronic mail services and keep them up to date.

Reasons. – In its proposal 20. 39.91, the CCPS proposes to Congress that it insert three articles into the Convention so that administrations can overcome any legal obstacle that might stand in the way of the introduction and development of electronic mail services. It was deemed desirable at this stage not to go any further in preparing the regulations, since postal electronic mail is a rapidly developing activity which will undergo substantial changes in the next few years, but to operate on the basis of recommendations. The draft resolution is based on resolution C 25/1989 concerning EMS. A model agreement between postal administrations concerning the international electronic mail service was published in 1983 in brochure 132.1 of the Collection of Postal Studies. However, this model is now outdated. Moreover, because electronic mail services do not constitute a homogeneous field, several types of agreement will probably be needed to cover the various kinds of services.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 20. 0.2

Resolution

EMS

Congress,

Noting with satisfaction
the progress made since the 1989 UPU Congress on the development of EMS as a world-class international postal express product/service,

Noting further
- the significant expansion in the number of EMS partners and in the size of the domestic and international networks, and therefore in the accessibility of the EMS service to customers throughout the world;
- the steady increase in EMS traffic and revenues and their growing importance for the profitability of postal services,

Conscious
of the need for postal administrations to maintain the competitiveness of EMS in the marketplace and to satisfy growing customer needs and expectations,

Convinced
of the value of continuing the development of the EMS product/service within postal administrations and at UPU level,

Decides

to approve continuation of EMS activities within the CCPS (or Postal Operations Council), with the participation and support of the International Bureau,

Endorses

the existing CCPS recommendations and the Framework Agreement on EMS items and its Regulations, attached hereto,

Instructs

the CCPS (or Postal Operations Council)
- to make further recommendations on EMS issues and to amend existing recommendations as necessary,
- to monitor the quality of EMS once a year by means of tests organized by the International Bureau and by making greater use of computerized track and trace systems,
- to organize annual meetings for all EMS administrations,

Instructs

the International Bureau to lend its full support to the development of EMS and to continue issuing and updating the publications concerning this service.

Reasons. – The mandate given to the CCPS by Washington Congress resolution C 25 consisted, among other things, in continuing its efforts aimed at the rapid development of EMS and making technical recommendations concerning the operation of EMS or amending existing recommendations. Pursuant to that mandate, the CCPS has prepared and distributed operational and technical recommendations concerning the operation of EMS, in accordance with article 104, paragraph 9.7, of the General Regulations. Specifically, these are recommendations 15 "EMS bags", 16 "Model bilateral agreement on EMS quality" and 17 "Insurance".
The work of the CCPS, through study 721 and the holding of the annual symposia, has enabled it to promote EMS within the Union, particularly in the following areas:
Quality of service: the CCPS has monitored the quality of EMS service and closely examined the results of the UPU tests organized by the International Bureau pursuant to Washington Congress resolution C 22. These tests have made it possible to monitor developments in EMS quality in so far as the various stages of transmission are concerned and thus to identify any problems affecting the service. This work has confirmed the importance of the UPU test operations, which should continue once a year, making greater use of the electronic mail-box. Indeed, the introduction of computerized track and trace systems should enable the testing of EMS performance to be further developed.
Status of EMS worldwide: through annual questionnaires issued by the International Bureau, the CCPS has monitored EMS developments throughout the world, particularly as regards expansion of the network, traffic and revenue, which continue to increase. Indeed, EMS traffic increased by 20 percent in 1992 compared with 1991, and according to administrations' estimates this trend should continue.
EMS publications: the International Bureau has published a new edition of the Supplement to the EMS Operational Guide containing detailed delivery standards; it has also continued publishing "EMS Press Review" and frequent updates of the EMS Operational Guide. These publications provide EMS administrations with data about the express market and also with updated information on the conditions of services provided.
In addition, the CCPS has studied various other aspects of EMS, such as fast customs clearance of EMS items, financial compensation between administrations, monitoring of customer inquiries and complaints, common image, additional services, and the implementation of the technical and operational recommendations. It is up to Congress to take a position on the activities carried out and also to specify guidelines and policies for future activities, having in view particularly the substantial ongoing expansion of the EMS service.
For practical reasons, the numbering of the recommendations annexed to this draft resolution and the references to the basic documents are shown below.

Recommendation	Reference documents and provisions
1	CCEP 3/1986
2	CCEP 4/1986
	CCEP 2/1990
	CCEP 3/1992
3	CCEP 10/1987
	EMS Framework Regulations, article 103
4	CCEP 9/1986
	CCEP 2/1992
5	CCEP 2/1986
6	CCEP 2/1986
7	CCEP 10/1986
8	CCEP 4/1986
9	CCEP 8/1987
10	CCEP 2/1986
11	CCEP 9/1986
	EMS Framework Agreement, article 12
12	CCEP 11/1986
	EMS Framework Agreement, article 11
13	CCEP 4/1986
	CCEP 9/1987
	CCEP 2/1988
14	CCEP 6/1986
	CCEP 2/1988
15	CCEP 1/1990
16	CCEP 1/1991
	CCEP 1/1992
17	CCEP 3/1991

Framework Agreement on EMS items

Article 1
Definition

The EMS service shall be the quickest postal service by physical means. It shall consist of the collection, dispatch and delivery in a very short space of time of correspondence, documents or goods.

Article 2
International EMS within the meaning of the present agreement

Contracting administrations may operate the following types of EMS:
- programmed items;
- on-demand items.

Article 3
Programmed items

Programmed items shall be accepted on the basis of a contract between the administration of posting and the sender. This contract shall lay down the timetable for posting and conveying EMS items as well as their frequency.

Article 4
On-demand items

On-demand items shall be accepted without any contractual arrangement and without any previously laid down frequency.

Article 5
Goods

Unless the contrary is specified, EMS items may contain goods.

Article 6
Customs clearance

Each administration shall make all arrangements necessary for the fastest possible customs clearance of EMS items.

Article 7
Limits of weight and size

EMS items shall be admitted up to a maximum weight of 20 kg. They may not exceed 1.50 metres for any one dimension or 3 metres for the sum of the length and the greatest circumference measured in a direction other than the length. Administrations may adopt other limits of weight and size.

Article 8
Charges

The charges shall be set by the administration of posting of the EMS items.

Article 9
Prohibited articles

The prohibitions provided for in the UPU Convention shall apply to EMS items as shall the restrictions on importation and transit given in the List of Prohibited Articles published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union. Valuable articles as defined in the Universal Postal Convention shall not be admitted.

Article 10
Forwarding

EMS items shall be sent by the fastest pre-arranged means of transport from the time of posting (or from the time they are collected from the sender) to delivery. Administrations shall consult one another on this.

Article 11
Compensation in the event of imbalance in exchanges

Terminal dues as defined in the Universal Postal Convention shall not apply to EMS items. Each administration shall set, in the event of imbalance in exchanges, a unit rate of compensation per item corresponding to the costs. Administrations shall agree in their reciprocal relations on the number of excess items above which the unit rate of compensation shall be collected.

Article 12
Liability

On introducing the service, administrations shall agree on liability.

Article 13
Undeliverable items

An item refused by the addressee or an undeliverable item shall be returned to the sender by EMS at no extra charge.

Article 14
Reforwarding of mis-sent items or bags

Every mis-sent EMS item or bag shall be reforwarded to its proper destination by the most direct means used for the EMS by the administration which received it.

Article 15
Inquiries

Each administration shall reply as soon as possible to requests for information in respect of EMS items. The reply shall normally be sent by the same means as that used for the corresponding request for information (ie, by telex, telephone, EMS, electronic mail, etc).

Article 16
Temporary suspension of service

Where justified by extraordinary circumstances, an administration may temporarily suspend the service. The other administrations shall be informed immediately of such suspension and of the resumption of the service, if need be by telegram, telex, electronic mail or telephone.

Article 17
Application of the Universal Postal Convention

The Universal Postal Convention and its Detailed Regulations shall be applicable by analogy in all cases not expressly governed by this Agreement and its Framework Regulations.

Framework Regulations concerning EMS items

Article 101
Communications and information to be sent to the International Bureau

Administrations shall notify the International Bureau of:
a the name of the service in their country;
b the types of service available;
c whether goods are accepted;
d the maximum limits of weight and size;
e the charges set;
f the countries with which they exchange EMS items;
g the places in their country in which the service is operated;
h the offices of exchange to which the mails may be sent and the area served by those offices;
i the latest times of acceptance of an item at their offices of exchange for it to be delivered:
- the same day,
- the following day,
- the next day but one;

j the time taken for customs clearance of items:
- subject to customs duty,
- not liable to customs duty;

k acceptance of advice of delivery or equivalent service;
l the amount requested per additional item in the event of imbalance in exchanges.

Article 102
Introduction of the programmed items service

1 Before the conclusion of any contract, the administration of destination shall be consulted on the possibility of providing the service. The administration of origin shall obtain for the administration of destination the following information, at least 10 days before the service comes into operation:
a the names and addresses of the sender and of the addressee;
b the days on which items are to be dispatched and the conditions of transport;
c the date set for the dispatch of the first item.
2 The administrations concerned shall be notified of any variation in the operation of an exchange or the termination thereof.

Article 103
Special address labels

It is recommended that the logo and the 13-character item identifier adopted by the CCPS be printed on the label, and that provision be made on the label for the following data fields at least, if at all possible:

Data field[1]	Description
1	Logo, name of the administration of origin and national name of the service
2	13-character EMS alphanumeric identifier in bar-code form
3	13–character EMS alphanumeric identifier in block characters
4	Date of posting
5	Time of posting
8	Sender's name and address
9	Sender's postcode
12	Addressee's name and address
14	Addressee's postcode
20	Dispatch charge
21	Description of contents
22	Gift
23	Sample of merchandise
24	Value of contents
25	Weight in kg
27	Name in block characters of the person taking delivery of the item
28	Signature
29	Date of delivery
30	Time of delivery

Article 104
General conditions of dispatch

1 The items shall be placed in blue and orange EMS bags.
2 Each bag shall bear a blue and orange label clearly showing the office of exchange of destination.
3 A special document or a C 12 form to which the indication EMS has been added shall be sent with each mail.
4 Each item or EMS direct bag shall be entered separately on the form.

Article 105
Delivery bill

1 An AV 7 or C 18 delivery bill, depending on whether it is an airmail or surface consignment, shall be sent with each mail.
2 The AV 7 or C 18 delivery bill shall show clearly that the mail contains EMS items.

Article 106
Checking of mails

On receipt of an EMS mail, the administration of destination shall check whether the mail is in conformity with the particulars recorded on the AV 7 or C 18 delivery bill.

[1] The data field numbers correspond to those given in recommendation 3 hereafter.

Article 107
Notification of irregularities

The administration of origin shall be notified at once by telex, telephone, electronic mail or telegram of any missing, mis-sent or damaged bag or item. The irregularity shall be confirmed in writing.

Article 108
Return of items

Each administration which returns an item shall give the reason for non-delivery on the item, either written by hand, by means of a stamped impression or by a label.

Article 109
Accounting and settlement of accounts

The procedure for accounting and settlement of accounts for the payment of an indemnity in the event of imbalance in exchanges shall be as follows:

a each administration shall prepare, at a frequency agreed on in advance, a recapitulation of the items received;

b the administration of destination shall inform the dispatching administration of the number of items received. Discrepancies shall be cleared up by correspondence;

c the liquidation account shall be prepared annually. The annual period shall begin on a mutually agreed date;

d the creditor administration shall prepare a detailed account, showing:
- the total number of items received,
- the total number of items dispatched,
- the imbalance,
- the charge payable per item,
- the total amount payable in respect of compensation;

e the accounts shall be prepared within six months of the last day of the period concerned.

Recommendation 1

EMS logo

It is recommended that postal administrations should:

i use the technical specifications for the EMS logo which appear in the EMS House-style Manual for the marketing and operation of their EMS, including the possible development of a uniform packaging system for EMS items;

ii take appropriate measures at national level to protect the EMS name and logo.

Recommendation 2

Unique identifier

It is recommended that postal administrations should use the following specifications for the unique identification of EMS items and of bags, containers or receptacles containing EMS items.

Specifications for the EMS unique identifier

Number of characters: 13

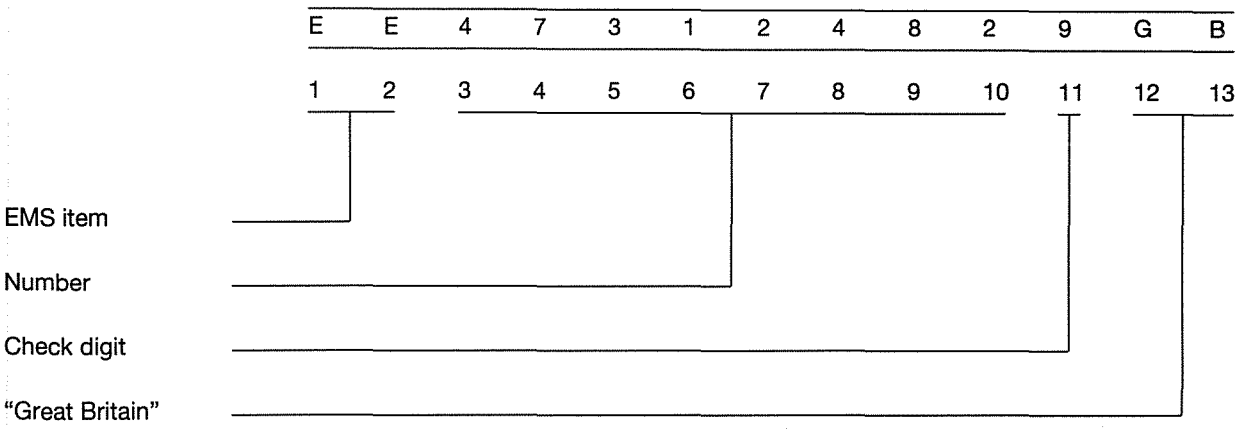
Disposition from the left:

- Positions 1 and 2: the characters "EE" (or "EA", "EB", "EC", etc, up to "EM", if necessary) to indicate EMS items[1] or the characters "ES" to indicate an EMS bag/container/receptacle;
- Positions 3 to 10 inclusive: serial number;
- Position 11: a check digit, computer-generated to "weighted modulus 11";[2]
- Positions 12 and 13: ISO Alpha-2 country code to designate the postal administration of origin (see annex 2).

[1] In its original recommendation regarding unique identifiers (CCEP 1/1988), the 1988 CCPS provided for a series of two-character prefixes from "EA" to "EM" to be reserved for future use in the international postal services after allocation by the CCPS. The 1992 CCPS has therefore decided to allocate this series of prefixes as prefixes to be used, in addition to the prefix "EE" for the identification of EMS items, by administrations dispatching sufficiently large EMS volumes to warrant the use of additional prefixes. Administrations that have not yet allowed for the possible use of the reserved prefix series "EA" to "EM" in their track and trace systems should now proceed with the necessary amendments.

[2] The original standard allowed administrations to use a meaningless alpha character "X". The CCPS has agreed that all bar codes used in the EMS service must comply with this revised standard by the end of 1992 (see also weighted modulus 11 formula in annex 1).

Example:



When a bar code is used to represent a unique identifier for an international EMS item, the system of symbols to be used is code 39 in accordance with European standard EN 800 and the AIM Uniform Symbology Specification Code 39 standard. This code must, however, correspond to the parameters described below. The bar code symbol must include, at position 11 (from the left), a check digit, computer-generated to "weighted modulus 11". The letters and digits of the bar code must also be printed in the usual manner, above or below the bar code symbol.

Parameters for code 39 symbols[1]

Dimension X (nominal width of narrow element): between 0.25 and 0.43 mm.
Dimension N (ratio between width of wide element and width of narrow element): minimum of 2.5 to 1 and maximum of 3.0 to 1. Ratio of 3.0 to 1 to be used wherever possible.
Space between characters: minimum of 1X; maximum of 1.524 mm when $X \geq 0.287$ mm or 5.3X when $X < 0.287$ mm.
Height of bars: 15 percent of width of entire symbol or 9.0 mm, whichever value is greater.
The print quality will have to be assessed according to standard ANSI X3.182-1990, which specifies a reader light beam diameter of 0.127 mm and a light beam wavelength of 630 or 660 nanometers. The minimum level of print quality shall correspond to letter "B" according to the notation of this standard.

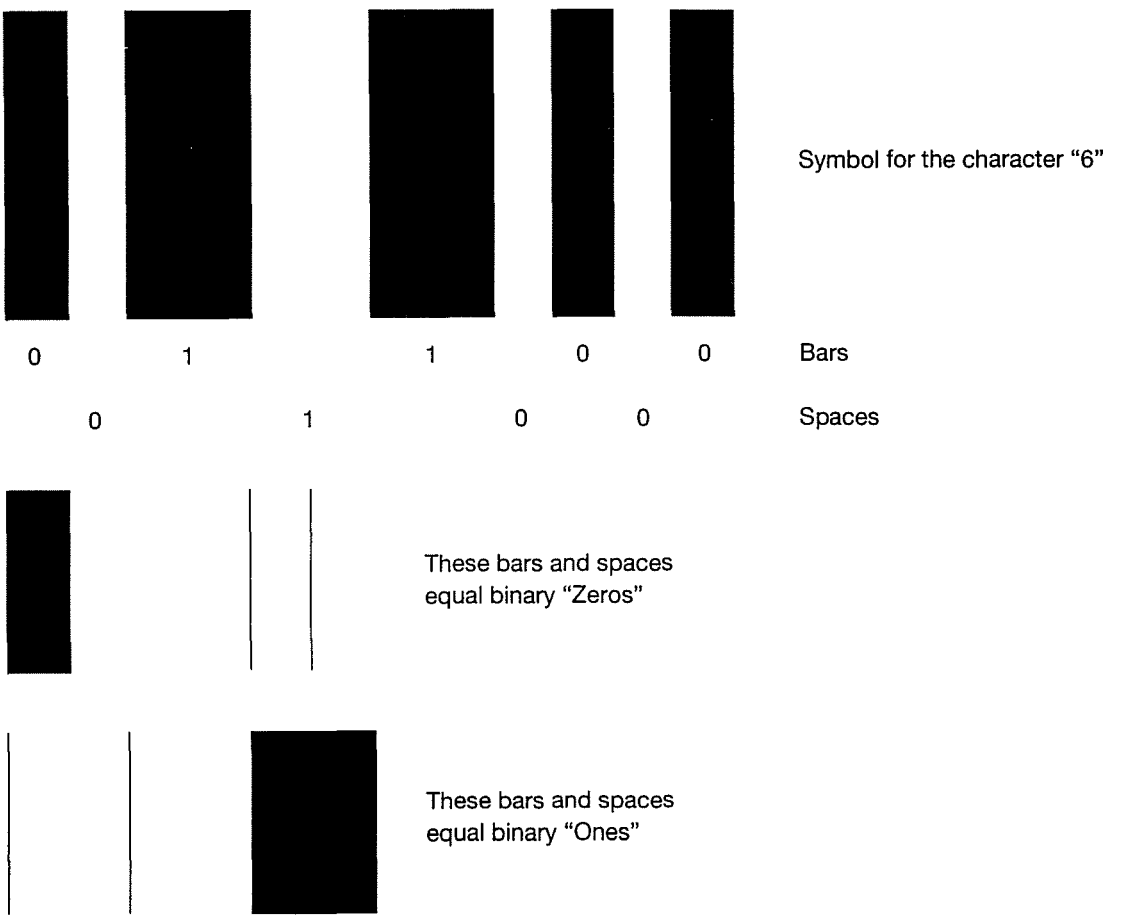
[1] Examples of dimensions for these parameters are given in annex 3 to this recommendation.

Annex 1 to recommendation 2

Code 39 bar-code characteristics

1 The bars and spaces in code 39 bar-code are binary in width: the narrow bars/spaces represent a binary zero and the wide bars/spaces represent a binary one.
2 Each character is made up of 9 elements; five bars and four spaces. Three of these elements are wide and six are narrow, hence, the name code 39 bar-code (3 of 9). The figure below illustrates the character structure.
3 The primary algorithm is binary and is applied to both the bars and the spaces in the code. Narrow bars or spaces represent binary zero and wide bars or spaces represent binary one.

Code 39 bar code



Weighted modulus 11 formula

The formula is as follows:

i Apply weighting factors to basic number using the following weighting factors 86423597.

ii Obtain the sum of these numbers.

iii Divide sum by 11 (eleven).

iv If the remainder is 0 (zero) use 5 (five) as the check digit. If the remainder is 1 (one) use 0 (zero) as the check digit.

v If applicable, subtract remainder from 11. The result is the check digit.

Example:

Number	4		7		3		1		2		4		8		2	
Weighting factors	× 8		× 6		× 4		× 2		× 3		× 5		× 9		× 7	
	32	+	42	+	12	+	2	+	6	+	20	+	72	+	14	= 200

200 : 11 = 18 Remainder 2

11 – 2 = 9 Check digit

Complete self-checking number: 473124829

Annex 2 to recommendation 2

Alpha-2 code of countries and territories (in English alphabetical order) coming under the Union's jurisdiction

Name	Alpha-2 code	Name	Alpha-2 code
Afghanistan	AF	Croatia	HR
Albania	AL	Cuba	CU
Algeria	DZ	Cyprus	CY
Angola	AO	Czech Rep	CZ
Argentina	AR	Democratic People's Rep of Korea	KP
Armenia	AM	Denmark	DK
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	– Faröe Islands	FO
Australia	AU	– Greenland	GL
– Christmas Island	CX	Djibouti	DJ
– Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	Dominica	DM
– Norfolk Island	NF	Dominican Republic	DO
Austria	AT	Ecuador	EC
Azerbaijan	AZ	Egypt	EG
Bahamas	BS	El Salvador	SV
Bahrain	BH	Equatorial Guinea	GQ
Bangladesh	BD	Eritrea	
Barbados	BB	Estonia	EE
Belarus	BY	Ethiopia	ET
Belgium	BE	Fiji	FJ
Belize	BZ	Finland (including the Åland Islands)	FI
Benin	BJ	France	FR
Bhutan	BT	Metropolitan France	FX
Bolivia	BO	– French Overseas Departments:	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	– French Guiana	GF
Botswana	BW	– Guadeloupe (including St Barthélémy and St Martin)	GP
Brazil	BR	– Martinique	MQ
Brunei Darussalam	BN	– Réunion	RE
Bulgaria (Rep)	BG	– Territorial Community of Mayotte	–
Burkina Faso	BF	– Territorial Community of St Pierre and Miquelon	PM
Burundi	BI	– French Overseas Territories:	
Cambodia	KH	– French Polynesia (including Clipperton Island)	PF
Cameroon	CM	– French Southern and Antarctic Territories	TF
Canada	CA	– New Caledonia	NC
Cape Verde	CV	– Wallis and Futuna Islands	WF
Central African Rep	CF	– Scattered Islands (Bassas da India, Europa, Juan de Nova, Glorieuses, Tromelin)	RE
Chad	TD	Gabon	GA
Chile	CL	Gambia	GM
China (People's Rep)	CN		
Colombia	CO		
Comoros	KM		
Congo (Rep)	CG		
Costa Rica	CR		
Côte d'Ivoire (Rep)	CI		

Name	Alpha-2 code	Name	Alpha-2 code
Georgia	GE	Kenya	KE
Germany	DE	Kiribati	KI
Ghana	GH	Korea (Rep)	KR
Great Britain:		Kuwait	KW
– United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GB	Kyrgyzstan	KG
		Lao People's Dem Rep	LA
– Guernsey	GB	Latvia	LV
– Jersey	GB	Lebanon	LB
– Isle of Man	GB	Lesotho	LS
Overseas Territories for whose International relations the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible:		Liberia	LR
		Libyan Jamahiriya	LY
		Liechtenstein	LI
		Lithuania	LT
– Anguilla	AI	Luxembourg	LU
– Ascension	SH	Madagascar	MG
– Bermuda	BM	Malawi	MW
– British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	Malaysia	MY
– Cayman Islands	KY	Maldives	MV
– Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)	FK	Mali	ML
		Malta	MT
		Mauritania	MR
– Gibraltar	GI	Mauritius	MU
– Hong Kong	HK	Mexico	MX
– Montserrat	MS	Moldova	MD
– Pitcairn Islands (Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno)	PN	Monaco	MC
		Mongolia	MN
– St Helena	SH	Morocco	MA
– Tristan da Cunha	SH	Mozambique	MZ
– Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	Myanmar	MM
– Virgin Islands	VG	Namibia	NA
Greece	GR	Nauru	NR
Grenada	GD	Nepal	NP
Guatemala	GT	Netherlands	NL
Guinea	GN	– Netherlands Antilles	AN
Guinea-Bissau	GW	– Aruba	AW
Guyana	GY	New Zealand (including the Ross dependency)	NZ
Haiti	HT		
Honduras (Rep)	HN	– Cook Islands	CK
Hungary (Rep)	HU	– Niue Island	NU
Iceland	IS	– Tokelau Island	TK
India	IN	Nicaragua	NI
Indonesia	ID	Niger	NE
Iran (Islamic Rep)	IR	Nigeria	NG
Iraq	IQ	Norway	NO
Ireland	IE	Oman	OM
Israel	IL	Pakistan	PK
Italy	IT	Panama (Rep)	PA
Jamaica	JM	Papua New Guinea	PG
Japan	JP	Paraguay	PY
Jordan	JO	Peru	PE
Kazakhstan	KZ	Philippines	PH

Name	Alpha-2 code	Name	Alpha-2 code
Poland (Rep)	PL	Togo	TG
Portugal[1]	PT	Tonga (including Niuafo'ou)	TO
– Macao	MO	Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Qatar	QA	Tunisia	TN
Romania	RO	Turkey	TR
Russian Federation	RU	Turkmenistan	TM
Rwanda	RW	Tuvalu	TV
Saint Christopher and Nevis	KN	Uganda	UG
Saint Lucia	LC	Ukraine	UA
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	United Arab Emirates	AE
San Marino	SM	United States of America	US
Sao Tome and Principe	ST	– Guam	GU
Saudi Arabia	SA	– Puerto Rico	PR
Senegal	SN	– Samoa	AS
Seychelles	SC	– Virgin Islands of the United States of America	VI
Sierra Leone	SL		
Singapore	SG	– Palau Islands	PW
Slovakia	SK	– Mariana Islands (including Saipan and Tinian)	MP
Slovenia	SI		
Solomon Islands	SB	Uruguay	UY
Somalia	SO	Uzbekistan	UZ
Spain	ES	Vanuatu	VU
Sri Lanka	LK	Vatican	VA
Sudan	SD	Venezuela	VE
Suriname	SR	Viet Nam	VN
Swaziland	SZ	Western Samoa	WS
Sweden	SE	Yemen	YE
Switzerland	CH	Yugoslavia	YU
Syrian Arab Rep	SY	Zaire	ZR
Tanzania (United Rep)	TZ	Zambia	ZM
Thailand	TH	Zimbabwe	ZW
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	MK		

UN member countries whose situation with regard to the UPU has not yet been settled:

Andorra	AD
Marshall Islands	MH
Micronesia (Federated States of)	FM
Tajikistan	TJ

Territory in a special situation:

East Timor

[1] Including Madeira and the Azores.

Annex 3 to recommendation 2

Examples of dimensions for code 39 parameters

Note: In columns [3] to [7], minimum values appear in ordinary characters while maximum values are shown in italics.

[1] Dimension X	[2] Dimension N	[3] Space between characters	[4] Width of character	[5] Number of characters per inch	[6] Width of symbol	[7] Minimum height of bars	[8] Print tolerance (+ or –)
0.25	**2.5**	0.250 *1.325*	3.625 *4.700*	7.01 *5.40*	54.13 *69.18*	9.0 *10.4*	**0.068**
	3.0	0.250 *1.325*	4.000 *5.075*	6.35 *5.00*	59.75 *74.80*	9.0 *11.2*	**0.086**
0.30	**2.5**	0.300 *1.524*	4.350 *5.574*	5.84 *4.56*	64.95 *82.09*	9.8 *12.3*	**0.082**
	3.0	0.300 *1.524*	4.800 *6.024*	5.29 *4.22*	71.70 *88.84*	10.8 *13.3*	**0.104**
0.33	**2.5**	0.330 *1.524*	4.785 *5.979*	5.31 *4.25*	71.45 *88.16*	10.7 *13.2*	**0.090**
	3.0	0.330 *1.524*	5.280 *6.474*	4.81 *3.92*	78.87 *95.59*	11.8 *14.3*	**0.114**
0.43	**2.5**	0.430 *1.524*	5.805 *6.899*	4.38 *3.68*	86.65 *101.96*	13.0 *15.3*	**0.117**
	3.0	0.430 *1.524*	6.450 *7.544*	3.94 *3.37*	96.32 *111.64*	14.4 *16.7*	**0.148**

Notes:
All dimensions are in millimeters.
Dimension X represents the nominal width of the narrow element.
Dimension N represents the ratio between the width of a wide element and the width of a narrow element.
The indicated width of the character includes the space between the characters.
The width of the symbol includes 13 characters as well as the first and last characters but does not include the blank areas, which should be a minimum of 5 mm on either side of the symbol.
The height of the bars is 15% of the width of the symbol or 9 mm, whichever value is greater.
The "print tolerance" refers to the element width tolerance and is intended to allow printing variations.

Recommendation 3

Labelling

In addition to the provisions of article 103 of the EMS Framework Regulations, it is recommended that administrations should:

i number each data field used on their EMS labels according to the system shown below;

ii note the positioning of the numbered data fields as shown on the attached model E 1;

iii use EMS manifold labels so as to have sufficient copies to accommodate customs, tracking and tracing, and confirmation and proof of delivery requirements.

Numbering system for data fields on EMS labels

Number	*Designation*
1	– EMS logo and house-style – Name of the origin administration – Name of the EMS service in the origin administration (if desired)
2	13-character EMS alphanumeric identifier adopted by the CCPS, in bar-code form
3	13-character EMS alphanumeric identifier adopted by the CCPS (in block characters)
4	Date mailed
5	Time mailed
6	Account number of the sender
7	Telephone number of the sender
8	Name and address of the sender
9	Postal code of the sender
10	Account number of the addressee
11	Telephone number of the addressee
12	Name and address of the addressee
13	Contract link (to be used only when an administration makes a distinction between an account number and the number used to identify a given link)
14	Postal code of the addressee
15	Pieces in shipment (quantity)
16	This piece number (No)
17	Product type
18	Method of payment
19	Insurance fee
20	Dispatch charge
21	Description of contents. The use of the harmonized customs number is highly recommended
22	Gift (or)
23	Sample merchandise
24	Value of the contents
25	Weight (kg). Rounded upward to nearest half kilogramme (ex: 3.2 kg to read 3.5 kg)
26	Special handling instructions
27	Name in print of the person taking delivery of the item
28	Signature
29	Date of delivery
30	Time of delivery
31	Office of origin
32	Delivered or delivery attempt
33	Permit number (for postage paid in cash in advance)
34	Serial number (for postage paid in cash in advance)
35	Pick-up fee
36	Total charges
37	Accepted by (accepting employee's signature)
38	Office of origin number
39	Sender's signature

However, any additional data field retained by the CCPS should be numbered in accordance with the sequence adopted (ie 40, 41, etc). In the event of the deletion of a data field, the corresponding number would lapse and the other fields would keep their numbers.

Recommendation 4

Computerized track and trace systems

It is recommended that administrations should establish a computerized EMS track and trace system at the local level and link it to the international track and trace system (electronic mail-box), and should implement the following requirements[1].

EMS tracking and tracing systems' specifications

A. Objectives

By recording precise information about the events which occur during the transmission of EMS items from the time they are posted until they are delivered, electronic tracking and tracing systems shall have as their objective to:

1 enable administrations to respond to requests for information and inquiries concerning individual EMS items made by customers;
2 advise other interconnected administrations of incidents affecting traffic flows, for example, strikes, airport closed because of bad weather, etc;
3 provide statistics about performance measurement and traffic and customer patterns, to be used for EMS operational and marketing purposes.

B. General characteristics

1 Administrations with electronic EMS tracking and tracing systems linked to the electronic mail-box can conduct research only on items posted or delivered within their territory.
2 The confidentiality of the information available in these systems is protected by passwords.
3 These systems shall operate 24 hours a day.

C. Format for the exchange of data between administrations linked to the electronic mail-box

This format and the message syntax are based on the ISO EDIFACT (Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport) standard. Each message consists of segments providing information about events to be transmitted. Any given segment (event description) consists of three different parts:

1	Identification of the type of event according to the list hereunder		an3
2	Mandatory information for event identification:		
	a	Item identifier including country of origin	an13
	b	Country of destination	a2
	c	Date and local time of event (YYMMDDHHMM)	n10
3	Optional information		

For every type of event, additional information such as indicated in the list hereunder may be transmitted.

NB: a = Alpha; an = alphanumeric; n = numeric.

[1] These requirements apply both to postal administrations and non-postal partners subcontracted to deliver EMS.

Event type	Event description	Narrative field	Format[1]
EMA	Posting/collection	Office of origin ID	an..9
		Customer's account number	an..17
		Sender's postcode	an..9
		Place of origin (sender)	a..6
		Addressee's postcode	an..9
		Place of destination	a..6
EMB	Arrival at outward office of exchange	Office of exchange ID	a6
EMC	Departure from outward office of exchange	Office of exchange ID	an..6
		Dispatch number	an..4
		Dispatch address[2]	an..6
		Flight number[3]	an..6
		Departure date/first flight	n6
EMJ	Arrival at transit office of exchange	Transit office of exchange ID	an..6
		Office of exchange of origin ID	an..6
		Dispatch number	an..4
EMK	Departure from transit office of exchange	Transit office of exchange ID	an..6
		Dispatch number generated by transit office of exchange	an..4
		Dispatch address[2]	an..6
		Flight number[3]	an..6
		Departure date/first flight	n6
EMD	Arrival at inward office of exchange	Inward office of exchange ID	an..6
		Office of exchange of origin or of transit ID	an..6
		Dispatch number	an..4
EME	Handed over to Customs	Office of exchange ID	an..6
		Retention code when held by Customs[4]	n2
EMF	Departure from inward office of exchange	Office of exchange ID	an..6
		Dutiable/non-dutiable (D or N)	a1
EMG	Arrival at delivery office	Delivery office ID	an..9
EMH	Unsuccessful delivery	Delivery office ID	an..9
		Unsuccessful delivery code[5]	an3
EMI	Final delivery	Delivery office ID	an..9
		Name of signatory recipient	a..17
EMX	Information in free alphanumeric form		

[1] This format is coded as follows:
a: alpha;
an: alphanumeric;
n: numeric.
NB: The two dots mean "up to". Eg, an..9 means "up to 9 alphanumeric characters".
[2] Inward or transit office of exchange.
[3] This is a composite data element which may consist of up to six flight numbers.
[4] This can be a series of data. See annex 1 to this recommendation.
[5] See annex 2 to this recommendation.

D. Inquiry system functions

The inquiry system functions are the following:

i message switching for management purposes (urgent/broadcast information);

ii inquiries based on item identifiers (specifying either a single item or a list of items by identity number);

iii inquiries based on item or event characteristics: these inquiries are based on designated values of the following parameters:
- dispatch number;
- place of origin;
- place of delivery;
- event date;
- message date and time;
- event type;

iv bulk information transfer capability allowing local data processing.

Annex 1 to recommendation 4

Retention code for EMS items held by Customs

Code	*Reason*
19	Prohibited articles
20	Articles whose importation is subject to restrictions – import licence required
50	Invoice missing
51	Inappropriate invoice
52	Certificate of origin missing
53	Certificate of origin inappropriate
54	C 2/CP 3 missing
55	C 2/CP 3 inappropriate
56	High-value goods – official Customs declaration required
57	Impossible to contact addressee for information concerning importation
58	Awaiting presentation to customs commissioner
59	VAT or import No necessary
60	Certificate of returned goods required
61	Transfer form requested from bank
62	Incomplete shipment
99	Other

Annex 2 to recommendation 4

Code for non-delivery of EMS items

1 Measures taken

Code	*Measures*
A	Attempted delivery today
B	Will attempt delivery on next working day
C	Item being held, addressee being notified
D	Sender contacted, awaiting reply
E	Item returned to sender
F	Item reforwarded
G	Item held for inspection
H	Item seized or destroyed because of nature of content

2 Reasons for non-delivery

Code	*Reasons*
10	Incorrect address
11	Addressee cannot be located
12	Addressee not at address indicated; addressee's office closed
13	Item refused by addressee
14	Sender requested later delivery
15	Addressee on strike
16	Missed delivery
17	Item wrongly directed
18	Damage – item not delivered
19	Prohibited articles – item not delivered
20	Importation restricted – item not delivered
21	Payment of charges
99	Other

3 Possible combinations[1]

Measure	Reason												
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	99
A	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		◐			●	●
B	●		●		●		●	●					
C	●	●	●			●			◐	●	●	●	
D	●	●		●					◐	●	●		
E	●	●		●					◐		●		
F	●							●					
G									◐				
H									◐	●			

Annex 3 to recommendation 4

Standards for the transmission of data to the electronic mail-box

I. Target levels for transmission of data

Event	Administrations are required to transmit data to the electronic mail-box for these events according to the following standards
Event EMC Departure from outward office of exhange	Data for 100% of items
Event EMD Arrival at inward office of exchange	Data for 100% of items
Event EMH Unsuccessful delivery	An agreed and achievable target level that takes into account delivery in urban and non-urban areas
Event EMI Proof of delivery	An agreed and achievable target level that takes into account delivery in urban and non-urban areas

[1] Example: A13 means that delivery was attempted today, but that the addressee refused the item.

II. Deadlines for transmission of data

Event	Destination administration must transmit data for these events to the electronic mail-box by the following times
Event EMD Arrival at inward office of exchange	Within 12 hours of the event
Event EMH Unsuccessful delivery	Within 24 hours of the event
Event EMI Proof of delivery	Within 24 hours of the event

III. Timing schedule for transmission of data

Administrations should transmit data to the electronic mail-box according to the following timing schedule

Time	Event
Between 0900 and 1000	EMD (Arrival at inward office of exchange of traffic from a hub or on commercial flights) EMH (Unsuccessful delivery from previous day) EMI (Proof of delivery from previous day)
Between 1300 and 1400	EMD (Arrival at inward office of exchange of traffic on commercial flights) EMH (Unsuccessful delivery) EMI (Proof of delivery for items delivered earlier in the day)
Between 1700 and 1800	EMD (Arrival at inward office of exchange of traffic on commercial flights) EMH (Unsuccessful delivery) EMI (Proof of delivery for items delivered earlier in the day)
Between 2100 and 2200	EMD (Arrival at inward office of exchange of traffic on commercial flights) EMH (Unsuccessful delivery) EMI (Proof of delivery for remaining items delivered that day)

Recommendation 5

Notification of dispatch

It is recommended that postal administrations should notify the administration of destination of the arrival of EMS dispatches by computer link, telephone, telex, telefax or electronic mail.

Recommendation 6

Monitoring of airline handling

It is recommended that postal administrations should monitor the quality of airline handling of EMS items and take whatever corrective steps are necessary in the local context.

Recommendation 7

Customs clearance

Postal administrations are encouraged to speed up customs clearance of EMS items by every means at their disposal, including:

i national contact committees;

ii thorough studies of the organization of services at airports, in liaison with the local customs services, the airlines and the airport authorities;

iii prior transmission, especially by electronic means, of information required by the customs authorities for clearance of EMS items from the manifest, prior to arrival of the items.

Recommendation 8

Delivery of items

It is recommended that postal administrations should:

i deliver EMS items by a mail network that permits the attainment of a competitive performance level;

ii deliver all incoming EMS items by either special or scheduled courier.

Recommendation 9

Performance measurement

It is recommended that postal administrations should:

i set up a regular system of EMS performance measurement;

ii use, for this system, the most convenient method, it being understood that administrations should give preference to adopting an electronic EMS tracking and tracing system.

Recommendation 10

Operational centres

It is recommended that postal administrations should set up an operational centre which can be called upon, 24 hours a day, to resolve EMS-related problems, including inquiries.

Recommendation 11

Liability

It is recommended that postal administrations should:

i assume liability and pay an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of the loss of, theft from or damage to EMS items;

ii if necessary establish, for such an indemnity, a maximum limit, providing this maximum amount is not less than 30 SDR for items containing only documents, and 130 SDR for those containing other articles;

iii reimburse, in addition, all of the postal charges paid, either when an indemnity is to be paid because of loss, total theft or total damage, or in the case of late delivery, with payment of the indemnity and refund of postal charges being made promptly by the administration of origin after acknowledgement of the irregularities;

iv agree that the administration which is liable pay the indemnity owed and the postal charges to be refunded to the sender;

v ascertain the irregularities by means of a special verification note, corresponding to model E 2 attached hereto, and follow up inquiries in accordance with the provisions of article 15 of the Framework Agreement;

vi decide as to the liability of administrations, if need be, by analogy with the provisions of the Convention or the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Recommendation 12

Compensation for imbalances in exchanges

It is recommended that postal administrations should, in addition to the provisions of article 11 of the EMS Framework Agreement, provide for compensation when the annual imbalance of exchanges is 100 items or more.

Recommendation 13

Customer service standards

It is recommended that postal administrations should:

i take the following measures representing necessary or desirable EMS service elements for adoption in the short term:

Information

a issue an EMS customer service guide,

b distribute promotional materials such as direct mail, leaflets, and brochures,

c publish telephone numbers as contact points for sales and information,

Accessibility

d make EMS acceptance post offices recognizable from the outside,

e introduce special EMS counters,

f offer pick-up service for certain customers,

g supply free dispatch materials, such as labels and customs forms, at the customer's request,

Reliability

h develop a fast and reliable system for handling inquiries and complaints,

i set guaranteed delivery times with refunds for delayed items,

j confirm delivery on request,

k offer proof of delivery (addressee's signature) on request,

l publish explicit terms and conditions concerning transport and liability in EMS documentation,

m introduce a manual track and trace system,

Attitudes towards customers

n promote positive attitudes towards EMS by counter staff, delivery staff and managers;

ii take, to the extent possible, the following measures representing additional EMS service elements for adoption in the medium term:

Information

o use sales representatives as contact points for sales and information,

Accessibility

p while taking security factors into account, place special EMS counters at airports where last-minute EMS items can be posted,

Reliability

q develop an electronic track and trace system;

iii take note of the following possible additional measures with a view to considering whether they are desirable and feasible for adoption in their national EMS service:

r offer special introductory prices,

s offer pick-up service for all customers,

t place special EMS mail-boxes on the street and in buildings in business areas,

u prepare EMS for dispatch at the customer's request, either free of charge or against payment,

v bill customers by invoice, monthly account, or detailed invoicing,

w offer special customer care in difficult cases, such as delivery on request outside the service area, non-standard dimensions and weights, and special pick-up arrangements;

iv pay particular attention to the service elements offered by competitors.

Recommendation 14

Customer information

It is recommended that postal administrations should:

i in the course of collecting the information needed to analyze the competition and plan commercial strategies, establish and maintain up-to-date profiles of existing EMS customers, both senders and addressees, and potential target groups;

ii categorize the information by type of activity and volume of traffic;

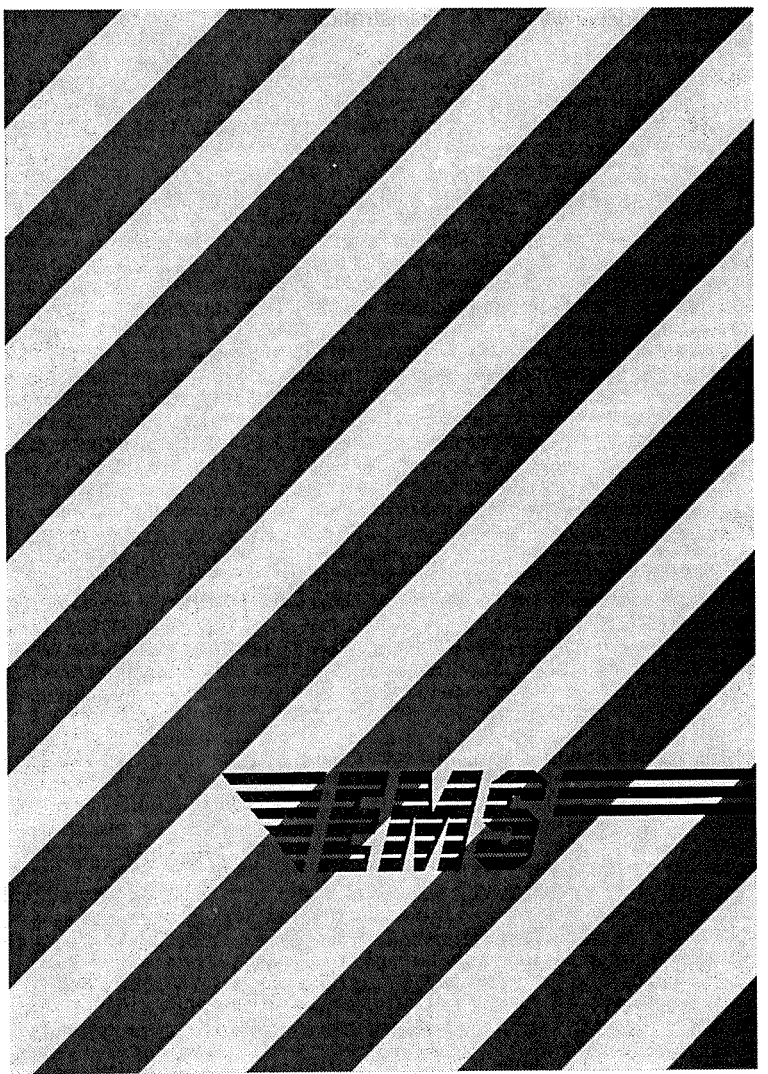
iii make the relevant information available on request to other administrations seeking to locate potential customers.

Recommendation 15

EMS bags

It is recommended that postal administrations should adopt, for their EMS bags, the specifications of the following "EMS model bag".

EMS model bag



Colour of bands: Pantone Matching System 286 (blue) and 151 (orange).
Vertical, horizontal or diagonal bands may be used.
Width of bands: 5.5 cm.
Colour of logo: white or black.
The EMS logo may be reproduced several times on both sides of the bags.
The name of the postal administration must appear on the bag.

Recommendation 16

Model bilateral agreement on EMS quality of service

It is recommended that postal administrations should use the provisions of the attached model agreement as a point of reference for their bilateral agreements on EMS quality of service with other administrations.

Model bilateral agreement on EMS quality of service

Article 1
Purpose of the agreement

This agreement sets service standards and quality targets for end-to-end transmission times in the exchange of EMS items between administration A and administration B.

Article 2
Definitions

1 A "service standard" is the optimum standard of service achievable from posting to delivery. Service standards are expressed in days.
2 A "quality target" is the level of performance in fulfilling service standards to which an administration is committed. Quality targets are expressed in percentages.
3 "J" means day of posting, "J+1" means one working day after posting, and so on.
4 The arrival time of an aircraft, upon which service standards are based, is the "block time".
5 Each administration sets the service standards and quality targets for the stages of transmission for which it is responsible.
6 The "airline transit time" is the time elapsed between the date and time of dispatch from the origin office of exchange and the block time at the airport of destination.
7 A "delivery standard", which is provided by the destination administration, specifies the day of delivery to the addressee. The delivery standard is based on the critical entry time at the destination office of exchange.

Article 3
Dispatches and flights

1 Items from administration A are dispatched in unsorted mails for "administration B" to the exchange office(s) of [ ].
2 Items from administration B are dispatched in unsorted mails for "administration A" to the exchange office(s) of [ ].
3 The flights used for conveyance are listed in table 1 below. Both administrations will exchange revised flight schedules before they become effective.
4 Items arriving on these flights are sorted and forwarded for delivery by the earliest available connections.
5 Each administration monitors the time that the carrier (or designated handling agent) takes to hand over the items from incoming flights to the destination administration. If the performance of the carrier is unsatisfactory, the destination administration will contact the carrier with a view to obtaining satisfactory performance and send copies of the correspondence to the origin administration.

Article 4
Delivery standards

The delivery standards for exchange offices are set out in the Supplement to the EMS Operational Guide.

Article 5
End-to-end standards

The end-to-end standards from posting to delivery for EMS items exchanged between administrations A and B are set out in table 2 below.

Article 6
Priority

At all stages of transmission and delivery, each administration will treat the items of the other administration with the same priority that it treats domestic EMS items.

Article 7
Quality targets[1]

1 From administration A to administration B

Type	*Percentage*[2]
Items dispatched from administration A	100–a
Items delivered by administration B	100–b
Total quality target	(100–a) × (100–b)

2 From administration B to administration A

Type	*Percentage*[2]
Items dispatched from administration B	100–c
Items delivered by administration A	100–d
Total quality target	(100–c) × (100–d)

[1] Quality targets are used primarily to monitor performance and facilitate logistical planning.
[2] "a" and "d" are defined by administration A; "b" and "c" are defined by administration B. The following is an example of a hypothetical article 7:

From administration A to administration B

Items dispatched from administration A	99%
Items delivered by administration B	97%
Total quality target	99% × 97% = 96%

From administration B to administration A

Items dispatched from administration B	99%
Items delivered by administration A	98%
Total quality target	99% × 98% = 97%

These quality targets could also be expressed in the following way:

From administration A to administration B

J	100 items posted in administration A
J+1	99 out of 100 items (99%) are dispatched by administration A and 99 out of 100 items (99%) arrive in administration B
J+2	96 out of 99 items (97%) are delivered by administration B

Total quality target from administration A to administration B is 96% of items delivered on J+2.

From administration B to administration A

J	100 items posted in administration B
J+1	99 out of 100 items (99%) are dispatched by administration B and 99 out of 100 items (99%) arrive in administration A
J+2	97 out of 99 items (98%) are delivered by administration A

Total quality target from administration B to administration A is 97% of items delivered on J+2.

Article 8
Quality control

1 Both administrations will arrange for end-to-end testing using the following methods:
- quality measurements conducted by postal administrations (such as computerized track and trace systems or the quality of service tests organized by the UPU, by Restricted Unions, or bilaterally);
- quality measurements conducted by non-postal organizations.

2 Each administration will make the results of its quality measurements freely available to the other administration.
3 The percentage in article 4 will be compared against the results of the quality measurements available to both administrations.

Article 9
Inquiries

1 The administration that initiates the inquiry shall use the attached form E 3 "Inquiry EMS item" or a form containing the minimum data fields shown in table 3 below. The inquiry form shall be sent by fax.
2 Each administration will reply within six hours by fax to inquiries from the other administration.[1] As appropriate, the reply will indicate the status of events EMD, EME, EMH and EMI. Information about these events shall be made available to the other administration according to the standards below. For administrations in column [2], the information shall be available at the national inquiry centre; for administrations in column [3], the information shall reside in the electronic mailbox or be available at local inquiry centres.

[1] Event	[2] Administrations without a computerized EMS track and trace system	[3] Administrations with a computerized EMS track and trace system
Event EMD Arrival at inward office of exchange	Within 24 hours	Within 6 hours
Event EME Handed over to Customs	Within 24 hours	Within 6 hours
Event EMH Unsuccessful delivery	Within 24 hours	Within 24 hours
Event EMI Proof of delivery	Within 48 hours	Within 24 hours

Article 10
Contact points

The following telephone, telex, and telefax numbers can be contacted in the event of serious irregularities (such as strikes, natural disasters, or acute operational problems) that affect the postal service of either administration:

Administration A	Administration B
Telephone:	Telephone:
Telex:	Telex:
Telefax:	Telefax:

[1] In any event the reply should be communicated to the administration that initiated the inquiry before the close of the same business day.

Article 11
Review of agreement

This agreement will be reviewed every six months. During each review, the results of quality measurements will be taken into account before adopting any modifications of the service standards or quality targets.

Article 12
Effective date

This agreement is effective from [ ].

For administration A:

.....

For administration B:

.....

Table 1

Flights used for EMS dispatches

Example:

Origin administration: New Zealand *Destination administration: Denmark*

Origin exchange office (airport)	Dispatch day	Flight time	Flight No(s)	Destination exchange office (airport)	Arrival day	Arrival time	Airline transit times (days)
Auckland (AKL)	1	1225	BA 12/BA 806	Copenhagen (CPH)	2	1650	1
	3	1400	SQ 286/SQ 328		4	0815	1
	4	2000	NZ 2/BA 810		5	1810	1
	6	1400	SQ 286/SQ 328		7	0815	1

Origin administration: Denmark *Destination administration: New Zealand*

Origin exchange office (airport)	Dispatch day	Flight time	Flight No(s)	Destination exchange office (airport)	Arrival day	Arrival time	Airline transit times (days)
Copenhagen (CPH)	1	1225	SK 931/NZ 55	Auckland (AKL)	3	0705	2
	2	1225	SK 931/NZ 5		4	0600	2
	3	1225	SK 931/NZ 19		5	0615	2
	4	1225	SK 931/NZ 1		6	0600	2
	5	1225	SK 931/NZ 1		7	0600	2
	6	1430	SK 633/NZ 19		1	0600	2
	7	1225	SK 931/NZ 1		2	0600	2

Table 2

End-to-end standards

EMS items containing documents

Note: An extra 24 hours may be required for customs clearance of items containing merchandise.

Example:

Origin office: Copenhagen *Destination office: Auckland*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Day of posting	Time of posting	Posting area	Day of dispatch	Flight time	Flight N°	Day of arrival	Scheduled time of arrival (CET)	Delivery area	Day of delivery	End-to-end standard
1	0001–1100	Copenhagen	1	1225	SK 931/CO 00	3	0810	Auckland city	3	J+2
	0001–0930	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	4	J+3
	1101–2400	Copenhagen	2	1225	SK 931/CO 00	4	0810	Auckland city	4	J+3
	0931–2400	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	5	J+4
2	0001–1100	Copenhagen	2	1225	SK 931/CO 00	4	0810	Auckland city	4	J+2
	0001–0930	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	5	J+3
	1101–2400	Copenhagen	3	1205	BA 805/011	5	0720	Auckland city	5	J+3
	0931–2400	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	6	J+4
3	0001–1100	Copenhagen	3	1205	BA 805/011	5	0720	Auckland city	5	J+2
	0001–0930	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	6	J+3
	1101–2400	Copenhagen	4	1205	BA 805/011	6	0615	Auckland city	6	J+3
	0931–2400	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	1	J+5
4	0001–1100	Copenhagen	4	1205	BA 805/011	6	0615	Auckland city	1	J+4
	0001–0930	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	1	J+4
	1101–2400	Copenhagen	5	1225	SK 931/CO 00	7	0810	Auckland city	1	J+4
	0931–2400	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	1	J+4
5	0001–1100	Copenhagen	5	1225	SK 931/CO 00	7	0810	Auckland city	1	J+3
	0001–0930	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	1	J+3
	1101–2400	Copenhagen	6	1205	BA 805/011	1	0720	Auckland city	1	J+3
	0931–2400	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	2	J+4
6	0001–1300	Copenhagen	6	1205	BA 805/011	1	0720	Auckland city	1	J+2
	0001–1100	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	2	J+3
	1301–2400	Copenhagen	7	1225	SK 931/CO 00	2	0810	Auckland city	2	J+3
	1101–2400	Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	3	J+4
7*	0001–2400	Copenhagen	1	1225	SK 931/CO 00	3	0810	Auckland city	3	J+2
		Rest of DK						Rest of NZ	4	J+3

* No acceptance

Table 3

Minimum data fields for EMS inquiry forms

1	Date of inquiry	
2	Case/file number	
3	Reply to: name, address, number(s)	
4	Sender: name, complete address, number(s)	
5	Addressee: name, complete address, number(s)	
6	EMS item number	
7	Date of posting	
8	Posting office	
9	Dispatch details:	Dispatch date
		Dispatch number, bag number
		Destination exchange office
		Departure exchange office
		Complete flight/routeing details
10	Content description:	Document/merchandise/gift
		Weight
		Value
11	Reason for inquiry	
12	Name of inquirer	
13	Response information:	Item not received
		Item delivered
		Item attempted delivery
		Item returned to sender
		Item held in Customs
14	Explanation/remarks space	

INQUIRY
EMS item

E

1 No

2 Date

Reply

3 From (Administration of origin and country name)

8 For (Administration of destination)

4 Address

9 Address

5 Telephone

6 Telefax

7 Telex

10 Telephone

11 Telefax

12 Telex

Details on the item

13 No

14 Posting date

15 Posting office

Sender's address

16 Name

Address

City

17 Telephone

18 Postal code

19 Name

Address

City

20 Telephone

21 Postal code

Contents

22 ☐ Gift

23 ☐ Document

24 ☐ Merchandise

25 Weight

26 Value

Details on the dispatch

27 Date of dispatch

28 Dispatch No

29 Office of exchange of destination

30 Bag No

31 Flight No

32 First transhipment flight No

33 Second transhipment flight No

Reasons for inquiry

34 ☐ Not arrived

35 ☐ Returned

36 ☐ Delayed

37 ☐ Other

38 Signature of employee (office of origin)

Arrival details

39 ☐ Not arrived

40 Flight No

41 Date

42 Time

Delivery details

43 ☐ Attempted delivery (addressee notified)

44 Date

45 Time

46 Signature of recipient

Details of attempted delivery

47 ☐ Attempted delivery (addressee notified)

48 Date

49 Time

50 Awaiting collection of (delivery office)

Customs

51 ☐ Held in Customs

52 ☐ Addressee notified

53 ☐ Delayed in Customs

54 Reason for delay/holding

Item

55 ☐ Returned

Date

56 ☐ Dispatched

57 New item No if overlabelled

Observations

58

59 Signature of employee (office of destination)

Recommendation 17

Insurance

It is recommended that postal administrations should:

i adopt insurance coverage as part of their basic EMS service, if necessary through a private insurance company, which offers the sender:
   a compensation, up to a specified limit, in the event of the total loss of an item;
   b an indemnity, up to a specified limit, in the event of consequential loss due to non-delivery or delay in delivery of an item;
   c compensation, up to a specified limit, in the event of damage to the contents of an item;

ii adopt insurance coverage as an optional service feature, if necessary through a private insurance company, which offers the sender compensation or an indemnity, upon payment of an appropriate additional fee, for loss or damage exceeding the limits in paragraphs a, b and c;

iii take into account the insurance service offered by the competition in setting limits for compensation and indemnities.

EMS LABEL

E 1

EMS

1 Name of administration of origin
National name of the service

2

3 EE 473124829 CA

31 Office of origin

4 Date mailed — Year Month Day

5 Time mailed — Hour Minutes

Sender

6 Account No

7 Telephone No

8 Name and address of sender

9 Postal code

38 No of office of origin

39 Signature of sender

15 Number of pieces in item

16 This piece No

17 Product type

18 Method of payment 1 2 3

Customs declaration

21 Description of contents

22 ☐ Gift

23 ☐ Sample of merchandise

24 Value

25 Weight in kg

32 ☐ Delivered ☐ Delivery attempt

37 Signature of employee accepting the item

Addressee

10 Account No

11 Telephone No

12 Name and address of addressee

13 Contract link

14 Postal code

33 Permit No

34 Serial No

20 Dispatch charge

19 Insurance fee

35 Pick-up fee

36 Total charges

27 Name in print of the person taking delivery of the item

28 Signature

26 Special handling instructions

29 Date of delivery — Year Month Day

30 Time of delivery — Hour Minutes

Recommendation 3 on EMS – Size: 140 x 254 mm; colours: data fields 21 to 25 on green background, EMS logo blue and orange

EMS LABEL E 1 (variant)



1 Name of administration of origin
National name of the service

2



3 EE 473124829 CA

4 Date mailed — Year Month Day

5 Time mailed — Hour Minutes

20 Dispatch charge

Sender

8 Name and address of sender

9 Sender's postal code

Addressee

12 Name and address of addressee

14 Addressee's postal code

Customs declaration

21 Description of contents

22 ☐ Gift

23 ☐ Sample of merchandise

24 Value of contents

25 Weight in kg

27 Name in print of the person taking delivery of the item

28 Signature

29 Date of delivery — Year Month Day

30 Time of delivery — Hour Minutes

EMS Framework Agreement, article 103 – Size: 140 × 254 mm; colours: data fields 21 to 25 on green background, EMS logo blue and orange

Postal administration of origin

E 2

VERIFICATION NOTE FOR EMS ITEMS

Office of origin of note	Date of note	No	Dispatch No
	Date of dispatch	Time	
Office of destination of note	Name of ship or flight No, etc		EMS manifest No
	Dispatch office of exchange		
	Office of exchange of destination		
	Date of arrival of mail	Date of opening of mail	

1 Missing items

Number		Office of origin	Address (as full as possible)	Observations
serial	of EMS items			

2 Excess items

Number		Office of origin	Address	
serial	of EMS items		of the sender	of the addressee

3 Rifled or damaged items

Number		Office of origin	Address		Contents
serial	of EMS items		of the sender	of the addressee	

Description and apparent cause of rifling or damage; other observations

Estimate of loss

Recommendation 11 on EMS – Size: 210 × 297 mm

4 Delayed items

Number		Office of origin	Address		Contents
serial	of EMS items		of the sender	of the addressee	

Description and apparent cause of delay

5 Irregularities

Missing EMS manifest, insufficient packing or fastening, etc

6 Subsequent treatment of the EMS 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

7 Carrier or carriers' representative

Name and capacity	Signature

Stamp of the office preparing the note
Official's signature

Seen and accepted

Stamp of the office of destination of the note and date
Official's signature

SWEDEN **20. 0.3**

Draft resolution

Liability

Congress,

Referring
to the provisions of articles 35 to 39 and 44 of the Convention covering different kinds of liability matters,

Aware of the fact
that postal operators provide services in full competition with private operators,

Considering
that postal liability regulations ought to be adapted to those of the delivery market in general,

Recognizing
that all postal procedures for establishing liability should be considerably simplified to reduce administrative work and the cost of such work,

Urges

postal operators to respond to legitimate customer expectations and to speed up the settlement of claims with customers,

Instructs

the appropriate body of the UPU to study and to present proposals for approval by the competent body concerning all aspects of postal operators accepting liability for mail items.

Reasons. – The Convention texts concerning liability have indeed been reduced in the redrafted version by moving parts of the text to the Detailed Regulations. But they are still out of proportion with the other parts of the Convention. Actually, postal operators are in the business of moving information and goods, not in the business of dealing with over-complicated claim matters.
Postal regulations have to be adapted to what is normal in the marketplace, ie offered by competitors to the Post. Customers nowadays expect a quick resolution of their claims and are not prepared to wait for many months as is, in fact, possible under the present regulations. It would

most certainly be possible to streamline the inter-company handling of claim matters which at present in many cases costs more than the amounts that may be recovered from one or more other operators.

Supported by – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **20. 0.4**

Resolution

Recorded delivery service

Congress,

Recognizing
that the 1989 Washington Congress introduced a new optional service for "Recorded delivery items" which, in the range of postal products, fills a customer need between ordinary items and registered items,

Noting
the majority of administrations have not adopted this optional service and that this failure makes it difficult for those administrations offering the service to provide it,

Urges

all administrations to implement this service at the earliest time, and

Recommends

that the Postal Operations Council determine why administrations do not offer recorded delivery service, examine methods to expand the service, and develop recommendations to allow more administrations to participate in this service.

BRAZIL **20. 0.5**

Resolution

Study on international reply coupons

Congress,

Considering
that the international reply coupons service is used less and less,

Noting
that, since the exchange of international reply coupons is compulsory, all postal administrations are required to establish control, accounting and insurance systems which are expensive in relation to the volume of items handled,

Taking into account
the cost incurred by the International Bureau of the UPU in producing C 22 forms, as well as in handling all stages of forwarding, control and final settlement of accounts for the service,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
- to study the possibility of abolishing reply coupons or restricting their use to those countries which wish to retain the service;
- to present proposals to that end to the next Congress.

Reasons. – The abolition of reply coupons will reduce the cost incurred in production of all the pertinent forms and also result in elimination of the accounting and security checks which at present are provided both by postal administrations and by the International Bureau of the UPU. It will in no way harm the image or effective operation of the postal services.

EGYPT

20. 0.6

Amendment to proposal 20. 0.2

Resolution

EMS

Amend article 11 "Compensation in the event of imbalance in exchanges" of the Framework Agreement on EMS items contained in the annex to proposal 20. 0.2 as follows:

Terminal dues as defined in the Universal Postal Convention shall not apply to EMS items. Each administration shall set, in the event of imbalance in exchanges, a unit rate of compensation per item corresponding to the costs and according to objective criteria which enable it to withstand the competition. These rates shall remain in force for at least two years, unless the Agreement provides otherwise. Administrations shall agree in their reciprocal relations on the number of excess items above which the unit rate of compensation shall be collected.

Reasons. –

1 To avoid abuses in setting imbalance compensation rates.
2 To take objective criteria as the basis for setting imbalance compensation rates in order to withstand the competition.
3 To stabilize compensation rates for a reasonable period and, in so doing, to stabilize service charges for the countries of origin.

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

20. 0.7

Amendment to proposal 20. 0.2

Resolution

EMS

Amend article 11 "Compensation in the event of imbalance in exchanges" of the Framework Agreement on EMS items contained in the annex to proposal 20. 0.2 as follows:

Terminal dues as defined in the Universal Postal Convention shall not apply to EMS items. Each administration shall set, in the event of imbalance in exchanges, a unit rate of compensation per item corresponding to the costs and according to objective criteria which enable it to withstand the competition. These rates shall remain in force for at least two years, unless the Agreement provides otherwise. Administrations shall agree in their reciprocal relations on the number of excess items above which the unit rate of compensation shall be collected.

Reasons. –

1 To avoid abuses in setting imbalance compensation rates.

2 To take objective criteria as the basis for setting imbalance compensation rates in order to withstand the competition.

3 To stabilize compensation rates for a reasonable period and, in so doing, to stabilize service charges for the countries of origin.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 0.8/Rev 1**

Resolution

Preparation and settlement of accounts. Monitoring the system of direct billing with AV 5 and CP 16 accounts

Congress,

Considering
the need to modernize as far as possible the preparation and settlement of accounts between administrations,

Taking account
of the results of CCPS study 751 "International accounting – Modernization of billing systems and settlement of accounts" relating to letter post and to the parcel-post service,

Having adopted
direct billing with AV 5 and CP 16 accounts,

Instructs

the competent body of the UPU to monitor and assess the operation of the new system within three years of the entry into force of the Seoul Acts and, if necessary, to adopt any actions considered necessary for the ongoing adjustment of the accounting systems in question.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 62.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 0.9/Rev 1**

Resolution

Expansion of International Bureau offsetting arrangements

Congress,

Taking account
of the results of CCPS study 751 "International accounting – Modernization of billing systems and settlement of accounts", expanded by the 1993 EC to include all administrations, and in particular of the large majority of administrations in favour of settling AV 5 airmail accounts and CP 16 parcel-post accounts on the basis of monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual billing,

Convinced
of the advantages of multilateral offsetting offered by the UPU general liquidation account in terms of the efficiency, speed and low cost of settling accounts,

Instructs

the International Bureau to make known the advantages of the general liquidation account and to encourage administrations to make use of it, and to do its best to improve the system.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 62.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 0.10**

Resolution

Drawing up and implementation of the new edition of the UPU List of Prohibited Articles

Congress,

Noting
the work in progress on preparing and implementing a new edition of the UPU List of Prohibited Articles on the basis of a new model approved by the 1989 Washington Congress,

Convinced
of the need to make this new List available to the postal administrations of UPU member countries to facilitate execution of international postal service operations,

Aware
of the expediency of computerizing certain UPU publications, including the UPU List of Prohibited Articles,

Invites

the postal administrations of Union member countries:
- to draw up, as soon as possible, their list of prohibited articles on the basis of the model approved by the 1989 Washington Congress and with the assistance of their customs administration;
- to send their list to the International Bureau so that a new edition of the List of Prohibited Articles within the UPU, containing data about the maximum number of Union member countries, can be prepared and facilitated,

Instructs

the UPU International Bureau to continue work on drawing up the new edition of the List of Prohibited Articles,

Instructs

the new UPU body, assisted by the International Bureau:
- to study the possibilities of computerizing the new presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles;
- to carry out, as appropriate, the work of computerizing the List.

Reasons. – In view of the results of the work on drawing up, within the UPU, the new edition of the List of Prohibited Articles based on the new model approved by the 1989 Washington Congress, the 1994 EC ruled in favour of continuing this work and also approved the principle of a study on computerizing this new presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 0.11**

Resolution

International business reply service (IBRS)

Congress,

following the successful establishment of IBRS as a useful value-added service for business customers,

In view of
the increasing number of administrations which are operating the service, either as a full service or a one-way service, based on the provisions laid down in the Convention and in Congress decision C 90,

Recognizing
- that many administrations are aware that competitors offer services similar to IBRS;
- that there is an increasing demand from business customers for this type of service;
- that the best way this demand can be met is by extending the service to as many administrations as possible,

Urges

- all administrations to consider the possibility of joining IBRS, either to offer a full service or a one-way service, in order that the Post may maintain its competitive advantage over its rivals;
- Restricted Unions to encourage their members to join, with the aim of increasing traffic growth between their members,

Instructs

the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council to take such measures as are necessary and to conduct studies to adapt the regulations and operational procedures of IBRS to changing customers' needs.

Reasons. – IBRS is a successful, if relatively minor, addition to the range of UPU services available to international postal customers. The best way to encourage the service to prosper and grow is for as many countries as possible to join it.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 0.12**

Recommendation

Completion of work on rationalizing UPU forms

Congress,

Having noted with satisfaction
the result of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms,

Stressing
the importance of the objectives laid down in 1989 Washington Congress decision C 84 aimed at reducing the number of UPU forms, simplifying them and adapting them to new technologies,

Recognizing
that the final decisions of the discussions on the general problems of postal operations, mainly the introduction of a new terminal dues system, and other proposals to Congress could entail numerous changes in the forms,

Considering
that it is preferable, under these circumstances, that the forms should be adapted in a coherent manner immediately after Congress,

Recommends

- that the work on rationalizing UPU forms should be continued after Congress up to the first session of the Union body responsible for approving the Detailed Regulations of the UPU Acts, with the aim of adapting UPU forms in line with Congress decisions;
- that this work should be assigned to the reporting country of the study carried out by the previous EC, assisted by the International Bureau.

Reasons. – The final decisions emerging from the EC study on terminal dues as well as other proposals submitted to Congress that may result in numerous changes to the forms will not be known until Congress. Therefore, at the end of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, in order to proceed in a coherent manner in making the necessary amendments after Congress and recasting the forms, the EC considered it appropriate that the study on this subject should be continued by the reporting country (Sweden) so as to adapt the forms in line with the final decisions of Congress (see Congress – Doc 59).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 0.13**

Resolution

Application of a new principle for numbering forms

Congress,

Noting
the results of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms (CE 1993/C 4 – Doc 4a),

Considering
that the effects of the abolition of certain provisions of the Convention (Washington 1989), of proposals on merging or abolishing certain forms and EC work on recasting the Acts will call into question or even disrupt the consecutive numbering of UPU forms,

Aware
of the need to standardize wherever possible the presentation of the recast texts of the Acts of the Union,

Instructs

the new UPU body responsible for approving the Detailed Regulations of the UPU Acts to apply the new principle for numbering UPU forms, which consists in:

i merging the existing "C", "AV" and "VD" series of forms in the Convention into a single series running from "CN 1 to CN XX", without the additions of "bis", "ter" and "S", in which the "XX" numbers correspond to a specific serial number indicating the order in which the forms will appear in the future Acts of the Union;

ii introducing some flexibility in the new numbering of the forms; two free numbers in each group of ten are set aside for subsequent use if new forms are introduced, without having to change the numbering of existing forms;

iii keeping the old number in small characters between brackets below the new number for all forms for a transitional period up to the year 2001,

Instructs

the International Bureau accordingly:

- to adapt the texts of the recast Acts following application of the new principle for numbering forms;
- to renumber the forms in the final stage of the project when the new text of the recast Acts has been adopted by Congress.

Reasons. – The most important reasons for this resolution stem from the results of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms and the above considerations.

In the texts of the 1989 Washington Convention, the "Air conveyance of letter-post items" part has been abolished, and the provisions concerning insured letters have been an integral part of the Convention for several years. Certain practical procedures are included in the part of the Convention concerning relations between postal administrations. However, in the text of the Convention, the forms still appear in "C", "AV" and "VD" series.

In recasting the Acts, the texts have been put in a logical order, the main aim being to group the material in the sequence of operations. However, under its terms of reference, the study on recasting the Acts did not deal with the presentation of forms, which comes under the EC study assigned to WP 4/1.

As a result of the work of this study, the EC accepted the merger and abolition of certain forms which would cause some inconvenience or confusion if the numbering of the forms was not changed at the same time. The principle of renumbering the forms was accepted by a majority of postal administrations in a consultation carried out on the initiative of the Forms Working Party. The 1993 EC came out in favour of this renumbering.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **20. 0.14**

Japan, reporting country for sub-study 741.1

Resolution

Introduction of an international postal code system

Congress,

Considering
the conclusions of sub-study 741.1 "Sorting and optical reading" regarding the desirability of a single coding system for international mail taking account of technological developments in the information-processing and communications fields and in the area of optical character recognition (OCR),

Aware
of the need to establish such a system as soon as possible and in a coordinated manner,

Considering
that this sub-study revealed that many administrations would support the introduction of an international postal code system with the following features:

- the international postal code consists of two components, the country code and the domestic postal code;
- the country code is represented by the international ISO alpha-2 country code, the domestic postal code being that adopted by each administration;
- the country code and the domestic postal code are linked by a hyphen wherever possible;
- the international postal code is written in a given place, for example, in the last line of the addressee's address;
- if possible, boxes in which the postal code will be written and which will be useful for reading the handwritten code by OCR should be printed on the envelope. The colours of the boxes should be, for example, red or orange, and in any case as different as possible from the colour normally used for writing the address,

Instructs

the Postal Operations Council to finalize and promulgate a standard relating to the introduction of an international postal code system stemming from the results of CCPS sub-study 741.1.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 81.

IRELAND **20. 0.15**

Resolution

Compliance with crime prevention measures

Congress,

Considering
the provisions of article 27 of the Convention (especially those of paragraph 5) pertaining to the prohibition on the transport of dangerous substances,

Having taken note
of the concerns expressed by ICAO, IATA, the CCC, INTERPOL and the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Association (IFALPA) on the need for increased efforts in the field of postal crime prevention,

Taking note
of the recent appointment of a security specialist by the International Bureau and the production of crime prevention manuals by the Postal Security Action Group incorporating the recommendations of the above-named organizations,

Aware
of the value which customers place on the safety and integrity of the postal service,

Urges

postal administrations:
- to organize dedicated training courses to focus staff attention on crime prevention, adopting for this purpose the training manuals produced by the PSAG;
- to implement the measures recommended in the manuals to reduce the opportunity for crime,

Instructs

the Executive Council to establish a Security Committee to assist postal administrations in their ability to meet the increasingly stringent security regulations of intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations and to monitor postal administrations' compliance with these regulations and the PSAG recommendations.

Seoul, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Though security will form part of the subject matter of the new CCPS work programme, the implementation of the valuable work of the PSAG is best monitored by the Executive Council in its regulatory role. Security measures are only effective if governments urge their postal administrations to systematically apply and observe common standards on a multilateral basis.
Moreover, with the liberalization of world trade following the recent GATT agreement and the creation of the single market by the twelve member countries of the European Union, the less rigorous controls by Customs on the international movement of merchandise may create new opportunities for crime.

PERU **20. 0.16**

Resolution

Maximizing the air conveyance of non-priority mail

Congress,

Recalling
resolution C 18 of the 19th Universal Postal Congress concerning maximizing the air conveyance of mail,

Bearing in mind
the fact that, in view of the development of airmail services and the increased capacity of airlines, maximizing the air conveyance of mail currently plays a prime role in developing postal services,

Considering
that because of the deterioration of sea services, items conveyed by sea are delayed up to ninety days, distorting the postal service and obliging administrations to seek alternative means of transport for non-priority mail,

Bearing in mind
that the choice of forwarding routes will help improve the quality of the postal service,

Instructs

the Executive Council to conduct a study to establish whether it is technically feasible and economically viable to convey mail sent by sea exclusively by air (S.A.L.), thus reducing delivery times.

Reasons. – The Post's fundamental principles are regularity, speed and security. Confronted by the inordinate development of private couriers and hence of competition from them, it is therefore vital to give the postal service without delay the necessary tools to combat this competition.
This resolution is in line with the postal service's original vocation of providing quality services. That is why we believe, that in the light of communications market development, we UPU member administrations must try to stop using the sea service bearing in mind its obvious deterioration.

Supported by. – Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, Uruguay, Venezuela

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 0.17**

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 questions whose study must be continued,

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, the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, the 1984 Hamburg Congress and the 1989 Washington Congress. The result of its work since the latter Congress has been given concrete expression particularly:

a in proposals
   - relating to the Convention;
   - relating to the Postal Parcels Agreement;

b in cooperation on the fast customs clearance of EMS items; and

c in cooperation on telematics and combating drugs.

There has thus been close cooperation between the UPU and the CCC in seeking solutions to problems which are common to the two organizations, and which should be continued.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 0.18**

Recommendation

Preparation of accounting documents sent between administrations

Congress,

Aware
of the problems that often arise as a result of the illegibility of accounting documents filled out by hand,

Recommends

administrations to avoid as far as possible filling out by hand accounting documents that are to be sent to other administrations and, to that end, to use typewriters or computer printers to ensure the legibility of these documents.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 62.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **20. 0.19**

Draft resolution

Redirection and address correction

Congress,

Referring
to the provisions of article 28 of the Convention covering redirection and reforwarding of mail to an addressee who has changed his address,

Aware of the fact
that postal administrations provide publishers and other business mailers with means of promoting their services and of communicating with their subscribers and customers which are in competition with other means of communication and promotion,

Mindful of
the importance to large volume mailers of having items forwarded to addressees who have moved and of receiving change-of-address information in order to keep mailing lists current and to promote and expand their services,

Considering
that reforwarding and change-of-address notification services should be offered as widely as possible and should also be provided as efficiently and as effectively as possible,

Recognizing
that internal regulations and conditions may affect the extent to which such services can be provided at the domestic level and may also be extended to the international level,

Urges

postal administrations to introduce forwarding and change-of-address notification services if they do not already provide them and to take steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of these services where they do provide them,

Instructs

the appropriate body of the UPU to study forwarding and change-of-address notification services and procedures in member countries, including privacy constraints and other conditions, and develop recommendations:

- for the improvement of these services where they are offered at the domestic level;
- for the introduction of these services where they are not yet offered at the domestic level;
- and for the expansion of change-of-address notification procedures to the international level if appropriate.

Reasons. – The Convention currently provides for redirection and forwarding services in accordance with conditions prescribed in the internal service. In effect, it is up to each country to decide whether and to what extent forwarding services are provided. Furthermore, the Convention makes no mention of change-of-address notification procedures, which are strictly a matter of internal requirements. In view of the importance of these services to large volume mailers, it is proposed that a study be conducted of the extent to which these services are offered by member countries and that recommendations be developed regarding the possibilities for the strengthening of these services where they exist and for their introduction where they do not.

Supported by. – Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 0.20**

Resolution

International business reply service for goods

Congress,

Acknowledging
that international direct mail is one of the expanding areas for international mail services, and that it has been assisted by the successful growth and development of the international business reply service since the latter's introduction at the Washington Congress in 1989,

Recognizing
that, with the continuing expansion of international trade through the Post, a demand may exist for companies to be able to offer services which allow their customers to return goods through the international Post with the postage already prepaid,

Noting
that the postal administrations in PostEurop are constantly reviewing the possibilities for different types of response services to meet the evolving needs of their customers, and that a number of administrations are planning to conduct market research in this area,

Instructs

the Postal Operations Council:
- to monitor developments in the situation (as described in the annex) by seeking progress reports from the administrations which will be examining this issue;
- to consider in due course, depending on the progress made, whether it would be appropriate to introduce such a service as a new UPU service on an optional basis, if necessary by incorporating provisions for it in the Detailed Regulations.

Reasons. – This is one of a number of new service possibilities which are being researched within Europe, with the aim of meeting the increasingly sophisticated demands of customers. It would be useful for the UPU to monitor these developments, and adopt the service if successful.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Czech Rep, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Annex

International business reply service for goods

I. Background

1.1 International direct marketing, a prime application for response services, has grown considerably over the last ten years, and with it international direct mail as its prime marketing tool. This growth has been a direct result of a combination of factors, including the increasing globalization of the marketplace and the growing sophistication of direct marketing techniques.

1.2 Postal administrations worldwide will need to support this growth of international mail stemming from the direct marketing sectors, tailoring response services to their requirements. Whilst both IBRS and International Admail will play an important part in providing a range of response services, the needs of the mail order industry (a prime user of direct mail and response services) will need to be particularly addressed. The mail order industry is recognized as a sector set to expand with the ongoing dismantlement of European cross-border tariff and trade restrictions and the expected expansion of the European Union (EU) to include several EFTA countries, notably Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland.

1.3 A known requirement of the mail order industry is an international reply-paid packet and goods service. In the longer term, it is envisaged that response services will need to provide a comprehensive range of mailing products, to include new products encompassing both international COD, international Freepost, and IBRS with value-added facilities such as registration, insurance and priority handling.

II. Case examples

2.1 The postal administration of Great Britain has been approached by several United Kingdom customers for combinations of the above response services. Notably, film processing laboratories have been demanding higher weight limits for IBRS items to accommodate one or more film rolls. A case in point is one British film processor already using IBRS for returning film rolls. A bilateral agreement is already in place with one administration to ensure the return of these items.

2.2 Other examples include a British dental manufacturer who requires the facility of prepaid labels to apply to returned dental casts, and another British customer who has a requirement for the prepaid return of small amounts of precious metals from overseas.

2.3 The 1994 Executive Council has already decided to add to the IBRS operating conditions the facility of returning items of no commercial value up to 250 g, as from 1 January 1995. However, a more thorough examination of market demand and possible service options is needed in order to cover the full range of goods which customers of all sorts may wish to send by prepaid international services.

2.4 Obviously, if postal administrations do not adapt to this market demand for flexible response services, this will only be to the advantage of commercial competitors such as TNT.

III. Market research

3.1 Market research has not as yet been undertaken in this area of value-added services. However, the evidence suggests a definite market demand for an increased range of response services.

3.2 Britain proposes to pursue this area through the PDMS (Postal Direct Marketing Service) New Product Development group, and as a first step, include questions on response services within the ongoing PDMS research project.

IV. Action plan

4.1 Through the PDMS New Product Development subgroup, Great Britain will explore with its postal partners the viability of providing response services as described above.

4.2 All-too-familiar customs problems (outside Europe) and inter-administration charges for handling goods of a non pre-determined size (as in the case of items with prepaid labels) will be investigated.

4.3 Great Britain will be pleased to submit to the UPU more detailed information on these issues as the work progresses.

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 0.21**

Resolution

International household delivery service for unaddressed items

Congress,

Aware
that a number of postal administrations in PostEurop have established, on a trial basis, an international service for the delivery of unaddressed letter-post items, linked to their equivalent national services,

Recognizing
that this service has been developed to meet the needs of customers, in particular those involved in the international direct mail industry, who seek an inexpensive means for delivering promotional material and expanding their mailing lists,

Notes

the description of the trial service contained in annex 1,

Instructs

the Postal Operations Council:
- to monitor the development of this service by seeking progress reports from the administrations which operate it;
- to consider, once the trial service has been operating successfully for a suitable period of time, whether it would be appropriate to introduce it as a new UPU service on an optional basis, if necessary by incorporating provisions for it in the Detailed Regulations.

Reasons. – This is one of a number of new trial services which are being operated within Europe, designed to meet the increasingly sophisticated demands of customers. It would be useful for the UPU to monitor its development, and adopt the service if successful.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland.

Annex

GREAT BRITAIN

International household delivery service for unaddressed items

I. Background

1.1 The international unaddressed mail service, known internationally by postal administrations as *"Envois Sans Adresse"* (ESA), was developed and launched by Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland. Great Britain, after conducting several trials of ESA with France and the Netherlands, introduced the service for United Kingdom customers during August 1993. The service was further expanded in September 1993 by the inclusion of Portugal in the number of participating administrations.

II. Description of the service

2.1 An international unaddressed mail service provides for the hand delivery of *unaddressed* mailshots, leaflets and other promotional literature directly to homes and businesses, along with the regular mail, in any area(s) of the country selected. It is a form of advertising that can be used by businesses to develop mailing lists and test new markets for their products.

2.2 An international unaddressed mail service can only be provided to those countries that operate a domestic unaddressed mail service. International unaddressed mail has to conform to the domestic service requirements and tariffs of individual administrations.

2.3 A core specification has been agreed as follows, although exceptions to these specifications are allowed by bilateral agreement.

–	Maximum weight	100 g
–	Maximum length	300 mm
–	Maximum width	210 mm
–	Maximum thickness	17 mm
–	Minimum length	140 mm
–	Minimum width	90 mm
–	Minimum mailing	1000 items

III. Operation of the service

3.1 A central booking centre in country A processes an order from a customer. This will typically involve country A contacting and liaising with country B to confirm delivery dates, acceptability and postcode targeting advice.

3.2 For each mailing for a customer requested by country A, country B will confirm to country A its service standards governing the days of the week it delivers unaddressed items, the deadline by which all items will be delivered and the charge it will make.

3.3 The customer bundles and labels the items for distribution, stipulates the target postal zone required and the desired delivery period, for delivery in country B. Payment is made by the customer, to the postal administration of country A in advance of the service being provided.

IV. Inter-administration rates and settlement of accounts

4.1 Rates comprise payment to the administration of destination for handling and delivery, and payment for the collection, handling and conveyance of unaddressed items in the country of origin.

4.2 The settlement of accounts between administrations is carried out bilaterally by designated central accounting points in each country.

4.3 The process of inter-administration accounting is by means of a form which is forwarded with the dispatch bundles. The receiving office of exchange, once satisfied that the correct number of notified items has been received, then forwards a copy of the form to its central accounting point for billing purposes.

4.4 The charges which country A pays to country B will be based principally on the public tariffs which country B fixes for its domestic service for unaddressed items.

V. Current status

5.1 Traffic for the ESA service, known as "International Household Delivery Service IHDS" in Great Britain, has as yet been slow to develop.

5.2 So far, only a small number of administrations provide the service.

5.3 Geodemographic profiling is a vital component for the viability of the service. This is a marketing technique whereby a company attempts to identify particular areas of a city or region containing the private individuals or businesses most likely to buy the company's products. Targeting for ESA is currently limited to a general selection of residential or business addresses (PO boxes) within specific postcode areas in the country of destination.

VI. Competition

6.1 Two associations for international unaddressed direct mail services are known to have been set up by independent companies which have formed a network across Europe. The only companies known to be providing a service from Great Britain are Circle Distributors representing the European Letterbox Marketing Association (ELMA) and MRM Distributors acting for the European Household Delivery Association (EHDA). Geodemographic targeting requirements can be met where local facilities exist, but customers must arrange their own transportation of the items from Great Britain to the countries of destination and must pay the end carrier directly.

6.2 These services are not as yet widely used or advertised and do not involve postal administrations. Both ELMA and EHDA provide an agency coordinating role, "all in" prices and a central end-to-end coordinating point. Customers have the confidence of the items being handled and delivered with the same reliability as that associated with official postal networks.

VII. Market research

7.1 Extensive market research by Great Britain has indicated a limited but definite requirement for an ESA/IHDS service.

7.2 The main target market is small to medium sized companies engaged in marketing mass consumer products. In particular, this means companies without their own branches in the destination country. Large international businesses are likely to have local branches or agents capable of accessing either domestic PTT unaddressed services or the facilities offered by local providers of door-to-door services.

7.3 ESA/IHDS has been identified as being especially useful for:
- *promoting goods with a low unit value;*
- *helping customers without mailing lists or whose mailing lists are of poor quality* to set up a data base of their own with an eye to future addressed direct mail activity, combining them with IBRS maps to increase response rates;
- *making an initial assessment of foreign markets or conducting market tests.*

ESA/IHDS can serve as a cost-effective starting point, since it does not require the purchase of individual mailing lists or the renting of external ones.

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 0.22**

Resolution

International admail
(International business reply service: local response)

Congress,

Acknowledging
that international direct mail is one of the expanding areas for international mail services, and that it has been assisted by the successful growth and development of the international business reply service since its introduction at the Washington Congress in 1989,

Aware
that a number of postal administrations in PostEurop are in the process of introducing, on a trial basis, an extension of this service, whereby the reply items are initially delivered to a local address in the country of destination,

Recognizing
that this service has been developed to meet the needs of customers, in particular those involved in the international direct mail industry, who wish to have a more flexible range of services,

Notes

the description of the trial service contained in annex 1,

Instructs

the Postal Operations Council:
- to monitor the development of this service by seeking progress reports from the administrations which operate it;
- to consider, once the trial service has been operating successfully for a suitable period of time, whether it would be appropriate to introduce it as a new UPU service on an optional basis, if necessary by incorporating provisions for it in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. – This is one of a number of new trial services which are being operated within Europe, designed to meet the increasingly sophisticated demands of customers. It would be useful for the UPU to monitor its development, and adopt the service if successful.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Annex

GREAT BRITAIN

International admail
(International business reply service – local response)

I. Background

1.1 The existing IBRS service, an international equivalent of domestic business reply services, is growing both in volume (Great Britain forecasts 500 000 inward items for 1993/1994) and in the number of postal administrations participating, ie from 12 countries in 1987 to the present more than 40 countries and territories worldwide.

1.2 The international business reply service (IBRS) offers the facility, to companies marketing overseas, of a convenient means of obtaining replies back from their customers. By the use of an internationally recognized IBRS design, international mailers can include a response/reply device that allows their customers to respond free of charge to themselves, simply by posting the reply device in their local postal system.

II. Description of the service

2.1 Local IBRS is a development of the existing IBRS service. It is currently being developed by member countries of the Postal Direct Marketing Service (PDMS) and will be marketed as a distinct service to be known as *International Admail (IA)*. The Postal Direct Marketing Service (PDMS) is a European association of postal authorities with a remit to develop the market and promote products related to direct mail for the international direct marketing industry. Current member countries are Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

2.2 The postal administrations of PDMS planned to introduce this service by the end of April 1994.

2.3 The proposed IA service will enhance or build on the existing IBRS service by providing the facility of prepaid reply items (up to 50 grammes) which are initially delivered to a local address in country B, for subsequent onward transmission to the country or origin (country A). It will thus enable companies mailing from country A to have a perceived local presence in country B when carrying out international bulk mailings.

III. Operation of the service

3.1 International admail may be best described by the simple example of a British customer using the service for France:

- The British Post Office provides customers with design details for a French domestic business reply envelope or card. (A different design will be required for each country.)

- The British customer prints cards/envelopes using the design of the French domestic reply service, and incorporating the company name.
- The customer dispatches his items in bulk to France enclosing in each item the preprinted, prepaid reply item which is valid for use in the French domestic reply-paid service. The addressees of these items then mail the replies, which are delivered to the address on the reply card, which is a PO box at or near the office of exchange (OE) in Paris. (One PO box is allocated to each country.)
- Each day, the Paris OE forwards these reply items to the British OE (in London), by airmail, together with normal IBRS items (ie in the final bag).
- At the London OE, the replies will be sorted according to customer, put into a first class envelope and forwarded to the customer.

IV. Inter-administration rates and settlement of accounts

4.1 The rates comprise payment to the administration (in country B) for the domestic circulation and handling of items to a PO box, plus conveyance back to the country of origin. It has been provisionally agreed amongst the PDMS members that the inter-administration charges should be cost-based.

4.2 Costing work undertaken by the British Post Office suggests that charges should, at the most, be some 50 percent of domestic tariffs for business reply items, as a significant element of postal costs are the delivery costs. This cost is not incurred with IA by country B.

4.3 The settlement of accounts between administrations will be carried out bilaterally by designated central accounting points in each country.

4.4 The process of inter-administration accounting will be by means of a form which will be forwarded (along with a copy of the C 12, on which IA items will be recorded) to the dispatching country's central accounting point. The receiving office of exchange, once satisfied that the correct number of notified items has been received, then forwards a copy of the form to its own central accounting point for bill matching and payment purposes.

V. Current status

5.1 At the time this proposal was prepared, the service was about to be introduced. Great Britain will be able to give a verbal progress report during Congress.

VI. Competition

6.1 Several international couriers (notably TNT) advertise and operate an international reply service. This typically involves the courier taking out a PO box on behalf of a customer and returning the replies via its own international network. This operation will be comparable to that offered by PDMS members.

6.2 Currently, competitor offerings appear to be expensive; however, it is likely that keen price competition will develop once international admail is introduced amongst PDMS members.

VII. Market research

7.1 A market research survey commissioned by the British Post Office during December 1992 amongst 428 companies engaged in international marketing (across four European countries including Great Britain) clearly established a customer requirement for a *range* of international response services specifically including international admail ("local" IBRS).

7.2 Market research shows that companies and individuals who receive direct mail items are much more likely to use a response item if it is addressed to a local national address, rather than an address in another country. Although the basic IBRS service has been quite successful, the addition of this local response facility will help to break down this reluctance by some addressees to respond to international mail. Market research shows that the local response facility will help to expand the use of IBRS even further.

7.3 Of companies already using IBRS, 66 percent said they would also take up a local response facility (IA). A quarter of international direct mail users think mail is taken more seriously with a local address.

ARGENTINA

20. 0.23

Amendment to proposal 20. 0.2

Resolution

EMS

Amend the first operative paragraph of the resolution as follows:

Decides

to approve continuation of the EMS activities carried out by the CCPS /.../ in pursuance of Washington Congress resolution C 25, and for which the Postal Operations Council will be responsible, with the participation and support of the International Bureau,

Reasons. – It is felt that it would be useful to introduce this clarification, since the CCPS has now completed the tasks entrusted to it by the Washington Congress and it is therefore not appropriate to say, at the time of the Seoul Congress, that these activities will be continued "within the CCPS". Moreover, if this body were to change its name and become the Postal Operations Council, the wording of this paragraph would not be appropriate in this respect either, since the POC would not yet have started its work.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

20. 0.24

Amendment to proposal 20. 0.2

Resolution

EMS

Amend as follows:

Recommendation 2

Unique identifier

(Unchanged.)

Specifications for the EMS unique identifier

Under disposition from the left, modify the text regarding positions 12 and 13 as follows:
- Positions 12 and 13: ISO Alpha-2 country code to designate the postal administration of origin /.../. [3]

Delete annex 2 and renumber annex 3 accordingly.

Recommendation 11

Liability

It is recommended that postal administrations should:
i assume liability and pay an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of the loss of, theft from or damage to EMS items;
ii if necessary establish, for such an indemnity, a maximum limit, providing this maximum amount is not less than ___ SDR for items containing documents only, and ___ SDR for those containing other articles;

(remainder unchanged).

(The amounts in paragraph ii should be those that are adopted by Congress for Convention article 35 and Postal Parcels Agreement article 25 "Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities". See proposals 20. 35.1, 20. 35.2, 20. 35.4, 30. 25.1, 30. 25.4, 30. 25.5, 30. 25.6, 30. 25.7 and 30. 25.8.)

Reasons. –
Recommendation 2: Alpha-2 codes are now used extensively in the computer software programmes that run EMS track and trace systems. The International Bureau regularly updates the list of these codes in the EMS Operational Guide. It would, however, be helpful to publish these codes in the EMS Operational Guide in both the order of the country name and of the code itself (some codes are quite different from the country name). Postal administrations could then easily distribute the codes to appropriate personnel (computer programmers, exchange office personnel, etc).
Recommendation 11: The 1987 CCPS adopted the original version of this recommendation on the basis of the results of a technical study on the question of liability for the loss, theft or damage to EMS items. The maximum indemnity amounts adopted as part of this recommendation (19.60 SDR for items containing documents only, and 73.51 SDR for those containing other articles) were derived from the maximum indemnity amounts adopted by the Hamburg Congress for registered items and parcels. In an oversight, the Washington Congress failed to revise the amounts in recommendation 11 when it increased these amounts to 24.50 SDR and 111.07 SDR respectively. It seems only logical, and consistent with the original intent of this recommendation, to make the amounts in recommendation 11 correspond to those adopted by the Seoul Congress for registered items and parcels.

[3] The Alpha-2 codes of countries and territories coming under the Union's jurisdiction are published in the preface of the EMS Operational Guide in two lists: one in the alphabetical order of country or territory name, and one in the alphabetical order of the codes.

GERMANY

20. 0.25

Amendment to proposal 20. 0.1

Resolution

Electronic mail services

Congress,

Noting with satisfaction
i the significant development of electronic mail services in certain countries;
ii the work done by the CCPS in the field of electronic mail,

Aware of the fact
- that, except as regards the bureaufax type services, the number of administrations offering electronic mail services is still relatively small;
- that there is, however, a growing demand by customers for development of these services at international level;
- that in some countries 70 percent of letter-post items are computer-generated;
- that electronic mail services are strategically important to the Post,

Instructs

the Postal Operations Council:
i to issue and update /.../ one or more model framework agreements and regulations to facilitate the conclusion of bilateral agreements relating to electronic mail services /.../;
ii to issue /.../ and update recommendations concerning the operation of electronic mail services /.../.

Reasons. – This amendment is a consequence of Committee 3's adoption of proposal 10. 22.2 which gives the new Postal Operations Council certain powers of the present Executive Council in addition to those of the present Consultative Council for Postal Studies (see also proposal 15. 104.5).

CONVENTION

Article 1

Freedom of transit

ZAMBIA **20. 1.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The principle of the freedom of transit is set forth in article 1 of the Constitution. It shall carry with it the obligation for each postal administration to forward always by the quickest routes and the most secure means which it uses for its own items, closed mails and à découvert letter-post items which are passed to it by another administration.

Reasons. – To introduce a security aspect into the principle of freedom of transit. At present, only the speed aspect is reflected in the principle of freedom of transit. The concept of security of the mails is a major concern of the Union and is the subject of the activities of the Postal Security Action Group (PSAG). Moreover, Zambia's experience has shown that most of its mail has been violated while in transit through other administrations.

Supported by. – Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Article 1

Freedom of transit

FRANCE **20. 1.2**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

1bis Member countries which do not participate in the exchange of letters containing perishable biological substances or radioactive substances shall have the option of not admitting these items in transit à découvert through their territory. The same shall apply to letter-post items, other than letters, postcards and literature for the blind which do not satisfy the legal requirements governing the conditions of their publication or circulation in the country crossed.

2 (No change.)

3 Freedom of transit for air parcels shall be guaranteed throughout the territory of the Union. However, member countries which are not parties to the Postal Parcels Agreement shall not be required to forward air parcels by surface.

4 If a member country fails to observe the provisions regarding freedom of transit, /.../ other member countries may discontinue their postal service with that country.

Reasons. – When the Acts were recast by the Executive Council, these provisions, which had been contained in the Convention in article 1, paragraph 2 and article 41, paragraph 9, respectively, as well as in article 1, paragraph 5, were transferred to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, articles RE 101, paragraphs 1 and 3, and to article RE 2701, paragraph 6.
In fact, these provisions are not simply applications of the principle of freedom of transit but rather restrictions to the essential principle of the UPU, freedom of transit. Consequently, it is appropriate to leave these provisions in the Convention.
In paragraph 4, the decision to impose a restriction on freedom of transit lies within government competence which, in countries where the regulator and the operator are separate, does not depend solely on the entity in charge of postal operations (see the definition of postal administration proposed by the Executive Council in article 104 of the General Regulations).

Article 5

Postage stamps

ARGENTINA, SWEDEN **20. 5.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Postage stamps attesting payment of postage according to the Acts of the Union shall be issued by postal administrations only. The same shall apply to postal prepayment impressions of officially approved franking machines and to impressions made by a printing press or other printing or stamping process in accordance with the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. – Sweden accepts the amendment suggested by Argentina, subject to the slight addition shown above.

Supported by. – Austria, Czech Rep, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Article 5

Postage stamps

ARGENTINA

20. 5.2

Amendment to proposal 20. 5.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Postage stamps for denoting payment of postage /.../ shall be issued /.../ by postal administrations only. The same shall apply to postal prepayment impressions of officially approved franking machines and to impressions made by a printing press or other printing or stamping process according to the rules of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. – In order to ensure uniformity with regard to terminology and legislative technique, it is felt desirable to keep the term "postal administration" as it appears in the other provisions of the Convention and not to introduce a different term, in this instance "postal entity or entities", particularly since Executive Council proposal of a general nature 018 provides the necessary clarification regarding the scope of the concept of postal administration.
It thus goes without saying that whenever the term "postal administration" is mentioned in the Convention, it can allude to the entities referred to in proposal 20. 5.1.
For these reasons, and in order to achieve the results aimed at by proposal 018, it would be a good idea – with regard to the entities in question – to insert a note in the letter-post and parcel-post manuals referring to the Congress resolution approving proposal 018 and reproducing the relevant part thereof.

Article 6

Postal identity cards

OMAN **20. 6.1**

Abolish.

Reasons. – National identity cards and national passports are now sufficient for the execution of operations at post offices.

Article 6

Postal identity cards

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 6.2**

Delete this article.

Reasons. – A consequence of the study on rationalizing UPU forms, which settled the question of the possible abolition of certain forms for customers' use, the cost of which is prohibitive in relation to results or customer satisfaction, and of the services to which they relate (see Congress – Doc 59). An analysis of current practice revealed a low rate of participation by postal administrations in the postal identity card service. Most of the administrations that issue and deliver such cards to persons applying for them find that the demand is relatively low and wonder about the real usefulness of maintaining the service. More than 80 percent of the Union member countries, including those that currently provide the service, believe that it is no longer of any interest to postal customers.
Maintaining the service and the provisions in the Acts of the UPU is no longer necessary and postal administrations expressed support for discontinuing this service and for deleting the corresponding provisions from the Acts.
It should be pointed out that postal administrations wishing to do so can still issue and deliver these cards in their domestic or international service, in consideration of their own needs and domestic legislation.
Related proposals: 15. 115.1, 20. 56.1 and 25. RE 601.2.

Article 7

Charges

SWEDEN **20. 7.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 No postal charge of any kind may be collected from customers other than those provided for in the Convention and Agreements.

Reasons. – This paragraph has sometimes been interpreted as covering also compensation payable between administrations.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Slovakia.

Article 7

Charges

SWEDEN **20. 7.2/Rev 1**

Amend paragraphs 1 and 2 as follows and delete paragraph 3:

1 The charges for the /.../ international postal services shall be laid down for guideline purposes in the Convention and the Agreements.

2 /.../ Postal administrations shall be authorized to exceed the guideline charges, if the charges which they apply in their internal service are higher than those laid down by the Convention and the Agreements for the same services, if this is necessary to cover the costs of operating their services or for any other reasonable reason. The charges applied may not be lower than those applied in the internal service to items presenting the same characteristics (category, quantity, handling time, etc).

Reasons. – Article 7 in the recast Convention is no longer fully up to date after the decision by the Washington Congress to transform the letter-post charges into guideline charges only. This proposal seeks to modernize the text.
Comments to the different paragraphs:

Ad 1
The concept of guideline charges is introduced already here in order to cover all types of charges. Actually, there are no longer any fixed limits either for postage charges (as laid down in article 10 of the recast text), or for special charges (now article 7, paragraph 3, of the recast text, previously article III of the Final Protocol).

Ad 2
The concept of guideline charges implies by definition that deviation from such charges is normal procedure and has to be applied whenever market conditions in a particular country so require. For this reason the word "exceptionally" has been deleted.
The suggested text combines paragraphs 2 and 3 of the recast text. It has been supplemented so as to show that the conditions mentioned in these two paragraphs are examples of cases in which administrations may need to fix charges above the guideline amounts.
The last sentence of paragraph 3 requires administrations to inform the International Bureau of their intentions. This is obviously no longer necessary since all administrations are free to set their charges on the basis of the guideline charges.
In order to make it clear already in this article that dumping practices are not allowed, it is finally suggested that the provision of article 10 concerning the minimum limit of charges be introduced here.

Supported by. – Austria, Czech Rep, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Article 7

Charges

GERMANY **20. 7.3**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The charges for the various international postal services shall be laid down in the Convention and the Agreements. <u>The charges shall in principle be related to the costs of providing these services.</u>

Reasons. – The changed status of many postal administrations and the resulting obligation to act in accordance with the principles of economic profitability requires the application of cost-oriented charges. There is nothing new about the introduction of the cost factor: in article 11, it is already stipulated that the surcharges applicable to airmail items shall be related to the air conveyance dues. In calculating the charges, the terminal dues payable under article 47 should also be taken into account as a cost factor.

Article 9

Letter-post items

OMAN **20. 9.1**

Subparagraph 1.2. Amend as follows:

1.2 /.../ Other items (AO): weight limits: 2 kg for printed papers, /.../, 5 kg for printed papers containing books or pamphlets, 7 kg for literature for the blind.

Reasons. – Separating letter-post items into two categories is enough, ie "LC" with priority and "AO" without priority. It makes operations easier by combining printed papers and small packets into one category.

NB. – Consequences of the proposed amendment are:
i amendment of the Convention, article 10, paragraph 2;
ii amendment of the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article RE 4113, paragraphs 3 to 6;
iii deletion of the following from the Detailed Regulations:
- article RE 1001, paragraph 3;
- article RE 3201, paragraph 3;
- article RE 4105, subparagraphs 1.1.2, 2.5.2 and 2.5.4.

Article 9

Letter-post items

JAPAN **20. 9.2/Rev 1**

Paragraph 1.2. Amend as follows:

1.2 printed papers, literature for the blind and small packets together called "AO"; weight limits: 5 kg for printed papers, 2 kg for small packets, /.../ 7 kg for literature for the blind;

Reasons. – Many customers have requested that relatively heavy printed papers such as calendars, posters, etc, be sent with general printed papers as one mail item; the weight limits of this category of mail should therefore be raised to 5 kg to meet these specific needs.

Article 9

Letter-post items

CANADA **20. 9.3**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Letter-post items shall consist of:
1.1 (no change);
1.2 (no change);
1.3 special bags containing newspapers, periodicals, books and other printed papers for the same addressee at the same address, called "M bags"; weight limits: minimum: 5 kg: maximum: 30 kg. Administrations of destination, however, shall have the option of waiving the minimum weight of 5 kg specified above.

Reasons. – There is currently no minimum weight set for M bags. In recent years, there has been a large increase of lightweight M bags or "skin bags". These M bags create operational difficulties and result in increased expense for the delivery administration.
The M bag service is meant to provide customers with a practical way of sending AO in bulk to the same addressee at the same address. The proposed minimum weight is a means of ensuring that the service retains the purpose for which it was put in place.
There is, on the other hand, a need to avoid being too restrictive. Administrations of destination will therefore have, under this proposal, the possibility of waiving the 5 kg minimum weight for M bags if they so choose. Administrations exercising this option would appear in the Compendium of Information (Convention), in accordance with article RE 5401 – Information to be supplied by administrations (paragraphs 1 and 1.1).

Article 9

Letter-post items

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **20. 9.4**

Paragraph 1.3. Amend as follows:

1.3 special bags containing newspapers, periodicals, books and other printed papers for the same addressee at the same address, called "M bags"; minimum weight limit: 5 kg, maximum: 30 kg.

Reasons. – Printed papers, particularly books and brochures weighing not more than 5 kg, must be posted as a single item. If they are posted in M bags, the administration of destination will lose a considerable amount in terminal dues, although the work required of an administration of destination to handle an M bag weighing less than 5 kg is almost the same as for handling a printed papers item of the same weight. So that postal administrations do not suffer a loss of revenue, a minimum weight limit must be set for M bags.

Article 9

Letter-post items

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 9.5**

Amend as follows:

1 Letter-post items shall be classified according to one of the following two systems. Every postal administration shall be free to choose the system that it applies to its outward traffic.

2 The first system shall be based on the speed of treatment of the items. They shall therefore be divided into:
2.1 priority items, ie items conveyed by the quickest route (air or surface) with priority; weight limits: 2 kg in general, 5 kg for items containing books and pamphlets (optional service), 7 kg for literature for the blind;
2.2 non-priority items, ie items for which the sender has chosen a lower rate, implying a longer delivery time; weight limits: as under 2.1.

3 The second system, to be applied by administrations that are unable to use the first system, shall be based on the contents of the items. They shall therefore be divided into:
3.1 letters and postcards, together called "LC"; weight limit: 2 kg;
3.2 printed papers, literature for the blind and small packets together called "AO"; weight limits: 2 kg for printed papers and small packets, 5 kg for books, 7 kg for literature for the blind.

4 Special bags containing newspapers, periodicals, books and other printed papers for the same addressee at the same address shall, in both systems, be called "M bags"; weight limit: 30 kg.

5 In the classification system based on contents:
5.1 letter-post items conveyed by air with priority shall be called "airmail items";
5.2 surface items conveyed by air with reduced priority shall be called "S.A.L. items".

6 Every administration may admit priority items and airmail letters consisting of a sheet of paper suitably folded and gummed on all sides. Such items shall be called "aerogrammes".

7 The limits of size and the conditions of admission, as well as particulars regarding the limits of weight, are laid down in the Detailed Regulations.

Reasons. – Following the work of Committee 5, the Washington Congress approved a proposal – stemming from the Executive Council – which added a new dimension to article 19 (now 9), namely classification according to the speed and/or method of conveyance.
The aim of the present proposal is increased harmonization in the offering of postal products by giving greater importance to factors that are more identifiable by customers, in particular, the speed of conveyance.
In the competitive situation in which postal administrations find themselves today, more attention should be paid to customers' interests and needs. Defining a consistent range of products that can be easily identified by customers and meet their requirements as regards speed of transmission has therefore become extremely important.

Some detailed comments about the proposal
The suggested new presentation does not alter the existing basic definitions of letter-post items. It simply emphasizes the priority/non-priority system by mentioning it first. The proposed new paragraph 1 stresses that every administration is free to choose the system it prefers, including keeping the traditional classification.
Paragraph 2 reproduces much of current paragraph 5 and even includes some of the weight limits based on contents in order to make the transition to the priority/non-priority system easier.
Paragraph 3 reproduces the text of current paragraph 1.
Paragraphs 4 to 7 are the consequence of changes made in the amendments to the preceding paragraphs.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 9

Letter-post items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 9.6**

Create the following paragraph 5bis:

5bis Mail consisting of letter-post items posted in bulk by the same sender and received in the same dispatch or in separate dispatches, in accordance with the conditions specified in the Detailed Regulations, shall be called "bulk mail".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61). The concept of bulk mail, specified in the Detailed Regulations, offers administrations the possibility of requesting specific payment for these items.

Article 10

Postage charges

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 10.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The /.../ Council of Administration shall be authorized to revise and to amend the guideline charges given under 2 once between two Congresses. The revised charges shall be based on the median value of the charges fixed by the members of the Union for international items from their countries. They shall come into force on a date fixed by the /.../ Council of Administration.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to revise the guideline charges is transferred to the Postal Operations Council, subject to Council of Administration approval (proposals 15. 102.6, 15. 104.5 and 20. 10.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 10

Postage charges

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 10.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The Consultative Council for Postal Studies shall be authorized to revise and to amend, subject to Executive Council approval, the guideline charges given under 2 once between two Congresses. The revised charges shall be based on the median value of the charges fixed by the members of the Union for international items from their countries. They shall come into force on a date fixed by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 15. 104.5 on transferring to the Consultative Council for Postal Studies authority to revise the guideline charges subject to Executive Council approval. See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If proposal 10. 13.1 is accepted, the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" should be replaced in all the new provisions by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".

Article 10

Postage charges

SWEDEN **20. 10.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The Executive Council* shall be authorized to revise and to amend the guideline charges given under 2 at any time between two Congresses. The revised charges shall be based on the median value of the charges fixed by the members of the Union for international items from their countries. /.../

Reasons. – This paragraph was fully applicable at the time before the Washington Congress in 1989 when the amounts now quoted in paragraph 2 constituted an absolute upper limit (with some exceptions). The decision to transform these charges into guideline charges only has considerably reduced the need for changes between Congresses. The Executive Council from 1990 to 1994 did not find any reason to apply this provision.
It may be appropriate in the long run to delete this paragraph altogether. However, until the new structure of the UPU has been tested, it might be advisable to keep this provision, but slightly redrafted to take account of the new situation.

Supported by. – Austria, Czech Rep, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

* To be replaced by the Postal Operations Council in the new structure of the UPU.

Article 10

Postage charges

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 10.4**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 Guideline postage charges are given in the table below:

Items	Weight steps	Guideline charges
1	2	3
		SDR
2.1 Charges in the system based on speed:		
Priority items	up to 20 g	0.37
	above 20 g up to 100 g	0.88
	above 100 g up to 250 g	1.76
	above 250 g up to 500 g	3.38
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	5.88
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	9.56
	per additional step of 1000 g	4.78 (optional)
Non-priority items	up to 20 g	0.18
	above 20 g up to 100 g	0.40
	above 100 g up to 250 g	0.74
	above 250 g up to 500 g	1.32
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	2.21
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	3.09
	per additional step of 1000 g	1.54 (optional)
2.2 Charges in the system based on contents:		
Letters	up to 20 g	0.37
	above 20 g up to 100 g	0.88
	above 100 g up to 250 g	1.76
	above 250 g up to 500 g	3.38
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	5.88
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	9.56
Postcards		0.26

Items	Weight steps	Guideline charges
1	2	3
		SDR
Printed papers	up to 20 g	0.18
	above 20 g up to 100 g	0.40
	above 100 g up to 250 g	0.74
	above 250 g up to 500 g	1.32
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	2.21
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	3.09
	per additional step of 1000 g	1.54
Small packets	above 20 g up to 100 g	0.40
	above 100 g up to 250 g	0.74
	above 250 g up to 500 g	1.32
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	2.21
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	3.09

3 (No change.)

4 The administration of origin may allow, for letter-post items containing:

4.1 newspapers and periodicals published in its country, a reduction of not more than 50 percent of the tariff applicable to the category of items used;

4.2 books and pamphlets, /.../ music scores and /.../ maps, provided they contain no publicity matter or advertisement other than that appearing on the cover or the fly leaves, the same reduction as that provided for under 4.1.

5 (Paragraph 6 unchanged.)

6 (Paragraph 7 unchanged.)

7 In the system based on contents, 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, at the option of the originating administration, be that of the category with the highest rate or the sum of the separate charges applicable to each article in the item. Such items shall bear the endorsement *"Envois mixtes"* ("Combination mailing").

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 11

Rate-fixing based on method of conveyance or speed

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 11.1**

Amend as follows:

1 The charges applicable to priority items, which shall always be conveyed by the quickest route (air or surface), shall include any additional costs of fast transmission.

2 Administrations that apply the system based on contents shall be authorized:
2.1 to collect air surcharges for airmail items. The surcharges shall be related to the air conveyance dues and shall be uniform for at least the whole of the territory of each country of destination whatever the route used. In calculating the air surcharge for an airmail /.../ item, administrations shall be authorized to take into account the weight of any forms used by the public which may be attached to the item;
2.2 to collect for S.A.L. items surcharges lower than those which they collect for airmail items;
2.3 to fix combined charges for the prepayment of airmail items and S.A.L. mail, taking into account /.../ the cost of the postal services rendered by them and the cost of the air conveyance.

3 The reductions in charges pursuant to article 10.4.1 and 2 and 10.5 shall also apply to items conveyed by air, but no reduction shall be granted on the portion of the charge intended to cover the costs of such conveyance.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.
Paragraph 4 of the revised text has been replaced with paragraph 1 above .

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 12

Preferential rates

SWEDEN **20. 12.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Above the minimum level of charges laid down in article 7, paragraph 2, postal administrations may allow reduced charges based on their internal legislation for letter-post items posted in their country. They may, for instance, give preferential rates to major users of the Post. /.../

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 7.2 which seeks to move the provision concerning the minimum level of charges to the basic article concerning charges, which is article 7.

Supported by. – Austria, Czech Rep, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Article 13

Special charges

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 13.1**

Paragraph 1. Delete.

Create the following new paragraphs 1bis and 1ter:

1bis No delivery charge may be collected from the addressee in respect of small packets weighing less than 500 g.

1ter Where domestic small packet items weighing over 500 g are subject to a delivery charge, the same charge may be collected in respect of incoming international small packets.

Reasons. – Senders of letter-post items, including small packets, expect a door-to-door service at an all-inclusive price. This concept is undermined by the collection of various charges from the addressee.
It is reasonable for customers to assume that delivery of the small packet is included in the service price paid to the origin administration. This proposal therefore seeks to abolish the delivery charge. However it retains the option of collecting a charge for the delivery of small packets weighing over 500 g. This option is only available to administrations which make a charge for the delivery of similar domestic items.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 16

International reply coupons

GERMANY **20. 16.1/Rev 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 airmail letter or an unregistered priority item sent abroad. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Under article 16, paragraph 3, international reply coupons are exchanged against postage stamps to the total value of the minimum charge for a priority item or an unregistered international letter conveyed by air. It is not clear from this wording whether the minimum charge refers to an unregistered priority item only or to a registered priority item as well. In order to clarify the situation, the word "unregistered" should appear in connection with the priority item also, both in article 16, paragraph 3, and on the back of the reply coupons.

Article 17

Registered items

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 17.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The charge on registered items shall be paid in advance. It shall be made up of the postage charge, according to the classification system and category of item, and of a fixed registration charge of 1.31 SDR at most. For each M bag, administrations shall collect, instead of the charge per item, a bulk charge not exceeding five times the charge per item.

3 and 4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 18

Recorded delivery items

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 18.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The charge on recorded delivery items shall be paid in advance. It shall be made up of the postage charge, according to the classification system and category of item, and of the recorded delivery charge fixed by the administration of origin. The charge shall be less than the registration charge.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 19

Insured letters

KOREA (REP) **20. 19.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In principle, the amount of the insured value shall be unlimited. Every administration may limit the insured value, so far as it is concerned, to an amount which may not be less than 4000 SDR. However, the limit of insured value adopted in the internal service shall be applicable if it is less than that amount.

Reasons. – To raise the amount of the insured value from 3266.91 to 4000 SDR in consideration of the inflation that has taken place in the five years since the 1989 Washington Congress, in order to:
- increase the volume of insured letters by satisfying the service requirements of the customers;
- maintain a competitive edge on the private couriers.

Article 19

Insured letters

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 19.2**

Amend the title and text of the article as follows:

Insured items

1 Priority and non-priority items and letters containing securities, valuable documents or articles shall be called "insured items" and may be exchanged with insurance of the contents for the value declared by the sender. This exchange 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.

2 (No change.)

3 The charge on insured items shall be paid in advance. It shall be made up of the ordinary postage charge, the fixed registration charge laid down in article 17.2 and an insurance charge.

4 to 6 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 19

Insured letters

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 19.3**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Postal administrations shall offer a service called "insured letters" whereby letters containing securities, valuable documents or articles /.../ may be exchanged with insurance of the contents for the value declared by the sender. /.../

Reasons. – The aim is to make the insured letters service compulsory for all UPU members in order to provide customers with a universal service for sending valuable items.
The lack of one universal service by which customers can send valuables hinders development of a simple, effective service with which postal administrations can compete with other carriers for that type of traffic. Administrations can currently offer customers the choice of registered post for

low-value items to all destinations or, if they wish to send valuables, the insured service. The UPU insured service does not operate to all destinations. Generally customers are not allowed to include valuable items in the UPU registered service. If it were made compulsory for all administrations to accept UPU insured items, administrations could offer a service for valuables to all destinations.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium Croatia, Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 20

Express items

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 20.1**

Amend as follows:

1 At the sender's request, letter-post items for countries where the administration performs the service shall be delivered by special messenger as soon as possible after their arrival at the delivery office. Any administration shall have the right to confine this service to priority items, to airmail items and, when this is the only means used between two administrations, to surface LC items.

2 These items, called "express", shall be subject, in addition to the postage, to a charge which may not be less than the amount of postage prepayable on an unregistered priority/non-priority item, as the case may be, or on an unregistered single rate letter and not more than 1.63 SDR. For each M bag, administrations shall collect, instead of the charge per item, a bulk charge not exceeding five times the charge per item. This charge shall be paid in full in advance.

3 and 4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 20

Express items

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 20.2**

Create the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis If the items arrive at the delivery office after the last routine delivery, they shall be delivered by special messenger on the same day and under the same conditions as apply internally, in those countries which provide this facility.

Reasons. – The objective is to ensure that, where special messengers are provided, they be used to deliver international express items on the day these items are received at the delivery office. This proposal does not seek to oblige administrations to provide special messenger delivery where they do not offer it for their internal express items. It does, however, seek to ensure that international express items are given special messenger delivery if internal express items would be afforded that service. There is concern at present that not all administrations provide special delivery for international express items in the same way as they do for internal express items.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 20

Express items

GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY **20. 20.3**

Amend paragraph 1 and create a new paragraph 1bis as follows:

1 At the sender's request, letter-post items for countries where the administration performs the service shall be delivered by special messenger as soon as possible after their arrival at the delivery office. Any administration shall have the right to confine this service to airmail correspondence, to priority items and, when this is the only means used between two administrations, to surface LC items. Express items may be dealt with in a different manner as long as the overall level of the service provided to the addressee is at least equal to that which would have been obtained through special messenger delivery.

1bis Administrations which have various streams of letter mail shall enter express items into the fastest internal letters stream upon their arrival at the inward office of exchange and thereafter handle these items in the speediest manner possible.

Reasons. – The objective is to enhance the quality of service given to express items by making the regulations for their handling more specific.
The sentence added at the end of paragraph 1 at present appears in article RE 2002 of the Detailed Regulations (recast French text; it appears in the text of the article on page 29 of the English version). It is considered of sufficient importance to be transferred back to the Convention.
The objective of creating paragraph 1bis is to ensure that express items achieve the best quality of service possible throughout their processing by the administration of destination. They should be handled in the same letters stream as any internal letter-post items which are given specific priority handling.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.

Article 21

Advice of delivery

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 21.1**

Amend as follows:

1 The sender of a registered item, a recorded delivery item or an insured item may apply for an advice of delivery at the time of posting, by paying a charge of 0.98 SDR at most. This advice of delivery shall be returned to him by the quickest route (air or surface).

2 (Deleted.)

3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 22

Delivery to the addressee in person

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PROTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 22.1**

Amend as follows:

1 At the sender's request, and in the service between those administrations which have given their consent, registered items, recorded delivery items and insured items shall be delivered to the addressee in person. Administrations may agree to allow this option only for such items accompanied by an advice of delivery. In all cases, the sender shall pay a charge for delivery to the addressee in person of 0.16 SDR at most.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 23

Items for delivery free of charges and fees

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 23.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 5 (No change.)

6 Every administration may restrict to registered items and insured items the service of delivery free of charges and fees.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 24

International business reply service

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 24.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations which operate the service shall comply with the provisions laid down by the /.../ Council <u>of Administration</u>.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 20. 24.2), the provisions governing the international business reply service will also be defined by the Postal Operations Council and the present proposal lapses.

Article 24

International business reply service

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 24.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations which operate the service shall comply with the provisions laid down by the <u>Postal Operations Council</u>.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council. This transfer of authority also applies to the provisions governing the international business reply service.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 24

International business reply service

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 24.3**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations which operate the service shall comply with the provisions laid down in the Detailed Regulations.

Reasons. – The current procedures for IBRS are contained in Washington Congress resolution C 90. Now that the service is well established in the UPU, it will be more convenient, and more appropriate, to incorporate the procedures into the Detailed Regulations. This will also make it easier for the regulations to be updated from time to time between Congresses, as the service continues to develop.
Proposals will be submitted to the appropriate new body in 1995 with a view to incorporating the current IBRS procedures into the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Article 24

International business reply service

ITALY **20. 24.4**

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis Administrations may establish a compensation system that takes account of the costs borne.

Reasons. – The development of this service and the frequently noted imbalance in the flows of mail exchanged justify the introduction, on the basis of bilateral agreements, of a compensation system covering the costs borne by the administration of destination.

Supported by. – Germany, Greece, Ireland, Poland (Rep), Portugal.

Article 25

Perishable biological substances. Radioactive materials

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 25.1**

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 priority items or 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.

2 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 26

Posting abroad of letter-post items

EGYPT **20. 26.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The administration concerned may /.../ charge postage on these items at three times its internal rates. If the sender refuses to pay the postage, the items may be treated as undeliverable.

Reasons. – To limit remailing operations as much as possible and to combat their negative effects.

Article 26

Posting abroad of letter-post items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 26.2**

Amend as follows:

1 A member country shall not be bound to accept, forward or deliver to the addressee letter-post items which senders residing in its territory post or cause to be posted in a foreign country with the object of profiting by the more favourable rate conditions there. The same shall apply to such items posted in large quantities /.../.

2 The provisions set out under 1 shall be applied without distinction both to letter-post items made up in the sender's country of residence and then carried across the frontier and to letter-post items made up in a foreign country.

3 The administration of delivery may claim from the sender and, failing this, from the administration of posting, payment of the internal rates. If neither the sender, nor the administration of posting agrees to pay these rates, within a time limit set by the administration of delivery, the latter may return the items to the administration of posting, and shall be entitled to claim reimbursement of the redirection costs /.../.

4 A member country shall not be bound to accept, forward or deliver to the addressees letter-post items which senders post or cause to be posted in large quantities in a country other than the country where they reside, without receiving appropriate remuneration. The administration of delivery may claim from the administration of posting payment commensurate with the costs incurred. If the administration of posting does not agree to pay the amount claimed, within a time limit set by the administration of delivery, the latter may send back such items to the administration of posting, and shall be entitled to claim reimbursement of the redirection costs /.../.

Reasons. – Consequence of the Executive Council study on remailing (see Congress – Doc 58).

Article 26

Posting abroad of letter-post items

JAPAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

20. 26.3/Rev 1

Amendment to proposal 20. 26.2

Amend as follows:

1 A member country shall not be bound to /.../ forward or deliver to the addressee letter-post items which senders residing in its territory post or cause to be posted in a foreign country with the object of profiting by the more favourable rate conditions there. /.../

2 The provisions set out under 1 shall be applied without distinction both to letter-post items made up in the sender's country of residence and then carried across the frontier and to letter-post items made up in a foreign country.

3 The administration of destination may claim from the sender and, failing this, from the administration of posting, payment of the internal rates. If neither the sender, nor the administration of posting agrees to pay these rates, within a time limit set by the administration of destination, the latter may either return the items to the administration of posting, and shall be entitled to claim reimbursement of the redirection costs, or handle them in accordance with its internal legislation.

4 A member country shall not be bound to /.../ forward or deliver to the addressees letter-post items which senders post or cause to be posted in large quantities in a country other than the country where they reside, without receiving appropriate remuneration. The administration of destination may claim from the administration of posting payment commensurate with the costs incurred and which may not exceed the higher of the following two amounts: either 80 percent of the domestic tariff for equivalent items, or 0.14 SDR per item plus one SDR per kg. If the administration of posting does not agree to pay the amount claimed, within a time limit set by the administration of destination, the administration of destination may either return the items to the administration of posting, and shall be entitled to claim reimbursement of the redirection costs, or handle them in accordance with its internal legislation.

Reasons. – Paragraph 1 of article 26 deals with the responsibilities of the administration of destination regarding mail it receives from other countries on behalf of its domestic customers. The word "accept" is therefore inappropriate because the administration of destination cannot determine that a dispatch contains remail before it has accepted mail from the carrier. The final sentence, which, in the Executive Council proposal, no longer permits the administration of destination to invoke the article on large-quantity mailings regardless of the postage paid, has been omitted because it is now redundant.

In paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 26, the phrase "administration of delivery" has been replaced by "administration of destination" because the administration may not, in fact, deliver the items in question. The amendment of this article further reinstates in paragraph 3 and inserts in paragraph 4 the provision for the administration of destination to apply its internal legislation in handling the mail. This allows the administration of destination the flexibility to handle the mail consistent with its own interests, the interests of the customer, and, as may be appropriate, the interests of the administration of posting. In the cases presented in paragraphs 1 to 3, where the sender is resident in the administration of destination's own territory, it may be more appropriate to return the mail directly to the sender rather than route it back to the administration of posting. In the case dealt with in paragraph 4, if the sender does not wish to have the mail returned, it would not be in the interests of either the administration of destination or the administration of posting to incur the administrative expense and transportation cost of its return.
In paragraph 4 of article 26, the amendment limits "appropriate remuneration" for the administration of destination to the amounts specified in order to ensure that the administration of destination can recover its delivery costs but not claim an arbitrary amount.

Article 26

Posting abroad of letter-post items

JAPAN **20. 26.4**

Amendment to proposal 20. 26.2

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 A member country shall not be bound to accept or forward /.../ letter-post items which senders not residing in its territory post or cause to be posted in large quantities. A member country shall not be bound to deliver to the addressees letter-post items which senders post or cause to be posted in a country other than the country where they reside, without receiving appropriate remuneration. For the purpose of this paragraph, the administration of delivery may claim from the administration of posting, as appropriate remuneration, payment commensurate with the costs incurred as stipulated in the relevant article of the Detailed Regulations. If the administration of posting does not agree to pay the amount claimed, within a time limit set by the administration of delivery, the latter may send back such items to the administration of posting, and shall be entitled to claim reimbursement of the redirection costs.

Reasons. –

1 The most important point of the Japanese proposal is to add the words "as stipulated in the relevant article of the Detailed Regulations" after the words "the costs incurred" in the text of the EC proposal. The expression "costs incurred", referring to what the administration of delivery may claim in the draft paragraph 4, is ambiguous in comparison with the expression "internal rates", referring to what the administration of delivery may claim in paragraph 3, and leaves considerable room for arbitrary interpretation. The proposed amendment is intended to resolve this ambiguity.

2 The first sentence of paragraph 4 is divided in two in order to clarify what measures can be taken by the administration of posting and by the administration of delivery. In fact, when this paragraph was introduced at the Rio de Janeiro Congress, its provisions were intended mainly to give administrations of *posting* the right to refuse items intended for a third country that senders not residing in its territory post or cause to be posted in large quantities. The wording is made consistent with paragraph 1 to avoid misunderstanding.[1]

3 The other points are more or less editorial:

- the addition of the words "not residing in its territory" is necessary to make it clear that paragraph 4 provides for cases of what is called "ABC remail";
- the addition of the words "For the purpose of this paragraph" and "as appropriate remuneration" is to clarify the relation between "appropriate remuneration" in the first sentence and "costs incurred" in the second sentence.

Article 27

Items not admitted. Prohibitions

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 27.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 Items other than insured items may not contain coin, bank notes, currency notes or securities of any kind payable to bearer, travellers' cheques, platinum, gold or silver, whether manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels or other valuable articles. However, if the internal legislation of the countries of origin and destination permits this, such articles may be sent in registered items in a closed envelope.

3 to 5 (No change.)

6 (No change.)
6.1 However, the following shall be admitted in letter-post items other than insured items:
6.1.1 (No change);
6.1.2 (No change).

7 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 29

Undeliverable items

INDONESIA **20. 29.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Undeliverable items, with the exception of wrongly admitted remailed items to which reference is made in article 26, shall be returned forthwith to the country of origin.

Reasons. –
1 Postal administrations generally find it difficult to identify remailed items before they can be considered undeliverable.
2 The supplement to the paragraph above is to avoid any contradiction between article 29 and article RE 2902, paragraph 3, which stipulates the obligation for postal administrations to return undeliverable printed papers if the sender so requests.
3 Sending back the remailed items to the administration of origin or to the sender entails extra work and financial loss.

Article 29

Undeliverable items

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **20. 29.2**

Paragraphs 2 and 4. Amend as follows:

2 Undeliverable items, except those cases mentioned in the Detailed Regulations, shall be returned forthwith to the sender. However, those that do not bear the address of the sender shall be returned to the country of origin.

4 Apart from the exceptions provided for in the Detailed Regulations, no additional charge shall be collected for undeliverable items returned /.../. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons.– It can very often happen that the country of origin of an item is not the country of residence of the sender. When the sender's address indicated on an undeliverable item is not in the country of origin, return to the sender should be the rule. Undeliverable items should be returned to the country of origin only if they do not bear the sender's address. The proposal adds the reference to the Detailed Regulations to make the text clearer and more rational.

Article 29

Undeliverable items

ITALY **20. 29.3**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Undeliverable items. Return to country of origin or to sender

1 (No change.)

2 Undeliverable items that have been refused by the addressee shall be returned forthwith to the country of origin.

3 The period of retention for items that are undeliverable for any other reason and held at the disposal of the addressees (remainder unchanged).

4 (No change.)

Reasons. – The proposed amendments aim to establish a distinction, within the undeliverable items category, between items refused by the addressee – which are to be returned forthwith to origin – and those which it has not been possible to deliver for other reasons, which justifies retention, for a period to be fixed by the administration concerned, before their return to the country of origin.
Without such a distinction, there is a contradiction between paragraph 2, which provides for immediate return, and paragraph 3, which provides for a period of retention of not more than one month before return.

Supported by. – Czech Rep, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Turkey.

Article 29

Undeliverable items

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **20. 29.4**

Create the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4, administrations shall be authorized to collect from the sender a special charge not exceeding 1 SDR per weight step for each undeliverable item returned to them which was posted in bulk in another country.

Reasons. – Notwithstanding article RE 903, paragraph 9, which requires that only one return address may appear on letter-post items and that the return address of items mailed in bulk be located in the country in which they are mailed, a considerable number of bulk items are being returned to countries other than the one in which they were mailed. Often, these items cannot be detected until they reach the office of delivery. Handling this mail is expensive. It is unfair to require an administration to incur this cost without compensation. This proposal would permit collection of compensation from the person who caused the expense by failing to comply with the Detailed Regulations.

Supported by. – Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden.

Article 31

Inquiries

OMAN **20. 31.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Inquiries shall be entertained within a period of six months (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The present period (of one year) is relatively long. Normally, inquiries are made within a shorter period.
The length of the period leads to a pile-up of registers, which is very detrimental to operations.

Article 31

Inquiries

INDONESIA **20. 31.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Each administration shall be bound to accept inquiries relating to registered, insured and recorded delivery items posted in the service of another administration.

Reasons.– Inquiries for ordinary items are very difficult and almost impossible to process, simply because the dispatch of these items cannot be traced. The only information available is the recollection of the officials concerned, who sometimes have been transferred to another division or job when the inquiry arises. Moreover, the investigation takes a long time and its result is unsatisfactory.

Article 31

Inquiries

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 31.3**

Amend as follows:

1 to 3 (No change.)

4 If the inquiry relates to several items posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender and addressed to the same addressee, the charge shall be collected only once. However, in the case of registered items or insured items which had, at the sender's request, to be forwarded by different routes, a separate charge shall be collected for each of the routes used.

5 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 31

Inquiries

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 31.4**

Amend as follows:

1 and 2 (No change.)

3 /.../ Inquiries shall be free of charge. If a request is made for transmission by telecommunications or by EMS, the additional cost shall, in principle, be borne by the person making the request. The relevant provisions are set out in the Detailed Regulations.

4 and 5 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – When a customer has paid for a service to be performed, it is unreasonable to expect payment of an additional fee to accept an inquiry about possible non-performance of that service. Indeed, this is likely to accentuate any negative impressions of the postal service that the customer may already be harbouring. All inquiries should therefore be accepted free of charge in the interest of a customer-focussed service.

Supported by. – Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden.

Article 31

Inquiries

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 31.5**

Create the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis Within this timespan, inquiries shall be accepted as soon as the problem is reported by the sender or the addressee. However, where a sender's inquiry concerns an undelivered item and the anticipated transmission time has not expired, the sender should be informed of this transmission time.

Reasons. – This proposal seeks to avoid premature inquiries in loss cases. Customers often make inquiries too soon, before the item has had sufficient time to arrive at its destination. This applies especially in the case of surface mails, where customers do not take into account the expected transmission time between countries. These transmission times should be calculated by the origin administration and published in their customer literature as a matter of course.
Such premature inquiries by customers reduce the ability of postal administrations to deal promptly and efficiently with other inquiries.
More importantly, application of this proposal would serve to encourage postal administrations to publish anticipated transmission times for their services in the interests of improved customer service. This would also require all administrations to keep an up-to-date entry in the UPU Compendium of Delivery Standards.

Supported by. – Finland, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Slovenia, Sweden.

Article 31

Inquiries

ARGENTINA

20. 31.6

Amendment to proposal 20. 31.4

Amend as follows:

1 and 2 (No change.)

3 Apart from the case provided for in paragraph 4 below, inquiries shall be free of charge. If a request is made for transmission by telecommunications or by EMS, (remainder unchanged).

4 A special charge of 0.65 SDR at most may be collected if, on completion of the investigation conducted in response to the inquiry, it emerges that the latter was not justified; this charge shall be collected before the report is made available to the inquirer.

5 If the inquiry relates to several items posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender and addressed to the same addressee, the charge referred to in paragraph 4 shall be collected only once. However, in the case of registered items or insured letters which had, at the sender's request, to be forwarded by different routes, a separate charge shall be collected for each of the routes used.

Reasons. – It is not considered appropriate to lay down that inquiries shall be free of charge, as it is known that the investigations that have to be made following an inquiry give rise to a considerable amount of work. That is why, it is felt that, when an inquiry is not justified, ie when it is established that the item has been correctly delivered or dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, a special charge should be collected. In this connection, it should be stressed that, if a charge is not collected for unjustified inquiries, there is a risk of involuntarily encouraging abuse of this free means of obtaining written proof of delivery of an item.

Article 33

Presentation-to-Customs charge

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 33.1**

Paragraph 1. Delete.

Create the following new paragraph 1:

1 This charge shall only be collected for the submission to Customs and customs clearance of items which have attracted customs charges.

Reasons. – Many items submitted to the customs authorities for clearance are released without any customs charges being raised. In such cases, postal administrations should not collect a presentation-to-Customs charge from the addressee. This initial presentation should be considered as an integral part of the international postal service.
However, where customs charges are raised on an item, the postal administration may collect a supplementary charge from the addressee. This is justified by the additional costs incurred in collecting the customs duties from the addressee and accounting for these.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 35

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

JAPAN **20. 35.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Registered items

2.1 The sender of a registered item shall be entitled to an indemnity if his item is lost.

2.1.1 The indemnity for the loss of a registered item shall amount to 40.43 SDR.

2.1.2 The indemnity for the loss of a registered M bag may be raised to 202.15 SDR.

Reasons. – The number of dispatches of valuable goods by registered mail has been increasing and many customers are dissatisfied with the current system of compensation. The amounts to be paid should be increased in order to eliminate the cause of such dissatisfaction.

Article 35

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

BRAZIL **20. 35.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Registered items
2.1 (No change.)
2.1.1 The indemnity for the loss of a registered item shall amount to 24.50 SDR, including the cost of the charges paid on posting the item.
2.1.2 The indemnity for the loss of a registered M bag may be raised to 122.51 SDR, including the cost of the charges paid on posting the item.
(Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Payment of indemnities is designed to compensate the customer whose item has been lost. The amounts stipulated in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 cover, in addition, the cost of the charges paid when the item is posted. But the present wording is not sufficiently clear on this point, which sometimes causes misunderstandings in our relations with customers.
The amendment proposed makes the text more explicit without in any way changing the essence.

Article 35

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

BRAZIL **20. 35.3**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Registered items
2.1 (No change.)
2.1.1 (No change.)
2.1.2 The indemnity for the loss of a registered M bag shall amount to 122.51 SDR.
(Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Some postal administrations raise obstacles to paying the maximum indemnity, even when the damage suffered by the customer is higher than the amount in question. Given the difficulty of establishing a proportional coefficient for the purpose of calculating the indemnity, we propose that all postal administrations agree to pay the full amount for loss of a registered M bag.

Article 35

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

KOREA (REP) **20. 35.4**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Registered items
2.1 The sender of a registered item shall be entitled to an indemnity if his item is lost.
2.1.1 The indemnity for the loss of a registered item shall amount to 30 SDR.
2.1.2 The indemnity for the loss of a registered M bag may be raised to 150 SDR.
2.2 (No change.)
2.2.1 (No change).

Reasons.– To increase the amount of indemnities payable for registered items by about 25 percent in consideration of the inflation that has taken place in the five years since the 1989 Washington Congress, in order to:
- meet the needs of the customers;
- maintain a competitive edge on the private couriers.

Article 35

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 35.5**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)
1.1 (No change):
1.1.1 the loss of, theft from or damage to registered items and insured items;
1.1.2 (No change).
1.2 (No change.)

2 and 3 (No change.)

4 Insured items
4.1 In the event of theft from or damage to an insured item, the sender shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding, in principle, to the actual amount of the loss, theft or damage. Consequential losses or loss of profits shall not be taken into consideration. However, this indemnity may in no case exceed the amount of the insured value in SDRs.
4.2 (No change.)
4.3 When an indemnity is due for the loss of, total theft from or total damage to an insured item, the sender, or the addressee, as the case may be, shall also be entitled to repayment of the charges and fees paid. However, the insurance charge shall in no case be repaid; it shall be retained by the administration of origin.

5 Notwithstanding the provisions set out under 2.1 and 4.1, the addressee shall be entitled to the indemnity after delivery of a rifled or damaged registered item or insured item.

6 (No change):
6.1 (No change);
6.2 (No change).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 36

Non-liability of postal administrations

HUNGARY (REP) **20. 36.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Postal administrations shall cease to be liable for registered items, recorded delivery items and insured letters which they have delivered according to the conditions laid down in their regulations for items of the same kind. Liability shall, however, be maintained:
1.1 when theft or damage is discovered either prior to or at the time of delivery of the item;
1.2 when, internal regulations permitting, the addressee, or the sender if it is returned to origin, makes reservations on taking delivery of a rifled or damaged item;
1.2bis when, internal regulations permitting, the registered item was delivered to a private mail-box and, in the course of the inquiry, the addressee declares that he did not receive the item;
1.3 when the addressee or, in the case of return to origin, the sender of an insured letter, although having given a proper discharge, notifies the delivery administration without delay that he has found theft or damage. He shall furnish proof that such theft or damage did not occur after delivery.

Reasons. – The regulations of certain countries allow (in well-defined cases) registered items to be delivered to mail-boxes (this is the case in our administration). Since in such a case there is no signature to certify that the item was received, the addressee's statement is accepted in the event of an inquiry.
This proposal is in line with the provisions of article 44, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Supported by – Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Article 36

Non-liability of postal administrations

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 36.2**

Amend as follows:

1 Postal administrations shall cease to be liable for registered items, recorded delivery items and insured items which they have delivered according to the conditions laid down in their regulations for items of the same kind. Liability shall, however, be maintained:
1.1 (no change);
1.2 (no change);
1.3 when the addressee, or in the case of return to origin, the sender of an insured item, although having given a proper discharge, notifies the delivery administration without delay that he has found theft or damage. He shall furnish proof that such theft or damage did not occur after delivery.

2 and 3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 38

Payment of indemnity

ISRAEL **20. 38.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 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 two months to pass without finally settling the matter, or without having reported:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – In the competitive environment of the postal services, customers require a reply to their request for an investigation within a reasonable time. The Washington Congress reduced the time from five to three months, but this is still unacceptable for customers, especially since electronic message transmission has become so widespread.
In our view, the period proposed – two months – gives administrations enough time to investigate and reply, and would make it possible to compensate customers within three months, which is still much longer than practised by our competitors.

Article 38

Payment of the indemnity

HUNGARY (REP) **20. 38.2/Rev 1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 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 three months to pass without finally settling the matter or which, by returning an incomplete C 9 form with the missing or incomplete data, thus led to the exceeding of the time limit stipulated in the Detailed Regulations for indemnification of the rightful claimant, or without having reported:
3.1 that the damage appeared to be due to a case of force majeure;
3.2 that the item had been detained, confiscated or destroyed by the competent authority because of its contents or seized under the legislation of the country of destination.

Reasons. – Postal administrations are responsible for correctly filling in C 9 forms, and shortcomings in this regard should not have any adverse consequence for the users by delaying payment of the indemnity.
See also our similar proposal concerning amendment of article 28, paragraph 3, of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by – Croatia, Czech Rep, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland.

Article 38

Payment of indemnity

NORWAY **20. 38.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 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 two months to pass without finally settling the matter, or without having reported:
(remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Customers expect increasingly faster replies to their inquiries. It should be possible for all administrations to reply within two months. This proposal is analogous to the proposal relating to article 28 of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article 39

Possible recovery of the indemnity from the sender or the addressee

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 39.1**

Amend as follows:

1 If, after payment of the indemnity, a registered item or an insured item or part of the contents previously considered as lost is found, the sender or the addressee, as the case may be, shall be advised that the item is being held at his disposal for a period of three months on repayment of the amount of the indemnity paid. At the same time he shall be asked to whom the item is to be delivered. In the event of refusal or failure to reply within the prescribed period, the same approach shall be made to the addressee or the sender as the case may be.

2 (No change.)

3 In the case of subsequent discovery of an insured item the contents of which are found to be of less value than the amount of the indemnity paid, the sender shall repay the amount of this indemnity against return of the item, without prejudice to the consequences of fraudulent insurance.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Part II

Provisions concerning the letter post: Provision of services

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **20. 39.91**

Create the following new chapter 6:

Chapter 6

Electronic mail

Article 39bis

General

1 Administrations may agree with each other to participate in electronic mail services.

2 Electronic mail uses telecommunications for transmitting within seconds messages true to the original posted by the sender in either a physical or an electronic form for delivery to the addressee in a physical or an electronic form. In the case of physical delivery, the information is generally transmitted by electronic means for the longest possible part of the way and reproduced in physical form as near as possible to the addressee. Physical messages are delivered in an envelope to the addressee as a letter-post item.

3 The tariffs applicable to electronic mail are fixed by administrations, taking costs and market requirements into account.

Article 39ter

Facsimile-based service

The bureaufax range of services permits the transmission of texts and illustrations true to the original by facsimile from person to person.

Article 39quater

Text-based service

The range of text-based services permits the transmission of texts and illustrations produced by means of data-processing equipment (PC, mainframe computer).

Reasons. – With a view to expanding their range of letter-post services, a number of postal administrations have introduced "electronic mail" as a means of transmitting correspondence.
There are two technical possibilities for posting, transmitting and reproducing messages by electronic mail: facsimile-based coding (dot imaging) and text-based coding (alphanumeric).
The first is offered in facsimile services by about 70 postal administrations and about the same number of telecommunications administrations. Additional postal administrations are expected to introduce this service in the near future. At this time, the features and handling of the facsimile service are governed between individual administrations by bilateral agreements – usually on the basis of ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU–T) bureaufax recommendations F.160, F.170 and F.190. Because this service is becoming more widespread and in view of the further development of the above-mentioned ITU–T recommendations, it seems urgent that these detailed regulations concerning facsimile service be made available to postal administrations.
Some postal administrations now offer hybrid electronic text-based services for individual and/or mass communication. In this field as well, ITU–T recommendations have been prepared jointly with telecommunications organizations, and these should be brought to the attention of postal administrations, even though they are not yet as stable as the facsimile regulations, to assist interested postal administrations with planning and introduction of the service.

Article 40

Quality of service targets

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 40.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Administrations /.../ shall fix a service target for the handling of priority items and airmail items addressed to their country. The target shall be no less favourable than those applied to comparable items in their domestic service.

2 Administrations /.../ shall also, as far as possible, fix a service target for the handling of non-priority items and surface items addressed to their country.

3 Administrations of origin shall fix service targets for priority items and airmail items for abroad by reference to the targets fixed by the administrations of destination.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 40

Quality of service targets

FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, SWEDEN **20. 40.2**

Amend as follows:

1 Administrations /.../ shall fix a service target for the handling of priority and airmail items and for the handling of surface and non-priority items addressed to or sent from their country. The target shall be no less favourable than those applied to comparable items in their domestic service.

2 (Deleted.)

3 Renumber as paragraph 2 and amend as follows:

2 Administrations of origin shall publish service targets for priority and airmail items for abroad by reference to the targets fixed by the administrations of origin and destination and including the conveyance time.

Create the following new paragraphs:

2bis Postal administrations shall undertake to verify periodically that the established times are achieved either within the framework of the surveys organized by the International Bureau or by the Restricted Unions, or on the basis of bilateral agreements.

2ter Wherever possible, administrations shall implement quality measurement systems for international mails (both outgoing and incoming); this should, as far as possible, include measurement from posting to delivery (end to end).

2quater All member countries shall provide the International Bureau with up-to-date information about the latest acceptance times *(heures limites de dépôt)* against which they operate for international postal purposes.

2quinquies Where possible, separate information shall be provided for priority and non-priority streams of traffic.

Reasons. – This proposal has three objectives:
- to encourage administrations to publish service standards so that partner administrations can advise their customers on the quality of service that can be expected for specific destinations;
- to encourage administrations to conduct quality of service measurements so that their published service standards are validated;
- to require administrations to provide operational information such as latest acceptance times *(heures limites de dépôt)* so that partner administrations can make appropriate dispatching decisions in order to achieve the quickest possible delivery in the country of destination.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 41

Exchange of items

OMAN **20. 41.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Administrations may exchange, via one or more of their number, /.../ closed mails or à découvert items according to needs and service requirements.

Reasons. – The present wording "both closed mails and à découvert items" is not concise enough.

Article 41

Exchange of items

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

20. 41.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Administrations may exchange, via one or more of their number, /.../ closed mails as well as à découvert items according to needs and service requirements.

Reasons. – Drafting amendment for more clarity.

Article 41

Exchange of items

SWEDEN

20. 41.3

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 When the conveyance of mail in transit through a country takes place without the participation of the postal administration of that country, this administration shall be informed in advance. This form of transit shall not involve the liability of the postal administration of the transit country.

Reasons. – With the increased liberalization of the transport and postal markets, the obstacle of having to obtain authorization from the postal administration of the transit country must be removed. The administration of origin must be free to choose the transport facilities which offer the best combination of price and quality in order to be able to compete with private operators who are not bound by the Convention.
In the European Community the present requirement for authorization might even be regarded as an obstacle to competition.

Supported by – Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 44

Determination of liability between postal administrations

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 44.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 3 (No change.)

4 Postal administrations not providing the insured items service shall assume, in respect of such items conveyed in closed mails, the liability laid down for registered items. This provision shall also apply when postal administrations do not accept liability for insured items carried on board the ships or aircraft used by them.

5 If the loss, theft or damage occurs in the territory or service of an intermediate administration which does not provide the insured items service, the administration of origin shall bear the loss not covered by the intermediate administration. The same rule shall apply if the amount of the damage is higher than the maximum insured value adopted by the intermediate administration.

6 and 7 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 44

Determination of liability between postal administrations

PAKISTAN **20. 44.2**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 Customs duties and other fees of which it has not been possible to secure cancellation shall be borne by the administrations liable for the loss, total theft or total damage.

Reasons. – The notion of total theft or total damage was introduced in Washington, for recorded delivery items, into article 35.3.2 of the Convention (recast text). This proposal is therefore in line with article 35.3 of the Convention, which equates the theft or total damage with the loss of the item, provided the packaging is recognized as being sufficient.

Supported by. – Bangladesh, Turkey.

Article 45

Transit charges

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 45.1**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis A découvert items may also be subject to transit charges. The conditions for application are specified in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study conducted by the EC pursuant to Washington resolution C 59/1989, relating to possible remuneration for the administration of transit to enable it to cover the costs of reforwarding surface mail in transit à découvert. Adequate remuneration for the forwarding of airmail items in transit à découvert is already dealt with in the provisions of article RE 5202.1.1.

Article 46

Transit charge scales

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 46.1/Rev. 1**

Create the following paragraph 2:

2 The Postal Operations Council shall be authorized to revise and amend the scales mentioned under 1 between Congresses. Any revision made, in accordance with a methodology that ensures equitable remuneration for administrations which conduct transit operations, must be based on reliable and representative economic and financial data. Any change decided upon shall enter into force at a date set by the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequent upon the discussions of Committee 4 at its first meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 46.91**

Create the following new article 46bis:

Article 46bis

Charges for handling air transit mails

1 The administration of transit shall be entitled to charge the administration of origin the amount of 1.5 SDR per bag for the cost of closed transit mails handled as postal transfers.

Reasons. – Administrations which are required to handle transit mails are not paid for this work (although the cost of the onward conveyance is covered: hence the need for the AV 7 for the onward portion of the route). The burden of work can be considerable for an administration such as Great Britain which, because of the presence of one of the world's busiest airports, is necessarily seen as a major transit point. It handles over 30 000 bags per annum as postal transfers. The charge proposed would cover the cost incurred of re-documenting and re-scheduling the transit mails and billing the administration of origin.

The charge has been calculated using the following data:
- staff hours required to handle mailbags sent as postal transfers;
- costs of photocopies of AV 7s to accompany postal transfers on their onward dispatch;
- accounting and administrative costs of invoicing administrations of origin.

Supported by. – Albania, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden.

Article 47

Terminal dues

SWEDEN **20. 47.1**

Paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2. Amend as follows:

2.1 When two administrations exchange with each other, by air and surface (S.A.L. included), a total weight of LC/AO mail (M bags not included) less than or equal to 150 tonnes a year in each direction, a combined rate of 2.940 SDR per kg shall be applied for LC/AO items, excluding M bags.

2.2 When two administration exchange with each other, by air and surface (S.A.L. included), a total weight of LC/AO mail (M bags not included) greater than 150 tonnes a year in each direction, the rate applied shall be:

Reasons. – The present text does not clearly prescribe whether the weight of the M bags is to be included or not when calculating the total annual weight of LC/AO mail. The rate to be applied for M bags – irrespective of the annual weight of mail – is clearly specified in paragraph 2.4.
The additional information, put in brackets, will make it possible to avoid different interpretations of this regulation.

Supported by – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland.

Article 47

Terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 47.2**

Amend the article as follows:

1 Subject to article 49, each administration which /.../ receives /.../ letter-mail items /.../ from another administration shall have the right to collect from the dispatching administration a payment for the costs incurred for the /.../ international mail received.

Create the following article 47.1bis:

1bis Payment

2 /.../ Payment for the letter-post items, excluding M bags, shall be 3.427 SDR per kilogramme.

2.1 (Delete.)

2.2 (Delete.)

2.2.1 (Delete.)

2.2.2 (Delete.)

2.3 (Delete.)

2.4 (No change.)

Create the following article 47.2bis:

2bis Revision mechanism

3 When, in a given relation, an administration dispatching or receiving a mail flow of more than 150 tonnes a year (M bags excluded) establishes that the average number of items /.../ contained in one kilogramme of mail dispatched or received /.../deviates from the world average of 17.26 items /.../, it may have the corresponding rate revised if, compared with this world average:

3.1 the number of /.../ items is more than /.../ 21 or

3.2 the number of /.../ items is less than 14.

Create the following article 47.3.3:

3.3 In the case provided for under 3.2 the revision shall not be applicable if the flow in question is destined for a developing country included in the list approved for this purpose by Congress.

Create the following article 47.3.4:

3.4 When an administration requests application of the revision provided for under 3, the corresponding administration may do likewise, even if the flow in the other direction is less than 150 tonnes a year.

3.4.1 The provisions under 3.4 shall not apply to the developing countries included in the list approved for this purpose by Congress.

4 /.../ The revision shall be carried out on the terms specified in the Detailed Regulations.

Create the following article 47.4bis:

4bis Bulk mail

4bis.1 For bulk mail, the administration of destination may request specific payment according to one of the following formulas:

4bis.1.1 application of the world average rates of 0.14 SDR per item and 1 SDR per kg;

4bis.1.2 application of rates per item and per kg reflecting the handling costs in the country of destination. These costs must be in relation with the domestic rates in accordance with the conditions specified in the Detailed Regulations.

4bis.2 Subject to the provisions under 3.3, when an administration of destination requests specific payment for bulk mail, the dispatching administration shall be entitled to request that the remainder of the flow be subject to the revision provided for under 3.

Create the following article 47.4ter:

4ter The Executive Council shall be authorized to amend the payments mentioned under 1bis and 4bis1.1 between Congresses. Any revision carried out shall be based on available economic and financial data. Any amendment decided upon shall come into force at a date set by the Executive Council. The Executive Council shall also be authorized to define the ways and means of implementing the payment system mentioned under 4bis.1.2.

5 and 6 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article 47

Terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 47.3**

Amend article 47.2.4 as follows:

2.4 For M bags, the rate to be applied shall be 0.653 SDR per kg /.../.

Create the following article 47.2.4.1:

2.4.1 M bags weighing less than 5 kg shall be considered as weighing 5 kg for terminal dues payment purposes.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61). An amendment to the terminal dues rate for M bags did not seem necessary but to avoid the abusive proliferation of M bags weighing less than 5 kg, it is proposed that such bags be considered as weighing 5 kg for terminal dues accounting purposes.

Article 47

Terminal dues

CANADA **20. 47.4**

Add the following new paragraph 2.4bis:

2.4bis Registered items shall be subject to an additional terminal dues rate of 1.05 SDR per item, or 80 percent of the charge applied by the receiving administration to its outbound registered items if that charge is higher. However, postal administrations of the least developed countries, according to the list drawn up by the Executive Council, shall not be obliged to pay this additional rate on their outgoing registered items.

Reasons. – Delivery administrations currently receive the same remuneration for registered items as for other letter-post items with the same physical characteristics. Handling and delivering incoming registered items requires a series of specific additional operational and administrative steps, resulting in significant increased costs for the delivering administrations. There are sizeable imbalances in the exchange of registered items between a number of countries. Registered items must be included in the incoming letter-post items for which, in practice, the receiving administration is entitled to receive fair remuneration for its handling and delivery costs.
Per item terminal dues for registered items can readily be put in place and administered. The precise number of registered items sent and received by administrations is already known, thus making it possible to account for all of these items.
The additional terminal dues rate of 1.05 SDR indicated in this proposal represents 80 percent of the 1.31 SDR registration charge laid down in the Convention. The proposal also refers to 80 percent of the charge applied by the delivery administration to its outgoing registered items. This is because administrations have the right to set higher rates for their outgoing registered items, to bring them into line with their internal registration charge. The best way of reflecting costs at present is by reference to the rates applied by the receiving administration; this is consistent with the new approach to terminal dues payments systems.
It is also important to protect the administrations of the least developed countries (according to a list drawn up by the Executive Council or another Union body), to ensure that they are not at a disadvantage where they are net exporters of registered items on some of their links.
This proposal is needed to ensure that the present situation, in which the compensation of receiving administrations for handling and delivery of incoming registered items is far less than their handling and delivery costs, is corrected with effect from the date of implementation of the Seoul Acts.

Supported by. – Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Denmark, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Turkey, Uruguay.

Article 47

Terminal dues

BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, GRENADA, GUYANA, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND ARUBA, SAINT LUCIA, SINGAPORE, THAILAND

20. 47.5

Amendment to proposal 20. 47.2

Amend as follows:

4 bis to 4bis.2. Delete.

4ter The Executive Council shall be authorized to amend the payments mentioned under 1bis /.../ between Congresses. Any revision carried out shall be based on available economic and financial data. Any amendment decided upon shall come into force at a date set by the Executive Council. /.../

Reasons. – The proposed definition of bulk mail per day and/or over a period of two weeks is impractical, and the implementation costs for both the receiving and dispatching administrations would be very high.
For the receiving administration, significant resources of manpower, time and money to monitor incoming dispatches for such small amounts of bulk mailings would be required and the costs would outweigh any benefits.
For the dispatching administration, the proposed operational and accounting procedures outlined in the proposals from the Executive Council essentially the *total consignment* of bulk mail. The proposed definition would effect the normal seasonal mailings which form a large portion of traditional or general public mail. This also means a separate processing stream which will require a significant amount of additional time and costs in sorting, bundling, bagging and documentation to process this mail with the minimum delay.

Article 48

Terminal dues for priority items, non-priority items and combined items

SWITZERLAND **20. 48.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 When separate rates for LC items and AO items are used under the provisions of article 47.2.2 and 3, /.../ the rates applicable to priority items and non-priority items shall be fixed on the basis of the actual structure of the traffic. /.../

Reasons. – For those administrations that have introduced the priority/non-priority classification system, terminal dues *must* be calculated on the basis of the actual structure of the traffic.
This proposal is founded on the following considerations:
- The LC rate of 8.115 SDR (article 47, paragraph 2.2) is calculated on the basis of the world average of 48 LC items per kg. This remuneration is not equitable for mail classified "priority", the average structure of which is well below 48 items per kg.
- The AO rate of 2.058 SDR (article 47, paragraph 2.3) is calculated on the basis of the world average of 5.6 AO items per kg. This remuneration is not suited to mail classified "non-priority", the average structure of which is above 5.6 items per kg.

- There is a considerable difference between the world averages of 48 LC items and 5.6 AO items per kg and the averages obtained using mail classified according to the priority/non-priority system.

For priority/non-priority mail, remuneration calculated on the basis of the actual structure of the traffic is more in keeping with the actual costs borne by the country of destination.

NB. – This proposal would lapse if proposal 20. 47.2 were to be approved.

Article 48

Terminal dues for priority items, non-priority items and combined items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 48.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 20. 47.2.

Article 49

Exemption from transit charges and terminal dues

JAPAN **20. 49.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The letter-post items relating to the postal service referred to in article 8.2.2, undelivered postal items returned to origin in closed dispatches, postal items not delivered to the addressee due to a request for withdrawal from the post or to a temporary suspension of services and returned to origin in closed dispatches, and dispatches of empty mailbags shall be exempted from land and sea transit charges and from terminal dues.

Reasons. – The postal items added in this paragraph ("not delivered to the addressee due to a request for withdrawal from the post or to a temporary suspension of services and returned to origin in closed dispatches") should be treated in the same way as the other undelivered items mentioned previously and should be exempted from transit charges and terminal dues.

Article 50

Accounting for transit charges and terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 50.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Transit charges

1.1 Accounting of surface-mail transit charges shall be done annually by the administration of transit, for each administration of origin. It shall be based on the weight of the /.../ mails sent during the year concerned and received in transit /.../. The scales laid down in article 46 shall be applied.

1.2 to 1.5 (No change.)

2 Terminal dues

2.1 For letter-post items, with the exception of M bags, accounting for terminal dues shall be done annually by the creditor administration, according to the actual weight of the /.../ mails received during the year concerned. The rates laid down in article 47 shall be applied.

2.1bis For M bags, accounting for terminal dues shall be done annually by the creditor administration, on the basis of the weight subject to terminal dues in accordance with the conditions laid down in article 47.

2.2 To enable the annual weight to be determined, the administrations of origin of the mails shall permanently indicate, for each mail /.../:
- the weight of the mail (excluding M bags);
- the weight of the M bags weighing more than 5 kg;
- the number of M bags weighing less than 5 kg.

2.3 (Delete.)

2.3bis When it is necessary to determine the number and weight of bulk items, the modalities indicated in the Detailed Regulations for this category of mail shall be applied.

2.4 The administrations concerned may agree to account for terminal dues in their reciprocal relations by different statistical methods. They may also agree on a different periodicity from /.../ those laid down in the Detailed Regulations for the statistical period.

2.5 and 3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposals 20. 47.2 and 20. 47.3.

Article 51

General principles

GREECE **20. 51.1**

Paragraph 4. Delete

Reasons. –

1 Under the new terminal dues system (new article 47), the administration of destination is likely to be paid more equitably for handling international mail within its territory; the air conveyance dues are normally included in this remuneration.

2 Article 51, paragraph 4, provides for additional reimbursement for the air conveyance of mail in the country of destination.
In our view, this reimbursement cannot be justified because:
- terminal dues should normally cover the cost of handling the mail from arrival until delivery to the addressee;
- the dispatching administrations are often obligated – and will be even more so in future – to pay twice for the same service (conveyance within the country), which makes the world postal system less competitive;
- it makes no sense to pay special dues (internal air conveyance dues) for a regular service (conveyance of airmail correspondence), especially when payment is automatic, regardless of whether or not the service (air conveyance) is provided;
- a large number of postal administrations, which exchange a high percentage of the world's mail between themselves, are considering applying a system that will be based on the actual cost of handling the mail in the country of destination.

3 Convinced that abolishing payment for air conveyance within the country of destination would establish a better balance between remuneration and costs, we propose deleting paragraph 4 of article 51 of the Convention.

Article 51

General principles

ITALY **20. 51.2**

Paragraph 3. Delete.

Reasons. – Paragraph 3, which lays down that conveyance dues shall, for a particular sector, be uniform for all administrations using that sector, should be deleted, as it is in contradiction with the principle of negotiation of rates applied by the airlines; this principle is contained, if only implicitly, in the following article (52) where, in reference to the basic rate, the expression "at most" is used.
As a consequence of various special agreements in force between postal administrations and airlines, prices for conveyance over one and the same sector may therefore be different.

Supported by. – Czech Rep, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 51

General principles

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 51.3**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change):
1.1 (No change);
1.2 in the case of priority items and airmail items in transit à découvert, including missent items, by the administration which forwards the items to another administration.

2 These same regulations shall be applicable to airmails, priority items and airmail items in transit à découvert exempt from transit charges.

3 (No change.)

4 Each administration of destination which provides air conveyance of international mail within its country shall be entitled to reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for such conveyance provided that the weighted average distance of the sectors flown exceeds 300 km. Unless agreement has been reached that no charge should be made, the dues shall be uniform for all priority mails and airmails originating abroad whether or not this mail is reforwarded by air.

5 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Article 51

General principles

GREAT BRITAIN **20. 51.4**

Create the following new paragraphs 4bis and 4ter:

4bis However, where the terminal dues levied by the administration of destination are based specifically on costs or on domestic rates, no additional reimbursement for internal air conveyance shall be made.

4ter The administration of destination shall exclude for the purpose of calculating the weighted average distance the weight of all mails for which the terminal dues calculation has been based specifically on costs or on the domestic rates of the administration of destination.

Reasons. –
4bis. This proposal will apply only to those administrations which operate a terminal dues payment system based specifically on costs or on domestic rates. It will prevent the possibility of these administrations charging partner administrations twice for the costs of internal air conveyance.
Any terminal dues system which is based on domestic costs or tariffs will already include an appropriate element to cover the cost of transport within the country of destination, whether by surface or air. It is therefore not proper for administrations operating this system to make additional charges for internal air conveyance, as this would amount to charging twice for the same service.

Customers paying for international mail arriving in the country of destination should not have to pay more to have their mail transported and delivered than is paid by the domestic customers in the same administration.
4ter. Mails received under a terminal dues payment system based specifically on costs or on domestic rates will have to be excluded from the calculations which set the weighted average distance. The weighted average distance should be calculated taking into account only the mails for which internal air conveyance will be paid in addition to terminal dues.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland.

Article 52

Basic rates and calculation of air conveyance dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 52.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The basic rate applicable to the settlement of accounts between administrations in respect of air conveyance shall be approved by the Executive Council. It shall be calculated by the International Bureau according to the formula specified in the Detailed Regulations.

2 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequences of the work carried out by the "Rates" Working Party of the IATA–UPU Contact Committee in accordance with resolution C 73 of the 1989 Washington Congress.

Article 52

Basic rates and calculation of air conveyance dues

FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN **20. 52.2**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The calculation of air conveyance dues on closed mails, priority items and airmail items in transit à découvert, as well as the relevant methods of accounting, are set out in the Detailed Regulations.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – Ireland, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Switzerland.

Part III

Provisions concerning the letter post: Relations between postal administrations

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **20. 52.91**

Create the following new chapter 4bis:

Chapter 4bis

Telematic links

Article 52bis

General provisions

1 Administrations may agree to establish telematic links with other postal administrations and with external partners.

2 The postal administrations concerned shall be free to choose the suppliers and the technical facilities (hardware and software) to support the exchange of data.

3 In consultation with the supplier of network services, postal administrations shall agree bilaterally on the method of payment for these services.

4 Postal administrations shall not be financially or legally liable if another administration fails to make the payments owed in respect of services relating to the provision of telematic links.

Reasons. – Telematic services are new to the postal community.
In view of recent developments in this area and to ensure a uniform approach, it has become necessary to lay down some general rules and procedures that administrations must follow when setting up telematic links.
The above article broadly follows the general lines set down earlier for electronic mail in an article proposed on that subject and already approved by the CCPS.

Article 55

EMS

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **20. 55.1**

Add the following new paragraphs 3bis to 3quater:

1 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

3bis The imbalance charges relevant to the exchange of EMS items shall be set at a maximum not exceeding 5 SDR in agreements concerning this service concluded between contracting administrations.

3ter In case of imbalance in exchanges, the annual threshold above which an imbalance rate is collected shall be 300 items and creditor administrations may collect the imbalance charge only for the volume of items exceeding this threshold.

3quater If it is proved that an EMS item has been lost in the services of the administration of destination, the latter shall not have the right to claim the imbalance charge for that item. Furthermore, that administration shall be obliged to pay double the imbalance charge to indemnify the sender. The administration of origin shall pay the relevant amount of indemnity to the sender within one month of the payment by the administration of destination.

Reasons. –

1 The amounts of the imbalance rate set by more than 130 administrations show that most of the administrations in developed countries collect more than 7 SDRs to cover their delivery costs for EMS items. Administrations of most other countries receive a lower rate for delivery costs. About 24 administrations have adopted different rates on the basis of bilateral agreements with partner administrations, ie imbalance rates (which should be determined on the basis of the real cost of delivering EMS items) are different for inward EMS items from different countries! Experience shows that the practice of collecting different imbalance rates for EMS items received from different administrations may be right because the charge customers are asked to pay for EMS items is mostly determined on the basis of the imbalance rate (or delivery costs) in destination administrations; therefore, some administrations use this system to cover most of their costs; otherwise they would be forced to charge their customers more for EMS items accepted from them. Evidently, this is contrary to economic principles and the market system.
Other reasons for this proposal are as follows:
- setting EMS rates logically and competitively;
- satisfying customers and avoiding customers turning to the competition;
- preventing the interruption of EMS exchanges and safeguarding EMS integrity;
- helping countries with rate-setting problems in the hope that they will not increase their rates for accepting items;
- encouraging administrations which have not yet introduced the service to do so and adapt themselves to the standards.

It is also important to mention that the international EMS service is not unilateral and its quality and quantity directly depend on the modus operandi of the postal services involved. This is the reason why developed countries and the countries with high delivery charges should take necessary action in this regard to safeguard the integrity of the service and their interests, because the failure of this service on one side results in failure on the other side. Therefore, countries which request high imbalance rates should overlook some of their own interests for the benefit of other countries.
2 Regarding the imbalance rate in the exchange of EMS items between two countries above a "threshold", it should be mentioned that almost all the administrations have set the latter at 100 to 200 items. At the end of the year the administration of origin will be exempted from paying the contracting administration the imbalance rate for up to 100 items. If this threshold is increased to 300 items and the creditor administration only receives the imbalance rate for the excess items, this will have the following advantages:
- the administration of origin will try to dispatch more EMS items to their destinations (more traffic means more customers);
- the exchange of EMS items will flourish;
- the charge for dispatching EMS items will be reduced at origin and this will result in satisfying the customers and expanding the exchange of EMS items in the international network.

3 a As the destination country is obliged to pay compensation in case of loss of EMS items in its services, this causes that country to feel more responsibility for receiving and delivering the items in time, and the replies to the inquiries will be more correct and exact.
b The number of irregularities and, as a result, the inquiries will be reduced.
c No imbalance rate will be paid for the lost items.
d If the equivalent of double imbalance rates are paid to the customer for a lost item, he will be more satisfied and the payment procedure will be easier.

Article 55

EMS

BANGLADESH **20. 55.2**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

3bis Freedom of transit for EMS bags and EMS à découvert items shall be guaranteed throughout the territories of the Union. Nevertheless, member countries which are not parties to the EMS service shall also be bound to forward EMS items by the quickest route which they use for their own mails.

Reasons. – The EMS service is gradually expanding day by day. To date about 171 postal administrations have introduced the service. But freedom of transit is still limited to the postal administrations providing the service. If freedom of transit for EMS bags and EMS items were allowed among all postal administrations, this would help to combat private courier services.

Article 55

EMS

BANGLADESH **20. 55.3**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

3bis Unless the contrary is proved, liability shall rest with the postal administration which received the item without comment and, on inquiry, cannot prove either delivery to the addressee or, where appropriate, correct transfer to another administration.

3ter If it is not possible to establish where the loss, theft or damage occurred in course of transmission, the administrations which dealt with the article concerned shall share liability equally.

Reasons. – Under the existing rules, liability for loss, theft or damage to EMS items occurring in course of transmission rests entirely with the country of origin even if such loss, theft or damage takes place in the country of destination. Furthermore, imbalance charges are required to be paid to the administration of destination for such lost items for a service which is not provided by the country of destination. This is not justified in law because one administration cannot be responsible for a fault committed by another administration.

Article 55

EMS

ITALY **20. 55.4**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

1bis EMS shall be regulated on the basis of bilateral agreements. Aspects that are not expressly governed by the latter shall be subject to the appropriate provisions of the Acts of the Union.

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

Reasons. – As with the other optional services mentioned in the Convention, reference to the general provisions of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations appears desirable; and this, of course, for aspects of the service that are not governed by specific bilateral agreements.
The addition of this paragraph could serve to eliminate the disputes that occur fairly often over the regulations to which certain operational and accounting aspects of EMS are subject.

Supported by. – Czech Rep, Ireland, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey.

Article 56

Undertakings regarding penal measures

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 56.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change):

1.1 for punishing the counterfeiting of postage stamps, even if withdrawn from circulation, and of international reply coupons /.../;

1.2 (No change);

1.2.1 (No change);

1.2.2 (No change);

1.2.3 (Deleted);

1.3 (Deleted);

1.4 and 1.5 (No change).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 6.2 relating to the abolition of the postal identity card service.

Article 57

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning the Convention and its Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 57.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention which have been referred by Congress to the /.../ Council of Administration for a decision or which have been introduced between Congresses must be approved by a majority of the members of the /.../ Council of Administration.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 20. 57.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 57

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning the Convention and its Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 57.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention which have been referred by Congress to the Postal Operations Council for a decision or which have been introduced between Congresses must be approved by a majority of the members of the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 57

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning the Convention and its Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **20. 57.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 To become effective, proposals introduced between Congresses relating to this Convention must obtain:
3.1 two thirds of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.2 a majority of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3 (no change).

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 57

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning the Convention and its Detailed Regulations

JAPAN

20. 57.4

Amendment to proposal 20. 57.3

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 To become effective, proposals introduced between Congresses relating to this Convention must obtain:
3.1 two thirds of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.2 a majority of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3 (no change).

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis Notwithstanding the provisions under 3.1, any member country whose national legislation is as yet incompatible with the proposed amendment may, within 90 days from the date of notification of the latter, make a written declaration to the Director-General of the International Bureau stating that it is unable to accept the amendment.

Reasons. – If provisions are amended between Congresses, it is possible that a member country might refuse the amended provisions, pursuant to article 22, paragraph 6, of the Constitution and article 122 of the General Regulations. However, since there is a provision (article 26 of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses) which clearly provides that a member country may refuse to agree to apply provisions amended at a session of Congress, Japan proposes that a provision be formulated which clearly states that a member country may declare that it refuses to accept that the provision amended between Congresses should be inserted in the relevant Act.

CONVENTION, FINAL PROTOCOL

CANADA **23. 1.91**

Create the following article Ibis:

Article Ibis

Charges

1 Notwithstanding article 7, paragraph 4, the postal administration of Canada shall be authorized to collect postal charges other than those provided for in the Convention and Agreements, and which are consistent with the national legislation of its country.

Reasons. – Such a restrictive measure is no longer appropriate in the competitive world of today and of tomorrow. It severely limits, without any valid reason, the ability of a postal administration to innovate, to adapt to a quickly and constantly changing market. We must be able to adjust our international product and pricing strategies to the tempo of the market – not to that of the UPU. There is no real risk of our imposing excessive charges on customers, given that they have alternatives (both physical and electronic service offerings by competitors) if they find our prices too steep or not adapted to their needs.
This reservation does not call into question Convention provisions such as paragraph 2 of article 7 (by virtue of which the rates applied to international products may not be lower than those applied to corresponding domestic products) and article 26.

CANADA **23. 3.91**

Create the following article IIIbis:

Article IIIbis

Printed papers. Maximum weight

1 Notwithstanding article 9, paragraph 1.2, the postal administration of Canada shall be authorized to limit to 2 kg the maximum weight of incoming and outgoing printed papers.

Reasons. – Our corporation has not noted a demand by its customers for an increase to 5 kg of the weight limit of printed papers. Such a measure could be considered in future if it should prove to respond to a real need on the part of our customers. Meanwhile, accepting that amendment could well destabilize our market as regards parcels and M bags, causing a negative effect on our revenue, the extent of which we have not yet been able to gauge with precision.

IRELAND **23. 3.92**

Create the following article IIIbis:

Printed papers. Maximum weight

Notwithstanding article 9, paragraph 1.2, the postal administration of Ireland shall be authorized to limit to 2 kilogrammes the maximum weight of incoming and outgoing printed papers.

Article V

Exception concerning the dimensions of items in envelopes

CUBA **23. 5.1**

Paragraph 1. Add "Cuba" in its alphabetical order.

Article VII

Posting abroad of letter-post items

GREECE **23. 7.1**

The postal administration of Greece reserves the right to impose a charge, equivalent to the cost of the work it incurs, on any administration which, under the provisions of article 26.4, sends to it items for disposal which were not originally dispatched as postal items by the postal administration of Greece.

Reasons. – Under the provisions of article 26.4, large quantities of mail might be returned to the sender's country of residence. It is justifiable that the postal administration of that country should claim reimbursement of the costs incurred by such mail.

Article VII

Posting abroad of letter-post items

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **23. 7.2**

Add the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis The postal administration of the United States of America reserves the right to collect a charge, in relation with the cost of the work involved, from any postal administration which, by virtue of article 26.4, returns to it items which were not originally dispatched as postal items by the postal administration of the United States of America.

Article VII

Posting abroad of letter-post items

CANADA **23. 7.3**

Add the following new paragraph 1bis:

1 bis Notwithstanding paragraph 4 of article 26, the postal administration of Canada reserves the right to collect from the administration of origin such amount as will ensure recovery of not less than the costs incurred by it in the handling of such items.

Reasons. – Paragraph 4 of article 26 needs to be an exceptional measure, reserved for those situations where the remuneration which may be received under the provisions of the Acts is inadequate for a given administration.
We are not in a position, at this time, to know with any certainty how the market will adapt to the Union's new "rules of the game" as regards terminal dues. Having had to face a number of cases – as regards incoming mail – of severe exploitation of the terminal dues rules under the Convention, we consider it indispensable to present this reservation.

Article VII

Posting abroad of letter-post items

GREAT BRITAIN **23. 7.4**

Create the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Article 26.4 allows the administration of destination to claim, from the administration of posting, appropriate remuneration for delivering letter-post items posted abroad in large quantities. Great Britain reserves the right to limit any such payment to the appropriate domestic tariff for equivalent items in the country of destination.

Article VII

Posting abroad of letter-post items

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CYPRUS, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN

23. 7.5

Create the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding paragraph 4 of article 26, the postal administrations of the following countries reserve the right, for the items covered by this provision, to collect from the dispatching administrations such remuneration as will effectively cover their costs: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Reasons. – Paragraph 4 of article 26 would remain an exceptional measure to be applied in cases where certain UPU provisions gave rise to inappropriate practices.
It is hard to foresee at this time how the market will adapt to the new terminal dues provisions. These reservations are therefore aimed at coping with possible abusive exploitation of the compromise reached by Congress on terminal dues.

NB. – If the appeal against the decisions of Committee 4 on article 26 were rejected in plenary, the above-mentioned countries would withdraw these reservations.

Article VII

Posting abroad of letter-post items

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

23. 7.6

Create the following paragraph 1ter:

1 ter Notwithstanding article VII, paragraph 1bis, of the Final Protocol to the Convention, the United States of America reserves the right to apply the provisions of article 26 of the Convention to mail received from all member countries.

Article VII

Posting abroad of letter-post items

AUSTRALIA, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, GREAT BRITAIN, OVERSEAS DEPENDENT TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, GRENADA, GUYANA, INDIA, MALAYSIA, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND ARUBA, NEW ZEALAND, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, SURINAME, THAILAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

23. 7.7

Create the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Article 26.4 allows the administration of destination to claim from the administration of posting appropriate remuneration for delivering letter-post items posted abroad in large quantities. The following countries reserve the right to limit any such payment to the limits authorized in the Convention and Detailed Regulations for bulk mail: Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Great Britain, Overseas Dependent Territories of the United Kingdom, Grenada, Guyana, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, New Zealand, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand and United States of America.

Article VII

Posting abroad of letter-post items

ARGENTINA, BENIN, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CÔTE D'IVOIRE (REP), CYPRUS, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUINEA, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, LEBANON, MALI, MAURITANIA, MONACO, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TOGO

23. 7.8

Create the following paragraph 1ter:

1ter Notwithstanding article VII, paragraph 1bis, of the Final Protocol to the Convention, the following member countries reserve the right to apply in full the provisions of article 26 of the Convention to mail received from Union member countries: Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire (Rep), Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Portugal, Senegal, Syrian Arab Rep and Togo.

Article VIII

Prohibitions

BRAZIL **23. 8.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Exceptionally, the postal administrations of Bolivia, Brazil, China (People's Rep), Iraq and Nepal shall not accept registered letters containing coins, bank notes, currency notes or securities of any kind payable to bearer, travellers' cheques, platinum, gold or silver whether manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels or other valuable articles.

Reasons. – By virtue of its internal legislation, the Brazilian postal administration cannot accept the importation of the above-mentioned valuable articles.

Article VIII

Prohibitions

ETHIOPIA **23. 8.2**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Exceptionally, the postal administration of Ethiopia shall not accept ordinary and registered letters containing coins, bank notes, currency notes, platinum, gold or silver and precious stones.

Reasons.– Under its domestic legislation, the Ethiopian postal administration cannot accept the importation of the above-mentioned valuables.

Article VIII

Prohibitions

VIET NAM **23. 8.3**

Paragraph 2. Add "Viet Nam" in the appropriate order.

Reasons. – Because of its internal legislation, the administration of Viet Nam cannot ensure the import of the above-mentioned valuables.

Article VIII

Prohibitions

MYANMAR **23. 8.4**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis The postal administration of Myanmar reserves the right not to accept insured letters containing the valuable articles listed in article 27.2, as this is contrary to its internal regulations.

Article IX

Articles subject to customs duty

BRAZIL **23. 9.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 With reference to article 27, the postal administrations of Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, /.../ Bulgaria (Rep), Cambodia, Central African Rep, Chile, Colombia, Dem People's Rep of Korea, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Nepal, Panama (Rep), Peru, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Venezuela do not accept ordinary and registered letters containing articles subject to customs duty.

Reasons. – The postal administration of Brazil no longer finds it necessary to make this reservation.

Article IX

Articles subject to customs duty

CUBA **23. 9.2**

Paragraph 2. Add "Cuba" in its alphabetical order.

Article IX

Articles subject to customs duty

VIET NAM **23. 9.3**

Paragraph 3. Add "Viet Nam" in the appropriate order.

Reasons. – Because of its internal legislation, the administration of Viet Nam cannot ensure the normal delivery of ordinary items.

CHAD **23. 10.91**

Create the following article Xbis:

Article Xbis

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the postal administration of the Republic of Chad reserves the right to collect charges on inquiries lodged.

Reasons. – Free processing of inquiries would inevitably lead to abuse by national customers. This processing is expensive, not counting the air conveyance costs which would be generated by the transmission of the C 8 and C 9 forms, along with attached vouchers as appropriate.

MONGOLIA **23. 10.92**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the administration of Mongolia reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

GABON **23. 10.93**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the administration of Gabon reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

CAPE VERDE **23. 10.94**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the administration of Cape Verde reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

MYANMAR **23. 10.95**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the administration of Myanmar reserves the right to collect the charges on inquiries lodged.

SLOVAKIA **23. 10.96**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the postal administration of Slovakia reserves the right to collect a special charge when, on completion of the investigation conducted in response to the inquiry, it emerges that the latter was unjustified.

Reasons. – As the administration of Slovakia is unable to incorporate the high costs connected with handling such inquiries into the postage charges, a special charge will be collected solely from customers who have lodged unjustified inquiries.

CZECH REP **23. 10.97**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the postal administration of the Czech Republic reserves the right to collect a special charge when, on completion of the investigation conducted in response to the inquiry, it emerges that the latter was unjustified.

Reasons. – As the administration of the Czech Republic is unable to incorporate the high costs connected with handling such inquiries into the postage charges, a special charge will be collected solely from customers who have lodged unjustified inquiries.

GABON **23. 10.98**

Create the following article Xter:

Presentation-to-Customs charge

The administration of Gabon reserves the right to collect a presentation-to-Customs charge from customers.

SAUDI ARABIA **23. 10.99**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the administration of Saudi Arabia reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

ARGENTINA **23. 10.100**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the postal administration of Argentina reserves the right to collect a special charge when, on completion of the investigation conducted in response to the inquiry, it emerges that the latter was unjustified.

ZAMBIA **23. 10.101**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the administration of Zambia reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

SYRIAN ARAB REP **23. 10.102**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the postal administration of the Syrian Arab Rep reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **23. 10.103**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the postal administration of Iran (Islamic Rep) reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

OVERSEAS DEPENDENT TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM **23. 10.104**

Create the following article Xbis:

Inquiries

Notwithstanding article 31, paragraph 3, the administrations of the Overseas Dependent Territories of the United Kingdom reserve the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

Article XI

Liability of postal administrations

BRAZIL **23. 11.1**

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – The postal administration of Brazil no longer finds it necessary to make this reservation.

Article XI

Liability of postal administrations

SAUDI ARABIA **23. 11.2**

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis Notwithstanding article 35, the postal administration of Saudi Arabia shall accept no liability in case of loss or damage of items containing articles mentioned in article 27.2.

Article XI

Liability of postal administrations

CONGO (REP) **23. 11.3**

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis Congo (Rep) reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 35.1.1.1 in respect of liability in cases of theft from or damage to registered items.

Article XIII

Payment of indemnity

CONGO (REP) **23. 13.1**

Paragraph 2. Add "Congo (Rep)" in its alphabetical order.

Article XIIIbis

Transit charge scales

GREECE **23. 13.91**

Notwithstanding the planned revision of article 46, paragraph 2, the postal administration of Greece reserves the right to raise by 30 percent the land transit charges and by 50 percent the sea transit charges given in paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned article.

Reasons. – Land and sea transit charges are too low to cover our operating costs. Operating costs in Greece have increased considerably since the 1989 Congress, justifying an increase of approximately 30 percent. Regarding sea transit, companies using containers ask a very high, fixed amount for every transit (1300–1600 USD per container), regardless of the volume of mail carried, resulting in a substantial increase in the rate paid per kg.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

MONGOLIA **23. 19.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Notwithstanding article 51.4, the postal administrations of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu reserve the right to collect the dues for the air conveyance of international mails within their countries.

Reasons. – The territory of Mongolia is very vast. The air conveyance of international mail within the country entails considerable costs.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

GUYANA **23. 19.2**

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

Add "Guyana" in its alphabetical order.

Reasons. – The territory of Guyana is large and a number of locations are accessible by air only. The air conveyance of international mail within the country entails considerable costs.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

CAPE VERDE **23. 19.3**

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

Add "Cape Verde" in its alphabetical order.

Reasons. – The country consists of nine scattered islands and some places are hard to reach.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

BAHAMAS **23. 19.4**

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

Add "Bahamas" in its alphabetical order.

Reasons. – The Commonwealth of the Bahamas is made up of over 700 islands that are scattered over a very large area and are very costly to service by air.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

CANADA **23. 19.5**

Add the following article 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding paragraphs 4bis and 4ter of article 51 – General principles – the postal administration of Canada shall have the right to recover, in the form of uniform dues, the internal air conveyance costs it incurs for air or priority letter-post items received from any administration for which it applies terminal dues compensation based specifically on costs or on internal tariffs.

Reasons. – As stated during the debate on this issue, our domestic rates in no way take account of the internal air conveyance costs for incoming international mail. Internal air conveyance dues are specifically designed to compensate the costs of air transport of incoming international items. Such costs have never been part of terminal dues calculations, and will not be, in the new terminal dues system adopted.

Compared to the price paid by our customers for the same items domestically, the recently adopted letter-post terminal dues system based on costs or on domestic tariffs (the UPU domestic tariff reference for bulk mail) involves significant reductions in compensation to us as delivering administration on items received. To deprive Canada Post Corporation of internal air conveyance dues payments as well is totally unfair, and can lead to quality of service issues as regards incoming international mail.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

GABON **23. 19.6**

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

Add "Gabon" in its alphabetical order.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

GREECE **23. 19.7**

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

Add "Greece" in its alphabetical order.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

SOLOMON ISLANDS **23. 19.8**

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

Add "Solomon Islands" in its alphabetical order.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

TURKEY **23. 19.9**

Add the following article 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding paragraphs 4bis and 4ter of article 51 – General principles – the postal administration of Turkey shall have the right to recover, in the form of uniform dues, the internal air conveyance costs it incurs for air or priority letter-post items received from any administration for which it applies terminal dues compensation based specifically on costs or on internal tariffs.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

SAUDI ARABIA **23. 19.10**

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

Add "Saudi Arabia" in its alphabetical order.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

CUBA **23. 19.11**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis The postal administration of Cuba shall be authorized to collect the dues for the air conveyance within its country of international mails from the outside.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

ECUADOR **23. 19.12**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis The postal administration of Ecuador shall be authorized to collect the dues for the air conveyance within its country of international mails from the outside.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

HONDURAS (REP) **23. 19.13**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis The postal administration of Honduras (Rep) shall be authorized to collect the dues for the air conveyance within its country of international mails from the outside.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **23. 19.14**

Add the following article 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding paragraphs 4bis and 4ter of article 51 – General principles – the postal administration of the United States of America shall have the right to recover, in the form of uniform dues, the internal air conveyance costs it incurs for air or priority letter-post items received from any administration for which it applies terminal dues compensation based specifically on costs or on internal tariffs.

Article XIX

Air conveyance dues

MYANMAR **23. 19.15**

Add the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding article 51.4, the postal administration of Myanmar reserves the right to collect the dues for the conveyance of international airmails within its country whether or not these mails are reforwarded by air.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **23. 19.16**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding paragraphs 4bis and 4ter of article 51 – General principles – the postal administration of Iran (Islamic Rep) shall have the right to recover from the postal administrations concerned, in the form of uniform dues, the internal air conveyance costs it incurs for mail received from any administration for which it applies terminal dues compensation based specifically on costs or on internal tariffs.

Article XIX

Internal air conveyance dues

CONGO (REP) **23. 19.17**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

Notwithstanding article 51.4, Congo (Rep) reserves the right to collect the dues for the air conveyance of international mails from abroad.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 0.1**

Recommendation

Improvement of the quality of service of items sent in transit à découvert

Congress,

Aware
of the importance of reducing transmission times for all airmail items so that the quality of the service is improved,

Noting
that items sent loose in transit à découvert may incur delay because of the handling operations in intermediate offices,

Considering
that there are fewer handling operations and resulting delays when à découvert items are put into separate bundles for each country of destination, the bundles are labelled, and the bundles are put into one or more "Transit" bags which are themselves distinctively labelled "Transit",

Urges

administrations of origin always to make up à découvert airmail items into labelled bundles and to insert them in a "Transit" bag, in accordance with the provisions of article RE 4103 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention,

Recommends

that those administrations which conclude bilateral agreements on quality of service targets (see Washington recommendation C 33/1989) should incorporate into these agreements appropriate references to handling and transmission time targets for mails sent in transit à découvert.

Reasons. – Some administrations in countries served by major international airports handle considerable volumes of à découvert transit mails. Although the amounts to each destination are not large, the cumulative effect on handling operations is considerable, particularly if the inward and outward offices of exchange are at different locations. The making up of à découvert bundles into "Transit" bags by the administration of origin permits speedier and less costly handling in the intermediate administration.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

25. RE 0.2

Resolution

Revision of the scales and permanent study of transit charges

Congress,

Having taken note of
the work done by the Executive Council to establish scales for transit charges,

Considering
that the problem of equitable remuneration in respect of transit charges is one of the major concerns of the Union,

Believing
that the calculations to be made should be based on the methods best suited to the purposes in view,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
- to recalculate for each Congress, according to the method approved by the previous Congress, the transit charge scales fixed at article 46 of the Convention;
- to continue the study for improving the methodology used, with a view to ensuring equitable remuneration for administrations which conduct transit operations;
- to submit, if necessary, on the occasion of each Congress scales that take account of the adjustments to be made to the calculation system resulting from the aforementioned study and, where applicable, the corresponding proposals for amendment of the Acts.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on transit charges (see Congress – Doc 57). The reference to the date of calculation of the scales has been deleted; the International Bureau will be responsible for setting a date that will allow the greatest possible number of replies and the best processing of the data received.

PERU

25. RE 0.3

Recommendation

Express items

Congress,

Bearing in mind
articles RE 2001 and 2002 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention relating to the treatment of express items,

Noting
that the majority of postal administrations do not use any special wrapping for items of this kind when making up the mails, thus exposing these items to the risks of theft or damage during conveyance and making them difficult to recognize,

Considering
that the priority treatment of express mail will help to improve the quality of service,

Recommends

to all postal administrations that they place their express items in bundles and insert them in a special plasticized envelope, in order to preserve their integrity and make them easy to recognize.

Reasons. – The express items service governed by the Universal Postal Convention is a special one and must be treated as such by administrations providing that service. Nevertheless, we find that these items often do not have any special wrapping, so that they are damaged during transport and are difficult to identify. This draft recommendation seeks to remedy such irregularities and to recommend that Union member administrations use plasticized envelopes for the make-up of these items.

Supported by. – Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama (Rep), Paraguay, Uruguay.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 0.4**

Decision

Preparation and settlement of accounts. Reviewing the wording of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement. Preparation of an operational compendium on accounting

Congress,

Considering
that accounting for letter post and for the parcel-post service could be facilitated by a review of the relevant texts contained in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement, as well as by the publication of an operational compendium,

Instructs

the International Bureau:
- to examine the wording of the articles dealing with accounting contained in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement with the aim of making them easier to understand and to submit relevant proposals to the competent body by 1997;
- to prepare an operational compendium on accounting which would take over a part of the Operational Guide on Terminal Dues and Transit Charges and would be based on practical examples, thus providing accounting services with one single reference document.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 62.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS

Article RE 101

Application of freedom of transit

PORTUGAL **25. RE 101.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Member countries not providing the insured items service or not accepting liability for insured letters carried by their sea or air services shall nonetheless be bound to forward, by the quickest route, closed mails passed to them by other administrations.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 601

Preparation and validity of postal identity cards

OMAN **25. RE 601.1**

Abolish.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposal on abolishing article 6 of the Convention.

Article RE 601

Preparation and validity of postal identity cards

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 601.2**

Delete this article.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 6.2.

Article RE 901

Particulars relating to limits of weight of letter-post items

PORTUGAL **25. RE 901.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The limit of weight of letter-post items containing books or pamphlets may be raised to 10 kg by agreement between the administrations concerned.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 902

Limits of size of letter-post items

PORTUGAL **25. RE 902.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The limits of size of letter-post items other than postcards and aerogrammes are given below:
1.1 (no change);
1.2 (no change).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 903

Conditions of acceptance of letter-post items

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **25. RE 903.1**

Subparagraph 2.3. Add the following sentence after the existing text:

The name of the country of destination shall be written in the language of the country of origin, but also, and after that first indication, in an internationally known language.

Reasons. – In decision CCEP 15/1992, the CCPS instructed Belgium to conduct the study "Writing the name of the country of destination in the language of the country of posting".
A relative majority of the countries taking part in the study felt that it would be desirable to recommend to senders of postal items that they write on them the name of the country of destination in the language of the country of origin because basic sorting was done in the country of origin.

In this connection, it was also suggested by quite a number of countries that this indication – in the language of the country of origin – be followed by the name written in an internationally known language. According to these countries, this element could be shown on the items as an addition (for example between brackets).
The 1993 CCPS analyzed the results of the study and approved the above-mentioned draft recommendation aimed at including in article RE 903 of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention (subparagraph 2.3) an addition to the existing text.

Article RE 903

Conditions of acceptance of letter-post items

JAPAN **25. RE 903.2/Rev 1**

Add the following paragraph 2.6bis:

2.6bis When direct marketing catalogues of the same shape and weight, requiring the same handling and coming from the same sender (mail-order houses) are to be admitted in bulk at certain periods of the year, these items shall be sorted and bundled according to the postcode number or the delivery zone number before being posted so that they can be forwarded as quickly as possible in the country of destination.

Reasons. – The growing numbers of personal imports through foreign mail-order purchases have brought about an increase in postings of direct marketing catalogues in bulk from the same sender (mail-order houses), regularly forwarded by S.A.L. at the office of exchange.
The sorting and bundling of these items temporarily increases the workload of the office of exchange in the country of destination, lengthening reforwarding times. The administration of origin should recommend major users of its country's Post (mail-order houses) to sort and bundle these items according to the postcode number or the delivery zone number before posting them so that they are processed smoothly in the country of destination.

Article RE 903

Conditions of acceptance of letter-post items

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

25. RE 903.3

Sub-paragraph 2.2. Add the following sentence after the current text:

For items exceeding the size limits for standardized items as defined in article RE 1002 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, the address may be written parallel to the width of the item.

Reasons. – This will allow larger items, such as catalogues and magazines, to be addressed parallel to the shorter side. This is widely allowed by many postal administrations. It will be a convenience to many mailers who will not have to prepare items of this nature differently for domestic and international mailing.

Article RE 903

Conditions of acceptance of letter-post items

SWEDEN

25. RE 903.4

Amendment to proposal 25. RE 903.1

Subparagraph 2.3. Add the following sentence after the existing text:

When this name is written in an alphabet or language which is not easily understood in the country of origin or in transit countries, it shall also, and after that first indication, be written in an internationally known language.

Reasons. – Sweden agrees with the basic idea of the CCPS proposal, but thinks that the suggested recommendation has been drafted in a way which would oblige customers to write the name of the country of destination twice even if there is only a minor difference between the name in the language of the country of destination and that in an "internationally known language". In our view, it would be impossible to explain to customers why this is required and would furthermore cause difficulties when the space available for writing the address is limited.
The drafting suggested in the present amendment seeks to confine the application of this recommendation to cases where it would be of real value for the handling of mail.

Article RE 904

Special provisions applicable to each category of items

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

25. RE 904.1

Paragraph 7.2. Amend as follows:

7.2 Every M bag shall 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, strong cardboard, plastic, parchment, or paper glued to wood and shall be provided with an eyelet. It shall not be smaller than 90 x 140 mm, nor larger than 105 x 148 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm.

Reasons. – The M bag address label should be neither too small nor too large; otherwise, it will impede handling of the mail. It is therefore necessary to limit also the maximum size of the M bag address label.

Article RE 904

Special provisions applicable to each category of items

PORTUGAL **25. RE 904.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Priority/non-priority items and letters
1.1 Subject to the provisions relating to standardized items and the packing of items, no conditions shall be laid down for the form or closing of priority/non-priority items or for letters. However, such items in envelopes must be rectangular to ensure that they do not cause difficulties during their handling. Such items with the consistency, but not the shape, of postcards shall also be placed in rectangular envelopes. It is recommended that the word "Priority" or "Letter" be added to the address side of items which, because of their volume or make-up, might be confused with items prepaid at a reduced rate.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 904

Special provisions applicable to each category of items

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **25. RE 904.3**

Revise the following paragraph 4.5:

4.5 It shall be permitted to enclose 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 by means of postage stamps or postal prepayment impressions of /.../ the place where it will be posted.

Reasons. – Many multinational companies have a base in one country which is intended to serve the needs of customers in neighbouring countries. If they send their mail from their parent company, it is no doubt because they have no office in the country of destination of the original item. They may want to have their reply card sent to a third, neighbouring country which is handling the customer's request.
Postal administrations should seek to facilitate communications among their customers to the greatest extent possible and should not create barriers to the use of the Post.
Payments should be possible to the administration where the item is posted since it cannot be assumed that an item will be posted in the country where the original item was delivered.

Article RE 904

Special provisions applicable to each category of items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

25. RE 904.4

Add article RE 904.8 as follows:

8 Bulk mail

8.1 Bulk items shall be characterized by:

8.1.1 the receipt, in the same mail or in one day when several mails are made up per day, of 500 or more items posted by the same sender;

8.1.2 the receipt, in a period of two weeks, of 1500 or more items posted by the same sender.

8.2 Under the terms of this article, the sender of the bulk items shall be considered to be the person or organization that actually posts the items.

8.3 If need be, the sender may be identified by any common characteristic of the items or any indication made on the items (for example, return address, name, mark or stamp of the sender, postal authorization number, etc).

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 20. 9.6.

Article RE 904

Special provisions applicable to each category of items

GERMANY **25. RE 904.5**

Paragraph 5.5. Amend as follows:

5.5 The postal administrations shall recommend that their customers furnish their literature for the blind, on the side which bears the addressee's address, with a white label with the following symbol:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – As they now stand, the provisions of this paragraph make it compulsory for literature for the blind to be furnished with a specific new symbol. In our view, the regulations should be phrased as a recommendation to customers. In this way, the blind would be spared the additional expense and extra work associated with obtaining special labels or envelopes. Moreover, what will happen to literature for the blind without such labels? Could the country of destination refuse literature for the blind marked only "*Cécogrammes*" (Literature for the blind) (as required by article RE 802)? We believe that the proposed amendment will help to avoid potential misunderstandings in case the additional indication is missing.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Latvia, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

Article RE 904

Special provisions applicable to each category of items

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 904.6**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Printed papers
4.1 Reproductions on paper, cardboard or other materials commonly used in printing produced in several identical copies by means of a process authorized by the administration of origin may be sent as printed papers. Printed papers which do not comply with this definition may also be admitted in the international service if they are admitted in the internal service of the country of origin.

4.2 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. These markings shall constitute indication that the items contain only printed papers and any authorized enclosures.
4.3 Printed papers satisfying both the general conditions applicable to printed papers and those applicable to postcards shall be admitted unenclosed at the printed paper rate, even if they bear the title *"Carte postale"* (Postcard) or the equivalent of this title in any language.
4.4 Several printed papers may be sent together in a single item provided that they do not bear the names and addresses of different addressees. Administrations of origin may limit printed papers sent in this way to those stemming from a single sender.
4.5 It shall be permitted to enclose 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 destination of the original item; the enclosure may be prepaid for return by means of postage stamps or postal prepayment impressions of the country of destination of the original item.
4.6 The administration of origin may authorize annotations or enclosures on the basis of its internal legislation.
4.7 Printed papers shall be made up in such a way that their contents are sufficiently protected while permitting quick and easy verification. The conditions shall be determined by the administration of origin.
4.8 Administrations may authorize the closing of bulk-posted printed papers, issuing for that purpose a permit to users who make a request for one. In such cases, the number of the permit shall be shown below the indication *"Imprimé"* (Printed papers) or *"Imprimé à taxe réduite"* (Reduced-rate printed papers). /.../
4.8bis Alternatively, administrations of origin shall be allowed to permit the closing of all printed papers without a permit if in their internal service no special conditions of closing are required.
4.8ter Printed papers may be inserted in closed plastic wrapping, either transparent or opaque, on the conditions laid down by the administration of origin.
4.8quater Sealed printed papers may be opened for verification of their contents.

Reasons. – To allow all printed items (whether posted in bulk or individually) to be sealed, if the service regulations of the administration of origin so permit. Bulk posters can currently seal items under permit and books/brochures can be admitted in sealed transparent wrappers. It would be of great benefit to customers if all printed paper items could be sealed, whether posted in bulk or in small quantities. The current regulations relating to the make-up of printed papers are archaic and unnecessarily complicated. The proposed amendment would allow administrations to offer a range of simple easy-to-use services. It is easier and more convenient for both business and social customers to seal an item rather than to use string, plastic tags or other closing devices.

Supported by. – Albania, Czech Rep, France, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Article RE 904

Special provisions applicable to each category of items

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA, BAHAMAS, BELIZE, BOTSWANA, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, FIJI, GUYANA, INDIA, LESOTHO, JAMAICA, MALAWI, NAMIBIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SAINT CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SEYCHELLES, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SOUTH AFRICA, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, TANZANIA, THAILAND, TONGA, UGANDA, VANUATU

25. RE 904.7

Amendment to proposal 25. RE 904.4

Add article RE 904.8 as follows:

8 Bulk mail
8.1 Bulk items shall be characterized by:
8.1.1 the receipt, in the same mail or in one day when several mails are made up per day, of 1500 or more items posted by the same sender;
8.1.2 the receipt, in a period of two weeks, of 5000 or more items posted by the same sender.
8.2 Under the terms of this article, the sender of the bulk items shall be considered to be the person or organization that actually posts the items.
8.3 If need be, the sender may be identified by any common characterstic of the items or any indication made on the items (for example, return address, name, mark or stamp of the sender, postal authorization number, etc).

Reasons. – The numerical characteristics of bulk mail is redefined along more practical lines.
The proposed definition in proposal 25. RE 904.4 of 500 items per day and/or 1500 items over a period of two weeks is impractical, and the implementation costs for both the receiving and dispatching administrations would be very high.
For the receiving administration, significant resources of manpower, time and money to monitor incoming dispatches for such small amounts of bulk mailings would be required and the costs would outweigh any benefits.
For the dispatching administration, the proposed operational and accounting procedures outlined in proposals 25. RE 4112.91 and 25. RE 5003.91 essentially aim at making up separate dispatches for the total consignment of bulk mail (ie bulk mail dispatches would more than likely be received from a number of operators). Effectively, this means a separate processing stream which will require a significant amount of additional time and costs in sorting, bundling, bagging, and documentation to process this mail with the minimum delay. Another problem for the dispatching administration is that the proposed definition encroaches on normal seasonal mailings which form a large portion of traditional or general public mail (eg share certificates, bank statements, even Christmas cards).

Increasing the numerical characteristics to 1500 items per day and/or 5000 items over a period of two weeks would provide a more realistic threshold taking into account operational and financial factors. It would also bring the definition of bulk mail into the same order of magnitude that is used by most administrations in their domestic services.

Article RE 904

Special provisions applicable to each category of items

BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BERMUDA, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDIA, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, KENYA, MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA

25. RE 904.8

Amendment to proposal 25. RE 904.4

Add article RE 904.8 as follows:

8 Bulk mail
8.1 Bulk items shall be characterized by:
8.1.1 the receipt, in the same mail or in one day when several mails are made up per day, of 5000 or more items posted by the same sender;
8.1.2 the receipt, in a period of two weeks, of 15 000 or more items posted by the same sender.
8.2 Under the terms of this article, the sender of the bulk items shall be considered to be the person or organization that actually posts the items.
8.3 If need be, the sender may be identified by any common characterstic of the items or any indication made on the items (for example, return address, name, mark or stamp of the sender, postal authorization number, etc).

Reasons. – The proposed definition of 500 items per day and/or 1500 items over a period of two weeks is impractical, and the implementation costs for both the receiving and dispatching administrations would be very high and it would affect normal commercial mail.
Increasing the numerical characteristics to 5000 items per day and/or 15 000 items over a period of two weeks, would provide a more realistic threshold taking into account operational factors. It would also bring the definition of bulk mail into the same order of magnitude that is used by most administrations in their domestic services.

Article RE 905

Marking of mode of transportation or priority

PORTUGAL **25. RE 905.1**

Amend as follows:

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, items to be treated as priority items or airmail items in the administrations of transit and of destination shall bear a special blue label or a stamp impression of the same colour bearing the words *"Prioritaire"* (Priority) or *"Par avion"* (By airmail). If need be, these two words in capital letters may be handwritten or typewritten, with an optional translation in the language of the country of origin. This *"Prioritaire"* or *"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. /.../

2 The words *"Prioritaire"* (Priority) or *"Par avion"* (By airmail) and any note relating to priority or air conveyance shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines when the item is not forwarded by the quickest means.

3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 907

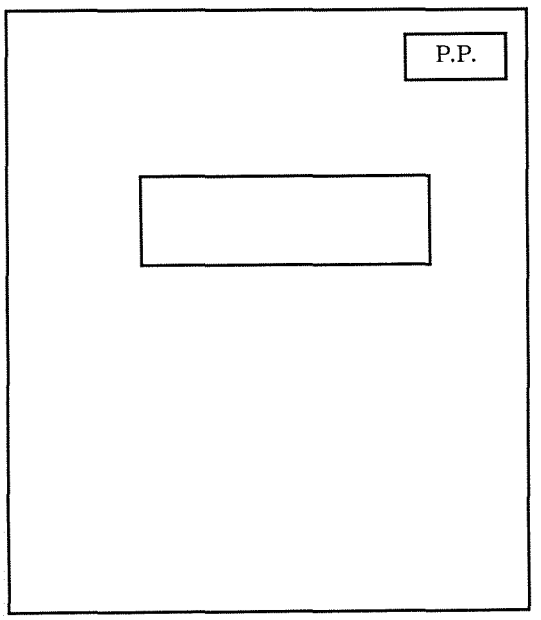
Items in panel envelopes

GERMANY **25. RE 907.1/Rev 1**

Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 1.3:

However, concerning C 4 format items or similar formats, administrations may allow the transparent panel to be placed transversely in such a way that its greatest dimension is parallel to the width of the envelope.

Reasons. – In their domestic service, many administrations have successfully introduced regulations relating to C 4 format transparent panel envelopes with the panel placed transversely in such a way that its length is parallel to the width of the envelope. It has the advantage that the address field on the sheets inside the items can also be used, thanks to the transparent panel, as the address of the item.
Administrations are not obliged to allow the transparent panel to be positioned as indicated in this new sentence added to paragraph 1.3.
An alternative example of paragraph 1.3:



Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Latvia, Norway, Sweden.

Article RE 1401

Methods of denoting prepayment

SWEDEN

25. RE 1401.1

Paragraph 1.1. Amend as follows:

1.1 postage stamps issued under article 5, paragraph 1, of the Convention and printed on or affixed to the items. /.../

Reasons. – In order to make it clear that the postage stamps referred to in this paragraph are those issued by the postal operator or operators entrusted by the government of the member country concerned with handling international mail in accordance with this Convention.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Article RE 1403

Suspected fraudulent use of postage stamps or postal prepayment or franking impressions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 1403.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

1.1 When, in outgoing mail, the prepayment on any item causes fraudulent use (presumption of being counterfeit or re-used) to be suspected and the sender is not known, the stamp or impression shall not be tampered with in any way. The item, accompanied by an /.../ advice, shall be sent to the delivery office in an officially registered envelope. A copy of the advice shall be forwarded, for information, to the administrations of the countries of origin and of destination. Any administration may ask, through notification of the International Bureau, for these advices concerning its service to be sent to its central administration or to a specially appointed office.

1.2 The addressee shall be invited to see the evidence. The item shall be delivered to him only if he pays the charge due, discloses the name and address of the sender and places at the disposal of the postal service, after acquainting himself with the contents, the presumed corpus delicti. This may be the entire item, if it is inseparable from the corpus delicti, or the part of the item (envelope, wrapper, portion of letter, etc) which contains the address and the impression or stamp reported as suspect. The result of the interview shall be set down in an /.../ official report signed by the postal official and by the addressee. If the addressee refuses, this shall be recorded on the document.

2 and 3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing abolishing forms which are used very little, in particular, forms C 10 and C 11. The consultation on the abolition of these forms carried out within the framework of that study revealed that most postal administrations favour abolishing them and amending the relevant article accordingly as the necessary information can just as well be sent by letter.
Related proposal: 29. 0.1.

Article RE 1405

Unpaid or underpaid items

SWEDEN **25. RE 1405.1**

Paragraph 2. Add the following sentence:

Nevertheless, that administration shall dispatch by the quickest method (air or surface) items marked by the sender to be sent as priority items or airmail correspondence.

Reasons. – It is unsatisfactory to dispatch by surface mail letters marked "airmail" or "priority" by the sender. By this marking, the sender has expressed his clear wish regarding the means of conveyance. In practice, it is also difficult for staff to always know the applicable charges and to determine whether the charges paid represent 75 or 50 percent of these amounts respectively.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 1405

Unpaid or underpaid items

PORTUGAL **25. RE 1405.2**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 Registered items and insured items shall be regarded on arrival as duly prepaid.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 1601

International reply coupons

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 1601.1**

Paragraphs 7.1, 8 and 8.2. Amend as follows:

7.1 to the debit of each administration, the value of the reply coupons supplied as well as the amount of the allowance made to the administration under the preceding annual period;

8 The International Bureau shall prepare an annual general liquidation account comprising:

8.2 the allowances made to administrations by apportionment of the overall excess of the value of the reply coupons supplied over the value of the reply coupons exchanged during the annual period. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Accounting conventions require administrations to account for international reply coupons on an ongoing basis. With the current system, administrations only get data every two years, which means estimates are difficult to make since data is not available on sales/ redemptions. A two-year accounting period is outdated and a more commercial approach to settlement should be adopted. It is suggested that settlement be made annually to reduce the problem of inaccurate estimates which have a detrimental effect on the budgets and financial targets of member countries.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 1901

Admission of insured letters

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

25. RE 1901.1

Paragraph 2.1. Amend as follows:

2.1 They must be sealed with identical wax seals, lead seals /.../ or other effective means, with a special uniform design or mark of the sender (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The use of adhesive tapes can lead to problems, since the contents of the items would be exposed to rifling sometimes without a trace being left.

Article RE 1901

Admission of insured letters

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

25. RE 1901.2

Paragraph 2.1. Amend as follows:

2.1 They must be sealed with identical wax seals, lead seals /.../ or other effective means, with a special uniform design or mark of the sender; in the case of insured letters sealed with adhesive tape, the special uniform design or mark of the sender must be applied directly on the closing flap of the envelope before the adhesive tape is affixed. Administrations may (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Using adhesive tape to seal envelopes has practical advantages. However, because of its physical properties, the design or mark applied to it disappears quite easily during mail handling. That is why the sender's design or mark must be applied before the adhesive tape is affixed. In this way, the closure cannot be damaged without leaving obvious traces. To ensure the security of the mail, explicit provisions must be set out on how to seal insured letters with adhesive tape.

Article RE 1901

Admission of insured letters

PORTUGAL

25. RE 1901.3

Amend as follows:

Article RE 1901

Admission of insured items

1 Administrations shall take the necessary measures to provide, as far as possible, the insured items service at every office in their countries.

2 Insured items shall fulfil the following conditions to be admitted to the post.
2.1 to 2.3 (No change.)
2.4 The seals, the postage stamps representing the prepaid postage, and the postal service and other official service labels shall be spaced out so that they cannot serve to hide damage to the envelope or to the packing. The postage stamps and the labels shall not be folded over the two sides of the envelope or the packing so as to cover an edge. It shall be forbidden to affix to insured items labels other than those relating either to the postal service or to official services whose intervention may be required under the national legislation of the country of origin.
2.5 If the insured items are tied round crosswise with string and sealed as described under 2.1, the string itself need not be sealed.

3 Insured items which have the exterior appearance of a box must fulfil the following additional conditions.
3.1 to 3.3 (No change.)

4 A receipt shall be handed over free of charge to the sender of an insured item at the time of posting.

5 and 6 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 1902

Insured letters. Insured value

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

25. RE 1902.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The insured value may not exceed the actual value of the contents of the item, but it shall be permissible to insure only part of that value. The amount of the insurance for papers whose value resides in the cost of their preparation may not exceed the cost of replacing the documents in case of loss. The office of posting shall ensure that the sender complies with these provisions.

Reasons. – In practice, some administrations of origin make no check of the insured value given by the sender. However, for the application of the provisions of paragraph 3 of this article, designed to deal with cases of fraudulent insurance in accordance with the internal legislation of the country of origin, the administration must not count only on the views of other administrations; it is mainly itself that must make some check of the insured value given by the sender.

Article RE 1902

Insured letters. Insured value

PORTUGAL

25. RE 1902.2

Amend as follows:

Article RE 1902

Insured items. Insured value

1 to 5 (No change.)

6 When circumstances of any kind or statements made by the interested parties bring to light a fraudulent insurance for a value greater than the actual value enclosed in an item, the administration of origin shall be advised promptly. Any documents in support of the investigation shall be attached to the advice. If the item has not yet been delivered to the addressee, the administration of origin may ask for its return.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 1902

Insured letters. Insured value

NORWAY

25. RE 1902.3

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The amount of the insured value shall be converted into SDRs by the sender or by the office of origin. The result of the conversion, rounded up where appropriate to the nearest unit, shall be shown in figures at the side of or below those representing the value in the currency of the country of origin. /.../ Conversion shall not be carried out in direct services between countries which have a common currency.

Reasons. – The obligation to underline the SDR amount in coloured pencil tends to be regarded by many customers and staff as another postal curiosity. Besides, as the amounts are checked at the time of posting and also indicated on the CP 2, any special marking of the SDR amount seems unnecessary.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 1903

Marking and treatment of insured letters

PORTUGAL **25. RE 1903.1**

Amend as follows:

Article RE 1903

Marking and treatment of insured items

1 Insured items shall bear a pink VD 2 label bearing in roman letters the letter V, the name of the office of origin and the serial number of the item.

2 to 5 (No change.)

6 No serial number shall be placed on the front of insured items by the intermediate administrations.

7 The office of destination shall apply to the back of each insured item an impression of its stamp showing the date of receipt.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 2001

Marking of express items

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 2001.1**

Amend as follows:

1 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"* /.../ in bold letters. In the absence of a label or a stamp impression, the word *"Exprès"* /.../ shall be written in very bold capital letters in red ink or red pencil. Where possible, the label or stamp impression shall be of the shape reproduced below. The *"Exprès"* /.../ 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. – The objective is to encourage postal administrations to produce red Express labels or stamp impressions in a standard format. The distinctive colour and shape of this label creates a common identity for express items, thus facilitating their identification during processing and enhancing the quality of service given to the items.
Several administrations which already use this label have found that the new shape distinguishes the express items more clearly from ordinary airmail items. The traditional rectangular Express sticker, which is the same shape as the airmail sticker, is not as easily distinguishable, particularly in artificially lit offices.
The label is used by several administrations: Australia, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden. It was designed in consultation between administrations and a commercial design company and was approved by CEPT in 1990.
A specimen of the British label is given above for information. The other countries mentioned also use labels very similar in design. Administrations are of course free to adapt this model if they so desire, but for the purposes of article RE 2001, it is deemed sufficient simply to propose to administrations that they use labels of the same shape and colour – bright red. It is not essential that administrations adopt all the elements of the design.
The reason for deleting the word "Express" in parentheses in the first, second and fourth sentences of the English text is to avoid any possibility of confusion with EMS.

Supported by. – France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden.

Article RE 2002

Treatment of express items

PORTUGAL **25. RE 2002.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Where its regulations so provide, the administration of destination may deliver by express an advice of arrival of an insured item and not the item itself.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 2102

Treatment of advices of delivery

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 2102.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The office of destination shall return the duly completed C 5 form direct to the sender by the first mail. 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 8/C 9 form provided for in article RE 3101.1, to which the relevant advice of delivery shall be attached.

3 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 8/C 9. A duplicate of the advice of delivery, bearing on the front in bold letters the word *"Duplicata"* (Duplicate), shall be attached to the C 8/C 9 inquiry form. The latter shall be dealt with in accordance with article RE 3101. The C 5 form shall remain attached to the C 8/C 9 inquiry form for subsequent delivery to the claimant.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing abolition or merging of certain forms. The consultation on merging these forms revealed that most postal administrations favour merging them and amending the relevant articles accordingly.
See related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 3101.8, 25. RE 3102.2, 25. RE 3802.2, 25. RE 5407.1.

Article RE 2303

Accounting with the administration of origin of items sent free of charges and fees

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 2303.1**

Paragraph 1, second line. Replace "C 26" by "C 26/CP 19".

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms which proposes merging forms C 26 and CP 19. A new model of this combined form was accepted by the EC.
Related proposal: 29. 0.1.

Article RE 2701

Treatment of items wrongly admitted

SWEDEN **25. RE 2701.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 (First sentence unchanged.) Nevertheless, items that have been wrongly admitted and that do not satisfy the conditions of article 9 of the Convention and article RE 902 concerning contents, weight or size shall, as far as possible, be delivered to the addressees without surcharge. Items wrongly admitted containing perishable biological substances or radioactive materials and not complying with the provisions of article 25 of the Convention may also be delivered to the addressees if the provisions applicable in the country of destination allow this. /.../

Reasons. – The present regulation is contrary to the notion of serving the customer. It penalizes the addressee, who is not responsible for the error.
As far as the internal postal procedure is concerned, the requirement of checking items and applying an additional charge puts an extra burden on the operational services which is not compensated by the additional revenue possibly collected.
The assessment made in the country of origin should be trusted.

Supported by. – Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Italy, Norway, Turkey.

Article RE 2902

Undeliverable items. Return to country of origin or to sender

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

25. RE 2902.1

Amend as follows:

Article RE 2902

Undeliverable items. Return to sender or to country of origin /.../

1 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

3 The return /.../ 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. However, administrations shall endeavour to make such return to sender, or inform him appropriately, when repeated attempts at delivery or bulk items are involved. Registered printed papers and books shall always be returned.

4 (No change.)

5 Airmail letters, airmail postcards and priority items to be returned /.../ shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface).

6 Undeliverable airmail correspondence other than airmail letters and airmail postcards shall be returned /.../ by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence (including surface and S.A.L.), except:
6.1 in the event of interruption of those means of transport; or
6.2 if the administration of destination has systematically chosen the air route for returning such correspondence.

7 For the return of correspondence /.../ by air or priority means at the request of the sender, article RE 2801.2.2 and 3 shall apply by analogy.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 29.2.

Article RE 2902

Undeliverable items. Return to country of origin or to sender

CANADA

25. RE 2902.2

Amend as follows:

1 to 4 (No change.)

5 Airmail correspondence /.../ and priority items to be returned to origin shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface). The administration effecting such return shall be entitled to claim reimbursement of its relevant transport costs from the administration of origin.

6 (Deleted.)

7 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – Customers purchasing air letter-post products expect fast service. The price paid should automatically include the return of undeliverable items by the quickest means. The sender often needs to know quickly if an airmail item sent abroad has not been delivered, and to recover it. In other words, return by the quickest means would form part of the basic product specification for international airmail correspondence (with pricing adjusted if necessary to take account of this change).

Such a policy would be well received by customers. It would avoid the inconsistency and bureaucratic nature of the return policy currently reflected in the provisions (some airmail items returned by the quickest route, others not; some administrations returning all airmail items by the quickest route, others not). In fact this measure would put airmail items on an equal footing with priority items, which are without exception returned to origin by the quickest means.
Moreover, the administration effecting the return of undeliverable items currently receives no compensation for its additional costs. This anomaly needs to be corrected.

Supported by. – Ireland, Norway.

Article RE 2903

Treatment of undeliverable items

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

25. RE 2903.1/Rev 1

Amend as follows:

1 Before returning /.../ items which for any reason have not been delivered, the office of destination shall show, in French, the reason for non-delivery. (Remainder unchanged.)

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

4 Undeliverable items shall be returned /.../, either individually or in a special bundle labelled *"Envois non distribuables"* (Undeliverable items), as if they were items addressed to that country. /.../

5 (No change.)

6 (No change.)

7 Undeliverable items returned /.../ shall be treated in accordance with article RE 2801.3.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 29.2.

Article RE 3001

Treatment of requests for withdrawal of items from the post or for alteration or correction of address

KOREA (REP) **25. RE 3001.1**

Paragraph 3.4. Amend as follows:

3.4 In relations between two countries which admit this procedure, the sender may ask to be informed by telecommunications of the action by the office of destination on his request. He shall pay the relevant charge. If telegrams are used, he must pay the telegraph charge /.../ calculated on a fifteen-word basis. When telex is used, the charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the request by telex.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to adapt the regulation to reality. The Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, at its meeting in October 1984, accepted the proposal of its Study Group I concerning deletion of the optional "RPX reply-paid telegram". This service was discontinued on 1 October 1985. Postal administrations therefore are no longer able to apply the present provision, which specifies the collection of the telegraph charge for a reply-paid telegram.

Article RE 3001

Treatment of requests for withdrawal of items from the post or for alteration or correction of address

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 3001.2**

Paragraph 2.4. Amend as follows:

2.4 The action taken by the office of destination on every request for withdrawal from the post or alteration or correction of address shall be communicated immediately to the office of origin by the quickest route (air or surface), using a copy /.../ of the C 7 form with the "Reply of the office of destination" part duly completed. The office of origin shall inform the applicant. The same shall apply in the following circumstances:
2.4.1 to 2.4.3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new simpler layout for the C 7 form which is easier to use. The EC accepted the new model of this form.
Related proposal: 29. 0.1.

Article RE 3001

Treatment of requests for withdrawal of items from the post or for alteration or correction of address

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

25. RE 3001.3

Amendment to proposal 25. RE 3001.1

Paragraph 3.4. Amend as follows:

3.4 In relations between two countries which admit this procedure, the sender may ask to be informed by telecommunications of the action by the office of destination on his request. He shall pay the relevant charge. If telegrams are used, he must pay the /.../ charge for a reply-telegram /.../ calculated on a fifteen-word basis. When telex is used, the charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the request by telex. The administrations concerned shall agree on the ways and means of settling charges for replies by telecommunication.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to adapt the regulation to reality. The Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, at its meeting in October 1984, accepted the proposal of its Study Group I concerning deletion of the optional "RPX reply-paid telegram". This service was discontinued on 1 October 1985. Postal administrations therefore are no longer able to apply the present provision, which specifies the collection of the telegraph charge for a reply-paid telegram. Since the original proposal by Korea (Rep) did not specify how the administration of destination is to recover the costs of replies by telecommunication, we have added the last sentence.

Article RE 3001

Treatment of requests for withdrawal of items from the post or for alteration or correction of address

ARGENTINA

25. RE 3001.4

Amendment to proposal 25. RE 3001.1

Paragraph 3.4. Amend as follows:

3.4 In relations between two countries which admit this procedure, the sender may ask to be informed by telecommunications of the action taken by the office of destination on his request. He shall pay the relevant charge. If telegrams are used, he must pay the telegraph charge / .../ for this service. When telex is used, the charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the request by telex.

Reasons. – The phrase (calculated on a fifteen-word basis) deleted by this amendment applied to the reply-paid telegram, and is now redundant. Furthermore, the necessary drafting amendment consequent on this deletion has been made.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

JAPAN

25. RE 3101.1/Rev 1

Paragraphs 1.6 and 3.7. Amend as follows:

1.6 The C 8 or C 9 forms and the documents which are attached to them shall invariably be returned to the administration of origin of the item under inquiry as soon as possible and at the latest within two months from the date of the original inquiry. They shall be accompanied by the addressee's declaration made out on a C 32 form and certifying the non-receipt of the item under inquiry. After this period has elapsed, some form of reply shall be sent to the administration of origin, at the expense of the administration of destination, by telegram, telex or any other means of telecommunication.

3.7 If an inquiry has not been returned within a period of one month, 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.

Reasons. – It now takes a very long time to receive a reply to an inquiry. The length of time should be shortened to gain the confidence and trust of customers.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

ISRAEL **25. RE 3101.2**

Paragraph 1.6. Amend as follows:

1.6 The C 8 or C 9 forms and the documents which are attached to them shall invariably be returned to the administration of origin of the item under inquiry as soon as possible and at the latest within two months from the date of the original inquiry. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – See proposal 20. 38.1.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

BRAZIL **25. RE 3101.3**

Create the following paragraph 1.4bis:

1.4bis As soon as an inquiry sent on a C 9 form arrives in its services, the postal administration of destination shall be obliged to acknowledge receipt thereof to the administration of origin. It shall also supply the latter with its control code, reference to which should be made in any future communications.

Reasons. – To facilitate location of inquiries in postal files, both in the administration of origin and in the administration of destination. To include in the regulations the procedure used in certain administrations which has proved to be very useful. Introduction of this measure would not only facilitate the location of files concerning inquiries – both in the administration of origin and in the administration of destination – but would also enable the administration of origin to know that the inquiry form had safely reached its destination.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **25. RE 3101.4/Rev 1**

Paragraphs 3.3 and 3.4. Amend as follows:

3.3 If, upon receipt of the inquiry, the office of destination or the central administration of the country of destination or the specially appointed office, as the case may be, is able to say what finally happened to the item, it shall complete part 4 of the form. In cases of delayed delivery, retention, /.../ return /.../ or redirection, the reason shall be shown briefly on the C 9 form. In the event of return or redirection, the relevant information shall be provided in part 3.

3.4 An administration which is unable to establish either delivery to the addressee or correct transmission to another administration shall immediately order the necessary inquiry. It shall record in part 5 of the C 9 form its decision on liability.

Reasons. – The deletion of the words "to origin" is the consequence of proposal 20. 29.2, in order to include cases of return to the sender's country of residence. The addition of the last sentence in paragraph 3.3 is to fill the gap in the present text. Lastly, it is proposed that parts 3 and 4 be replaced by 4 and 5 in paragraphs 3.3 and 3.4 because the present text *does not correspond* to the C 9 form currently in use.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

KOREA (REP) **25. RE 3101.5**

Paragraph 4.3. Amend as follows:

4.3 In relations between two countries admitting this procedure, the sender may ask to be advised by telegram of the action taken on his inquiry. In this case, he must pay the charge /.../ calculated on a fifteen-word basis. When telex is used, the charge collected from the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the inquiry by telex. The cost of a reply by other means of telecommunication or by EMS shall be waived on the basis of reciprocity.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to adapt the regulation to reality. The Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, at its meeting in October 1984, accepted the proposal of its Study Group I concerning deletion of the optional "RPX reply-paid telegram". This service was discontinued on 1 October 1985. Postal administrations therefore are no longer able to apply the present provision, which specifies the collection of the telegraph charge for a reply-paid telegram.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

CANADA **25. RE 3101.6**

Amend as follows:

1 General
1.1 to 1.4 (No change.)
1.5 /.../ Inquiries /.../ shall be forwarded to the central administration or to one or more specially appointed offices /.../.
1.6 and 1.7 (No change.)

2 Inquiries about unregistered items or recorded delivery items
2.1 and 2.2 (No change.)

3 Inquiries about registered items and insured letters
3.1 /.../ Where an inquiry concerns registered items (remainder unchanged).
3.2 (Deleted.)
3.3 If, upon receipt of the inquiry, the /.../ central administration of the country of destination or the specially appointed office concerned (remainder unchanged).
3.4 to 3.7 (No change.)

4 Requests to be sent by telecommunications or by EMS
4.1 If a request is made for transmission of an inquiry by telegraph, a telegram shall be sent, instead of the C 8 or C 9 form /.../ either to the central administration of the country of destination or to the specially appointed office concerned (remainder unchanged).
4.2 to 4.4 (No change.)

Reasons. – The current situation regarding where to send inquiries is unstandardized and confused. True, over 70 percent of administrations specify the central administration of the country of destination or a specially appointed office (or a few such offices) for this purpose.
Where there is a wide range of addresses in a given country to which C 8 or C 9 forms are to be sent, it is often difficult to establish the proper office of exchange or office of destination. Sending an inquiry to the wrong exchange office or office of destination delays the process and has a direct negative impact on customer service.
Specifying a single address (or a limited number of addresses of specially appointed offices, based on the postal code or some other easy-to-follow system) would eliminate this problem. The central administration of the country of destination or the specially appointed office concerned would be responsible for ensuring correct routeing of inquiries within its country. This system would also permit monitoring of the inquiry process. More professional and consistent customer service would result.
This proposal would lead to an appreciable reduction in the number of envelopes containing inquiry forms to be sent to other administrations.

Supported by. – Czech Rep, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

NORWAY **25. RE 3101.7**

Paragraphs 1.6 and 3.7. Amend as follows:

1.6 The C 8 or C 9 forms and the documents which are attached to them shall invariably be returned to the administration of origin of the item under inquiry as soon as possible and at the latest within two months from the date of the original inquiry. They shall be accompanied by the (remainder unchanged).

3.7 If an inquiry has not been returned within a period of one month, 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 (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – In view of the competition, inquiries must be given priority. The long time spent in waiting for an answer to an inquiry is very damaging to the image of postal administrations.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 3101.8**

Amend as follows:

1 General
1.1 Every inquiry shall involve the preparation of a C 8/C 9 form in the case of an ordinary item, a recorded delivery item, a registered item or an insured letter.
1.1.1 and 1.1.2 (Deleted.)
1.2 to 1.4 (No change.)

1.5 Any administration may, by notifying the International Bureau, ask for inquiries concerning its service to be forwarded, duly furnished with the forwarding data, to its central administration or to a specially appointed office. In the case of an inquiry about a registered item or an insured letter, the C 8/C 9 form shall be furnished with the forwarding data.
1.6 The C 8/C 9 form and the documents which are attached to them shall invariably be returned to the administration of origin of the item under inquiry as soon as possible and at the latest within three months from the date of the original inquiry. They shall be accompanied by the addressee's declaration made out on a C 32 form and certifying the non-receipt of the item under inquiry.
1.7 (No change.)

2 to 2.2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)
3.1 The inquiry, furnished with the forwarding data, shall be sent from office to office following the same route as the item. Where an inquiry concerns registered items exchanged under the system of bulk advice, the number and date of dispatch of the mail must be entered on the C 8/C 9 inquiry form or be provided in a manner agreed between the administrations of origin and destination. The inquiry shall be sent automatically without a covering letter by registered post and always by the quickest route (air or surface).
3.2 (No change.)
3.3 If, upon receipt of the inquiry, the office of destination or the central administration of the country of destination or the specially appointed office, as the case may be, is able to say what finally happened to the item, it shall complete the "Particulars to be supplied by the intermediate services or by the service of destination" part of the form. In cases of delayed delivery, retention or return to origin the reason shall be shown briefly on the C 8/C 9 form.
3.4 An administration which is unable to establish either delivery to the addressee or correct transmission to another administration shall immediately order the necessary inquiry. It shall record in the "Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination" part of the C 8/C 9 form its decision on liability.
3.5 The form, duly completed as prescribed under 3.3 and 3.4, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface) and by registered post to the address /.../ of the office which prepared it.
3.6 Any intermediate administration which forwards a C 8/C 9 form to the next administration shall be responsible for informing the administration of origin of the fact by means of a C 9bis form. 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 8/C 9 form.
3.7 If an inquiry has not been returned within a period of two months, a duplicate of the C 8/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.

4 (No change.)
4.1 If a request is made for transmission of an inquiry by telegraph, a telegram shall be sent, instead of the C 8/C 9 form, direct to the office of destination. As applicable, the telegram shall be sent either to the central administration of the country of destination or to a specially appointed office. The telegraph charge shall be collected in addition to the inquiry charge.
4.2 and 4.3 (No change.)
4.4 If the inquiry by telecommunications does not establish what happened to a registered item or an insured letter, the inquiry shall be made again by post before indemnity is considered. A C 8/C 9 form shall then be prepared for treatment according to 3.1 to 3.7.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing merging or abolishing certain forms. The consultation on merging forms C 8 and C 9 revealed that most postal administrations favour merging them and amending the relevant articles accordingly.
See related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 2102.1, 25. RE 3102.2, 25. RE 3802.2, 25. RE 5407.1.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

GREAT BRITAIN

25. RE 3101.9

Paragraph 3.1. Amend as follows:

3.1 The inquiry, furnished with the forwarding data, shall be sent from office to office following the same route as the item. Where an inquiry concerns registered items exchanged under the system of bulk advice, the number and date of dispatch of the mail need not be entered on the C 9 inquiry form /.../. Administrations may agree bilaterally to provide these details, on the form or in some other way. The inquiry shall be sent automatically without a covering letter by registered post and always by the quickest route (air or surface).

Reasons. – In the case of bulk advised mail the circulation and dispatch details are only estimated, unless they have been provided on the basis of computerized proof. It is helpful for the administration of destination to know which office would have dispatched the item and the office which should have received it, but time can be saved when preparing C 9 forms if no other information is given.
The inward administration can then check delivery records or ask the addressee whether he has received the item and reply well within the time limit.
There have been cases where administrations of destination have denied liability and failed to make proper inquiries on the grounds that they sent a verification note (C 14) concerning the "presumed" dispatch. This is contrary to the principle embodied in note 8 to article 63 of the Washington Convention.
It is preferable for this flexibility to be included in the provisions governing the use of the C 9 form rather than have it the subject of individual bilateral agreements, as has been the case in recent years.

Supported by. – Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

25. RE 3101.10

Amendment to proposal 25. RE 3101.5

Paragraph 4.3. Amend as follows:

4.3 In relations between two countries admitting this procedure, the sender may ask to be advised by telegram of the action taken on his inquiry. In this case, he must pay the charge for a reply-telegram /.../ calculated on a fifteen-word basis. When telex is used, the charge collected from the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the inquiry by telex. Administrations shall agree on the ways and means of settling the costs of replies by telegraph or telex. The cost of a reply by other means of telecommunication or by EMS shall be waived on the basis of reciprocity.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to adapt the regulation to reality. The Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, at its meeting in October 1984, accepted the proposal of its Study Group I concerning deletion of the optional "RPX reply-paid telegram". This service was discontinued on 1 October 1985. Postal administrations therefore are no longer able to apply the present provision, which specifies the collection of the telegraph charge for a reply-paid telegram. Since the original proposal by Korea (Rep) did not specify how the costs of replies by telegraph or telex were to be recovered, we have added the second-last sentence.

Article RE 3101

Treatment of inquiries

ARGENTINA

25. RE 3101.11

Amendment to proposal 25. RE 3101.5

Paragraph 4.3. Amend as follows:

4.3 In relations between two countries admitting this procedure, the sender may ask to be advised by telegram of the action taken on his inquiry. In this case, he must pay the telegraph charge /.../ for this service. When telex is used, the charge collected from the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the inquiry by telex. The cost of a reply by other means of telecommunication or by EMS shall be waived on the basis of reciprocity.

Reasons. – The phrase (calculated on a fifteen-word basis) deleted by this amendment applied to the reply-paid telegram and is now redundant. Furthermore, the necessary drafting amendment consequent on this deletion has been made.

Article RE 3102

Inquiries concerning items posted in another country

CANADA **25. RE 3102.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 If the inquiry concerns an item posted in another country, the C 8 or C 9 form shall be forwarded /.../ to the central administration or to the specially appointed office concerned (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The current situation regarding where to send inquiries is unstandardized and confused. True, over 70 percent of administrations specify the central administration of the country of destination or a specially appointed office (or a few such offices) for this purpose.
Where there is a wide range of addresses in a given country to which C 8 or C 9 forms are to be sent, it is often difficult to establish the proper office of exchange or office of destination. Sending an inquiry to the wrong exchange office or office of destination delays the process and has a direct negative impact on customer service.
Specifying a single address (or a limited number of addresses of specially appointed offices, based on the postal code or some other easy-to-follow system) would eliminate this problem. The central administration of the country of destination or the specially appointed office concerned would be responsible for ensuring correct routeing of inquiries within its country. This system would also permit monitoring of the inquiry process. More professional and consistent customer service would result.
This proposal would lead to an appreciable reduction in the number of envelopes containing inquiry forms to be sent to other administrations.

Supported by. – Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden.

Article RE 3102

Inquiries concerning items posted in another country

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 3102.2**

Amend as follows:

1 If the inquiry concerns an item posted in another country, the C 8/C 9 form shall be forwarded to the office of origin of the item, unless the administration concerned has requested that this form be sent to its central administration or a specially appointed office. The certificate of posting must be produced but shall not be attached to the C 8/C 9 form. The latter shall be endorsed *"Vu récépissé de dépôt n° ... délivré le ... par le bureau de ..."* (Seen, certificate of posting No ... issued on ... by the office of ...).

2 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing abolition or merging of certain forms. With this in mind, the EC accepted the merger of the C 8 and C 9 forms. The results of the consultation in connection with this study revealed that most postal administrations favoured this merger and amending the relevant articles accordingly.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 2102.1, 25. RE 3101.8, 25. RE 3802.2, 25. RE 5407.1.

Article RE 3201

Items subject to customs control

SWEDEN **25. RE 3201.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 C 2/CP 3 customs declarations shall be securely attached to the outside of the item, preferably in a transparent adhesive envelope. /.../ 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 27.2 of the Convention, or in insured letters.

Reasons. – To facilitate the handling of items subject to customs control both in the country of origin and in that of destination, the general rule should be to attach the C 2/CP 3 to the outside of the item. The present option of the country of destination to request application of another procedure often complicates the posting and is not always applied. The opening of letter-post items for customs control is very time-consuming because of the need to observe the legislation regarding the secrecy of letters and such cases ought to be reduced to a minimum.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Belgium Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland.

Article RE 3601

Delivery of a rifled or damaged insured letter

PORTUGAL

25. RE 3601.1

Amend as follows:

Article RE 3601

Delivery of a rifled or damaged insured item

1 The office making delivery of a rifled or damaged insured item shall prepare a VD 4 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 it. One copy shall be retained by the administration which prepared the report.

2 and 3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 3601

Delivery of a rifled or damaged insured letter

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 3601.2**

Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Replace "VD 4" by "VD 4/CP 14".

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing merging forms VD 4 and CP 14. The EC accepted the new merged form.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4121.1

Article RE 3801

Period for payment of indemnity

ISRAEL **25. RE 3801.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 The payment of the indemnity shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of three months from the day following the day of inquiry.

2 The payment of the indemnity may be postponed for a further period of two months:

(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – See proposal 20. 38.1.

Article RE 3801

Period for payment of indemnity

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **25. RE 3801.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The payment of the indemnity shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of four months from the day following the day of inquiry, but, if the case is reported in writing by telecommunication, no later than forty-five days from the date of transmission of the document.

Reasons. –
- The aim is to help the customer.
- The period for payment of the indemnity should be reduced in line with the speed of the means of telecommunication used.

Article RE 3801

Period for payment of indemnity

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **25. RE 3801.3**

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

2 The payment of the indemnity may be postponed for a further period of three months or of no more than thirty days in the case of a written transmission by telecommunications.

Reasons. –
- It is a matter of aiding the customer.
- The period for payment of the indemnity should be reduced according to the speed of the means of telecommunication used.

Article RE 3801

Period for payment of indemnity

NORWAY **25. RE 3801.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The payment of the indemnity shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of three months from the day following the day of inquiry.

Reasons. – Four months is an unreasonably long time to expect customers to wait for payment. Administrations should be making every effort to shorten the time taken for the settlement of claims.
The same amendment is proposed for article RE 2801, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 3801

Period for payment of indemnity

NORWAY **25. RE 3801.5**

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – It should not be necessary to delay payment for a further three months to determine whether or not "force majeure" may apply. This decision should have been reached during the original investigation of the inquiry. It is not reasonable to impose this delay on the customer.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 3802

Automatic payment of indemnity

BRAZIL **25. RE 3802.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Postal administrations which have made reservations in the Final Protocol regarding the application of article 38.3 of the Convention shall notify a period, which may not exceed six months, within which they will finally settle the matter.

Reasons. – The Washington Congress introduced this paragraph so as to force these administrations to set a period within which they will finally settle the matter. Unfortunately, these instructions are not complied with and article XIII of the Final Protocol to the Convention does not mention a period.
The competitive market in which the Post is operating obliges us to reply to customers as quickly as possible.

Article RE 3802

Automatic payment of indemnity

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 3802.2**

Amend as follows:

1 The return of a C 8/C 9 form in which the "Particulars to be supplied by the intermediate services or by the service of destination", "Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination" and "Final reply" sections have not been completed shall not be considered as a final reply within the meaning of article 38.3 of the Convention.

2 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing merging or abolishing certain forms. The consultation on merging forms C 8 and C 9 revealed that most postal administrations favour merging them and amending the relevant articles accordingly.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 2102.1, 25. RE 3101.8, 25. RE 3102.2, 25. RE 5407.1.

Article RE 4001

Priority treatment of airmail correspondence and priority items

PORTUGAL **25. RE 4001.1**

Amend as follows:

Article RE 4001

Priority treatment of priority items and airmail items

1 Administrations shall be bound to forward by the air communications they use for the conveyance of their own priority items or airmail items the items of this type which reach them from other administrations.

2 Administrations /.../ without an air service shall forward priority items and airmail items by the most rapid means used for mails. The same shall apply if for any reason routeing by surface means is more advantageous than the use of airlines.

3 Administrations shall take all necessary steps to:
3.1 ensure the best conditions for the receipt and onward transmission of mails containing priority items and airmail items;
3.2 ensure that agreements concluded with the carriers concerning the priority due to such mails are respected;
3.3 speed up the operations relating to customs control of priority items and airmail items addressed to their countries;
3.4 keep to a strict minimum the time required for forwarding priority items and airmail items posted in their country to the countries of destination and for having priority items and airmail items arriving from abroad delivered to the addressees.

4 Administrations of transit and destination shall treat priority items and airmail items equally; administrations shall also give the same treatment to surface LC items when no better service is available to the sender. Similarly, no distinction as regards speed of handling shall be made between non-priority items, /.../ surface AO items and S.A.L. items.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Reasons for paragraph 4. – Most of the amendments are necessary in recognition of the fact that the two classification systems operate in parallel and that one does not thus depend on the other. A few drafting changes have also been made.
The only substantive amendment is in the second part of the first sentence, in which the word "may" has been changed to "shall". In fact, if the administration of origin does not provide an outward air service but only a surface service, the administration of destination must be obliged to treat items as priority items or airmail items without a bilateral agreement with the administration of origin.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 4101

Mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4101.1**

Create the following article RE 4101.2:

2 Mails conveyed by air or by surface containing only items posted in bulk shall be called "bulk mails".

2.1 The provisions of these Detailed Regulations applicable to the mails under 1.1 to 1.4 shall also apply to bulk mails conveyed by the same route or mode, unless specific arrangements are expressly made.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 4112.91.

Article RE 4102

Exchange in closed mails

ERITREA **25. RE 4102.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 It shall be obligatory to make up closed mails whenever one of the intermediate administrations or the administration of destination so asks on grounds that the amount /.../ of à découvert items justifies making up closed mails. /.../

Reasons. –

1 Considering in particular the present expansion of competition, the principle established at the 1929 London Congress to the effect that "the right to require the institution of closed mails exists in principle only for intermediate administrations" should now be regarded as obsolete.

2 Airmail items sent in transit à découvert suffer serious delays which penalize the administration of destination by giving it a poor image vis-à-vis its customers. That administration should therefore have its say when it comes to improving the traditional service and exercising dual responsibility in caring for the customer.

Article RE 4102

Exchange in closed mails

ERITREA **25. RE 4102.2**

Paragraph 1. Split and amend as follows:

1 It shall be obligatory to make up closed mails whenever one of the intermediate administrations or administrations of destination so asks on grounds that the amount of à découvert items justifies making up closed mails.

1bis Airmail dispatches of à découvert items with an average weight exceeding 1 kilogramme shall justify making up closed mails.

Reasons. –

1 In view of the present expansion of competition, the 1929 London Congress principle "The right to require the institution of closed mails exists only for intermediate administrations" is now obsolete.

2 Airmail items sent in transit à découvert suffer serious delay, which further penalizes administrations of destination by tarnishing their image with their customers. The administration of destination should therefore have a decisive voice when it has the dual responsibility of improving the traditional service and caring for the customer.

3 Letter-post items weighing under 3 kilogrammes regularly suffer delays of up to three months while closed mails are delayed three to four days at most.

4 One kilogramme of airmail amounts to 100 items, which should not be ignored, particularly in the case of the least developed countries.

5 Making up closed mails for one kilogramme of mail makes for fast transmission and promotes rapid traffic growth, particularly for the benefit of the least developed countries, without which the Post cannot be universal. Not making up closed mails for dispatches of less than 3 kilogrammes is a weak point for the Post which our competitors use to entice our customers, including the international aid organizations, which work widely in the least developed countries.

See proposal 25. RE 4102.1.

Article RE 4102

Exchange in closed mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4102.3**

Create the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis A découvert items forwarded by surface shall be subject to the payment of transit charges when the total weight of the items dispatched to a particular country of destination exceeds 3 kilogrammes, if these items are included in a single mail or per day, if more than one dispatch is received in a day. In such a case, the scales appearing in article 46 of the Convention, increased by 10 percent, shall be applicable.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study conducted by the EC pursuant to Washington resolution C 59/1989, relating to possible remuneration for the administration of transit to enable it to cover the costs of reforwarding surface mail in transit à découvert. A découvert items also include missent items. The Manual of the Convention should include a note to that effect. Article RE 4102.1 sets a limit of 3 kg for à découvert mails. To provide for cases where these requirements were not respected, it seemed necessary to introduce the provisions that appear in 1bis. The purpose of the 10 percent increase is to compensate the extra sorting and handling work.

Article RE 4104

Routes and methods of transmission of insured letters

SWEDEN **25. RE 4104.1**

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – There is no need to keep this paragraph since it simply reflects the normal practice in any type of exchange between two countries, whether they are adjacent or not.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 4104

Routes and methods of transmission of insured letters

PORTUGAL **25. RE 4104.2**

Amend as follows:

Article RE 4104

Routes and methods of transmission of insured items

1 By means of the VD 1 tables received from the others concerned, each administration shall decide on the routes to be used for the transmission of its insured items.

2 The transmission of insured items between adjacent countries or between countries connected by a direct sea or air service shall be effected by the offices of exchange which the two administrations concerned appoint by mutual agreement.

3 In the relations between countries separated by one or more intermediate services, insured items shall follow the most direct route. Nevertheless, the administrations concerned may arrange with one another to provide for transmission à découvert by circuitous routes where the transmission by the most direct route would not carry with it a guarantee of liability over the whole distance.

4 Subject to service requirements, insured items may be dispatched in closed mails. They may also be handed over à découvert to the first intermediate administration if that administration is able to arrange for their transmission under the conditions prescribed in the VD 1 tables.

5 Administrations of origin and destination may agree among themselves to exchange insured items in closed mails by means of the services of one or more intermediate countries, whether these participate in the insured items service or not. The intermediate administrations shall be advised at least one month prior to commencement of the service.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 4105

Make-up of mails

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 4105.1**

Paragraph 1.1. Amend as follows:

1.1 All ordinary items which can be bundled shall be classified by size (standardized items, large flat items and other items) and arranged with the addresses facing the same way. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The bundling of large flat items, or indeed any items which can be bundled, will preserve the facing process carried out by the outward administration during sorting and will therefore improve the quality by speeding up the process at inward offices.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article RE 4105

Make-up of mails

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 4105.2**

Create the following new paragraph 2.3bis:

2.3bis Administrations may agree on a bilateral basis to use special airmail bags or receptacles such as trays, etc, with markings that distinguish them as containing express items only.

Reasons. – Bags with special markings for express items only that distinguish them from other bags can be selected at an early stage and given priority treatment. The early selection and processing of these bags will lead to improvements in quality of service. The use of a common logo or design would ensure universal recognition throughout the international network.

Supported by. –
Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Article RE 4105

Make-up of mails

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 4105.3**

Create the following new paragraph 2.6bis:

2.6bis Administrations may agree on a bilateral basis not to use red tags and "F" markings to indicate bags containing registered and insured items or "final" bags.

Reasons. – There have been an increasing number of violations against mailbags bearing red tags and "F" markings on C 28 or AV 7 labels. The use of red tags and "F" markings is intended to enable postal staff to recognize bags containing letter bills and possibly registered and insured mails. These bags normally form a very small percentage of the total mail.
However, red tags and "F" markings make these bags highly visible and an easy target for violation. On certain troublesome routes they may be protected from violations if they are not identifiable. Great Britain has already used this procedure successfully in some of its bilateral relations.
The suggestions for alternative labelling methods are either to dispense with red tags and "F" markings completely or to enclose the bags with red tags and "F" markings in an outer bag bearing an ordinary label.
It is also proposed to make the same amendment to article RE 4113, paragraph 2bis.

Supported by. – Albania, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden.

Article RE 4105

Make-up of mails

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 4105.4**

Create the following new paragraph 2.6bis:

2.6bis Administrations may agree on a bilateral basis not to insert any ordinary mail in the final bag, but to keep the final bag purely for registered, insured and express items.

Reasons. – This proposal will enable receiving administrations to identify mailbags and direct them to the appropriate checking areas. The bags containing registered, insured and express items can then be opened and checked in a secure environment and handled in the appropriate manner.
The separation of streams will ensure that the registered, insured and express items do not get mixed up with ordinary mail.
Additionally, mail separated by streams can be directed to the appropriate sorting areas more quickly than at present, thus improving quality for both ordinary mail and items which are handled securely.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Article RE 4105

Make-up of mails

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 4105.5**

Insert the following paragraph 4.3bis:

4.3bis Administrations may agree on a bilateral basis to exchange mails in receptacles other than bags (eg trays, pallets, etc) when it is established that this will ease the handling process and safeguard the condition of the mail.

Reasons. – Certain administrations have organized their domestic services around the use of trays or containers and the quality of international mail should therefore be improved if this mail is presented in a way that is more compatible with the handling processes of the country of destination.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 4106

Letter bills

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4106. 1**

Insert a new paragraph 4bis:

4bis In the case of surface à découvert items weighing more than 3 kilogrammes per dispatch or per day dispatched to a particular country of destination, the administration of transit shall be authorized to prepare a C 12 letter bill for each country, one copy of which it shall send to the administration of origin.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study conducted by the EC pursuant to Washington resolution C 59/1989, relating to possible remuneration for the administration of transit to enable it to cover the costs of reforwarding surface mail in transit à découvert.

Article RE 4106

Letter bills

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4106.2**

Amend as follows:

1 to 3 (No change.)

3.1 Heading: in the absence of special agreement, dispatching offices shall number the letter bills according to an annual series for each office of destination separately for surface mail, S.A.L. mail, /.../ airmail or priority, non-priority mail. Each mail shall thus 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 last mail the indication "Last mail".

3.2 Table 1: the number of bags used by the dispatching administration and the number of 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 (3.3), 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 1.

3.3 Table 2: administrations may agree that only red-label bags shall be entered in table 2 of the letter bills.

4 and 5 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new simpler layout for the C 12 form which is easier to use. The consultation on a new model of this form revealed that most postal administrations favoured it.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4107.1, 25. RE 4111.1, 25. RE 4117.3, 25. RE 4127.5, 25. RE 5202.1.

Article RE 4106

Letter bills

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

25. RE 4106.3

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 A C 12 letter bill shall accompany each mail, except for bulk mails, which shall be accompanied by a C 15 letter bill, as provided for in article RE 4112bis. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 4112.91.

Article RE 4106

Letter bills

GREAT BRITAIN

25. RE 4106.4

Create the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis Where a dispatch does not contain any registered or insured mail, administrations may agree bilaterally to attach the C 12 (or C 18, C 18bis or AV 7, as appropriate) to the outside of the "final" bag in a strong waterproof pouch which will withstand the rigours of transportation.

Reasons. – Some mail dispatches are restricted to specific product lines such as bulk printed matter. These mails do not contain registered or insured items. The C 12 letter bill for these mails need not be enclosed in the "final" bag. Attaching the C 12 to the outside of the "final" bag will increase operational flexibility and improve quality of service. It will facilitate checking-in of mails by the receiving administrations as the letter bill will be easily and quickly retrieved.

Supported by. – Albania, Croatia, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Article RE 4106

Letter bills

GREAT BRITAIN

25. RE 4106.5

Add the following new paragraph 3.2bis:

3.2bis Where administrations have agreed on a bilateral basis to exchange mails in receptacles other than bags, the number and weight of each type of receptacle must be recorded on the C 12 letter bill. Provision must therefore be made on the C 12 form for recording this information.

Reasons. – Many administrations exchange mails in receptacles other than bags. Containers of various types, ie trays, cages, etc, are used to exchange mails. The format of the C 12 letter bill only caters for the number of bags being used as receptacles, and any other types of container are indicated by manual entries.
Provision should be made on the C 12 letter bill for recording information against the appropriate containers.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey,

Article RE 4107

Transmission of registered items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4107.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Registered items shall be transmitted entered individually on the back of the letter bill. One or more C 13 special lists may be used, either in place of the back of the letter bill or as a supplement to that bill. The use of special lists shall be compulsory if the administration of destination so requests. The lists in question shall show the same mail number as that shown on the letter bill of the corresponding mail. When several special lists are used they shall also be numbered in their own series for each mail. The number of registered items which can be entered on a single special list or on the back of the letter bill shall be restricted to the number for which the layout of the respective form provides.

Paragraph 2. Replace the references to "table III" and "table VI" by "table 3" and "table 6" respectively.

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Registered M bags shall be entered as a single item in table 6 or on the back of the C 12 letter bill or on a C 13 special list. The letter M shall be added in the "Observations" column.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new simpler layout for the C 12 form which is easier to use.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4106.2, 25. RE 4111.1, 25. RE 4117.3, 25. RE 4127.5, 25. RE 5202.1

Article RE 4109

Transmission of insured letters

PORTUGAL **25. RE 4109.1**

Amend as follows:

Article RE 4109

Transmission of insured items

1 The dispatching office of exchange shall enter the insured items on VD 3 special dispatch lists with all the details for which the form provides. The VD 3 dispatch list shall bear, at the head, a *"Prioritaire"* (Priority) or *"Par avion"* (By airmail) label or a blue stamp impression bearing the words *"Par avion"* (By airmail) if it concerns an airmail dispatch.

2 Insured items shall be made up with the dispatch list or lists into one or more special packets tied to one another. The latter shall be wrapped in strong paper, tied on the outside and sealed with fine wax on every fold by means of the seal of the dispatching office of exchange. These packets shall be endorsed *"Valeurs déclarées"* (Insured items).

3 Instead of being made up in a packet, the insured items may be placed in a strong paper envelope, closed by means of wax seals.

4 The packets or envelopes of insured items may also be closed by means of gummed seals bearing the printed indication of the administration of origin of the mail. An impression of the date-stamp of the dispatching office shall be added to the gummed seal in such a way that it appears partly on the seal and partly on the wrapping. This method of closure cannot be used if the administration of destination of the mail requires the packets or envelopes of insured items to be sealed with wax or lead.

5 If their number or volume makes it necessary, insured items may be placed in a bag suitably closed and sealed with wax or lead.

6 The packet, envelope or bag of insured items shall be enclosed in the packet or bag containing registered items or, failing those, in the packet or bag which would normally contain registered items. When the registered items are enclosed in more than one bag, the packet, envelope or bag of insured items shall be placed in the bag to the neck of which the special envelope containing the letter bill is attached.

7 The outer bag containing insured items must be in perfect condition and the edge of its mouth shall be provided, if possible, with piping which makes it impossible to open the bag illicitly without leaving visible traces.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 4109

Transmission of insured letters

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4109.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The dispatching office of exchange shall enter the insured letters on VD 3 special dispatch lists with all the details for which the form provides. /.../

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new layout for the VD 3 form. The EC accepted the new model of this form to which the forwarding method has been added in accordance with the existing model of the C 12 form. In this way, the text of paragraph 1 of this article which refers to the words "By airmail" could be deleted.
Related proposal: 29. 0.1.

Article RE 4111

Transmission of express items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4111.1**

Amend as follows:

1 The presence of express items shall be shown by a cross (x) in the corresponding box of table 4 on the C 12 letter bill.

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

4 Registered express items shall be arranged in their order among the other registered items. The word *"Exprès"* (Express) shall be written opposite the appropriate entries in the "Observations" column on the back of the letter bill or the C 13 special lists. In the case of bulk advice, the presence of such registered items shall also be shown by a cross in the corresponding box of table 4 of the letter bill. A similar indication shall be made in the "Observations" column of the VD 3 dispatch lists opposite the entries of insured letters for delivery by express.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new simpler layout for the C 12 form which is easier to use.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4106.2, 25. RE 4107.1, 25. RE 4117.3, 25. RE 4127.5, 25. RE 5202.1.

Article RE 4111

Transmission of express items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4111.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The presence of express items shall be shown by a cross (x) in the corresponding box of table I on the C 12 or C 15 letter bill.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 4112.91.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4112.91**

Create article RE 4112bis as follows:

Article RE 4112bis

Transmission of bulk items

1 At the request of the administration of destination, bulk items shall be sent in specific mails, accompanied by the C 15 letter bill.

2 The C 15 letter bill shall include the number and weight of the items.

2.1 For administrations that have so agreed, the number and weight of the items may be indicated according to their format.

3 The provisions of article RE 4106 shall apply by analogy to C 15 letter bills.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 20. 9.6.

Article RE 4113

Labelling of mails

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **25. RE 4113.1**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis However, administrations may agree, in their bilateral relations, to dispense with the use of red labels in favour, for security reasons, of any mutually-agreed alternative method.

Reasons.– The conclusions of CCPS sub-study 731.2, led by Australia and the United States of America, stressed the need to pay closer attention to mailbags bearing C 28 or AV 8 red labels, as these were the main target of mail violations. The airlines strongly support measures by postal administrations to ensure the security of items of value by identifying them other than by a red label.

The UPU Postal Security Action Group (PSAG) studied the problems posed by the use of the red label and supported the highly pragmatic recommendations stemming from sub-study 731.2. These recommendations advocate immediate and longer-term action, specifically:

a conclusion of bilateral agreements under which administrations dispense with red labels, for reasons of security, and choose another mutually agreed method;
b taking specific, mutually agreed corrective actions on problem links or routes;
c establishing and maintaining close working relationships with airports and airlines;
d following the work of the Electronic Transmission Standards Group (ETSG) on the utility of bar codes and other forms of electronic messaging for rapid transmission of messages and forms concerning the state of mails.

Article RE 4113

Labelling of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4113.2**

Amend as follows:

1 to 6 (No change.)

Create article RE 4113.6bis as follows:

6bis A violet label shall be used for bags containing only ordinary bulk items.

7 to 10 (No change.)

11 A white label may also be used in conjunction with a 5 x 3 cm tab in one of the colours mentioned under 2 to 6 and 7. A blue or violet label may also be used in conjunction with a similar tab in red.

12 to 15 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 4112.91.

Article RE 4113

Labelling of mails

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 4113.3**

Create the following new paragraph 2bis:

2bis Administrations may agree on a bilateral basis not to use red tags and "F" markings to indicate bags containing registered and insured items or "final" bags.

Reasons. – There have been an increasing number of violations against mailbags bearing red tags and "F" markings on C 28 or AV 7 labels. The use of red tags and "F" markings is intended to enable postal staff to recognize bags containing letter bills and, possibly, registered and insured mails. These bags normally form a very small percentage of the total mail.
However, red tags and "F" markings make these bags highly visible and an easy target for violation. On certain troublesome routes they may be protected from violations if they are not identifiable. Great Britain has already used this procedure successfully in some of its bilateral relations.
The suggestions for alternative labelling methods are either to dispense with red tags and "F" markings completely or to enclose the bags with red tags and "F" markings in an outer bag bearing an ordinary label.
It is also proposed to make the same amendment in article RE 4105, paragraph 2.6bis.

Supported by. – Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovenia, Sweden.

Article RE 4113

Labelling of mails

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 4113.4**

Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 10:

Where the "Express" tab or marking will interfere with any bar code or text on the AV 8 label, an additional larger backing label bearing the "Express" marking may be affixed to the bag.

Reasons. – "Express" tabs and markings are applied on AV 8 bag labels to indicate the presence of express mail items in the bag.
The introduction of bar codes has reduced the amount of space available for the application of tabs. In such cases the use of tabs can often lead to interference with bar codes or the text of the AV 8 bag label.
The use of a larger backing label bearing the marking "Express" will highlight the presence of express mails and will ensure that the AV 8 bag label can be read in full.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden,

Article RE 4114

Routeing of mails

GREAT BRITAIN

25. RE 4114.1

Create the following new paragraph 0bis:

0bis Administrations shall make up direct mails and route them via direct transfers wherever possible.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to encourage administrations to make up direct mails wherever possible, in the interest of improving quality of service.
Postal transfers have to undergo additional processing functions at the offices of the transit administrations. These additional handlings automatically cause delays. Making up direct closed transit mails and routeing them as direct transfers will enhance the quality of service for these mails and reduce handling costs.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Article RE 4115

Transhipment of airmails and of surface airlifted (S.A.L.) mails

CANADA **25. RE 4115. 1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

2bis In the case referred to under 2 and where the administrations of origin and of destination and the airline concerned agree in advance, the airline making the transhipment may prepare a special delivery bill (AV 7/C 18bis) to replace the original AV 7 or C 18bis. The parties concerned shall mutually agree on the relevant procedures and form.

3 (No change.)

3bis In the case referred to under 3 and where the administrations of origin and of destination and the airlines concerned agree in advance, the airlines making the transhipment may prepare such special delivery bills (AV 7/C 18bis) as are needed to replace the original AV 7 or C 18bis bills. The parties concerned shall mutually agree on the relevant procedures and form.

4 (No change.)

5 (No change.)

Reasons. – The direct transhipment of airmail and S.A.L. mail is increasingly becoming common practice. Postal administrations wish to improve, in a cost-effective manner, the control of postal dispatches requiring transhipment. The procedure put forward enhances the airlines' control of the postal items in their care and in a manner fully consistent with their procedures and systems.

The method suggested is very different from use of the substitute AV 7/C 18bis form, which is designed to correct a problem – such as missing AV 7 or C 18bis forms – and which gives rise to C 14 verification notes. The proposed method can be applied only where all the parties concerned have agreed in advance and have worked out the practical details to their mutual satisfaction. It should be pointed out that this practice has already been introduced on some major air links, by agreement between the airlines and the administrations concerned, and works very well.

The aims of the proposal are:
a to establish this practice as an accepted option;
b to encourage other administrations to adopt this practice where possible, in cooperation with airlines.
Such a measure opens the way for EDI pre-advice of direct transhipment of mail by airlines and will therefore have a positive effect on airmail and S.A.L. mail service.

Article RE 4117

Preparation of trial notes

ERITREA **25. RE 4117.1**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Whenever the administration of destination observes serious delays and discovers a quicker route, it may prepare a C 27 trial note and suggest the most favourable routeing for closed mails as well as for items sent à découvert through an intermediate administration. The country of origin shall accede to the request of the office of destination provided that the use of this route does not entail additional costs for its administration and for the intermediate administration.

Reasons. – To strengthen the position of the administration of destination by enabling it to be more active in its efforts to enhance quality of service.

Article RE 4117

Preparation of trial notes

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **25. RE 4117.2**

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 To determine the most favourable route and the transmission time for a mail, the office of exchange of origin may send to the office of destination of the mail a C 27 trial note. /.../ When transmission is direct or when the mail is transhipped, the C 27 note shall be attached to the C 18 delivery bill or AV 7 which accompanies the mail. When transmission is to an intermediate administration, the C 27 shall be /.../ attached to the C 12 letter bill, on which its presence shall be shown by a cross in the corresponding box of table V. Administrations may as an alternate method, enclose the C 27 note in an envelope, and securely attach it to the final bag. 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) either to the address specified or, if no address is given, to the office which prepared it.

2 To determine the most favourable route and the transmission time for 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 on which the indication "C 27" shall be written in the top right-hand corner of the front. This envelope shall be included in the mail for the intermediate administration concerned to which the à découvert items in question are sent, and attached to the C 12 letter bill. The presence of the C 27 shall be shown by a cross in the corresponding box of table V of the C 12 letter bill. The intermediate administration shall, in turn, forward the envelope containing the trial note and the à découvert items to the administration of destination or attach the trial note to the C 12 letter bill which it has prepared for the office of destination of the mail. The trial note, duly completed by the administration of destination, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface), either to the address specified or, if no address is given, to the office which prepared it.

Reasons. – Since the detailed information requested concerns the mode of conveyance and the actual time of receipt and is meant to provide accurate and timely information on these items, it is necessary to capture the C 27 note at the first point of receipt. After the first point of receipt, it is often difficult to determine the mode of conveyance and the actual time of receipt accurately.

Article RE 4117

Preparation of trial notes

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4117.3**

Paragraph 1. Replace the references to "of table V" by "of table 4".

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new simpler layout for the C 12 form which is easier to use.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4106.2, 25. RE 4107.1, 25. RE 4111.1, 25. RE 4127.5, 25. RE 5202.1.

Article RE 4118

Treatment of inquiries

CZECH REP **25. RE 4118.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Surface mails
1.1 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 C 18 or C 18ter delivery bills. Two copies of the bill s shall be prepared. (Remainder unchanged.)
1.2 and 1.3 (No change.)
1.4 The C 18 delivery bill shall be made out for letter-post mails and the C 18ter delivery bill shall be made out for parcel-post mails.
1.5 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 the absence of special agreement between the administrations dispatching and receiving sea mails, one copy of the C 18 or C 18ter bill shall be sent by air either to the receiving office of exchange of the port of offloading or to its central administration.

2 and 3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 on amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post mails and creating the separate C 18ter bill for parcel-post mails.

Article RE 4118

Transfer of mails

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **25. RE 4118.2**

Paragraph 1.5. Amend as follows:

1.5 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 the absence of special agreement between the administrations dispatching and receiving sea mails, one copy of the C 18 bill must be sent by air (or, for administrations with facsimile capability, a facsimile of the C 18 may be sent) either to the receiving office of exchange of the port of offloading or to its central administration.

Reasons. – The addition of the term "must" clarifies and strengthens the mandatory requirement of sending an advance copy of the C 18 by air. This is also an opportunity to improve the transmission of documents and information through the use of telecommunications.

Article RE 4118

Transfer of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4118.3**

Create article RE 4118.4 as follows:

4 The provisions under 1 to 3 shall also apply to bulk mails.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 4112.91.

Article RE 4119

Preparation and checking of C 18, AV 7 or C 18bis delivery bills

CANADA **25. RE 4119.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The delivery bills shall be completed, in accordance with their layout, on the basis of the particulars appearing on the bag labels or with the address. The total number and the total weight of the bags and items in each mail shall be entered in bulk /.../. Administrations of origin may elect to enter each bag individually should they wish to do so. The number and weight of bags bearing red labels shall be shown separately; they shall be indicated by an "R" in the "Observations" column of the delivery bill. If the weights entered on the C 18 bill include those of mail exempted from transit charges and terminal dues, the "Observations" column shall also be used to enter, by category (LC/AO and M bags), the weight to be deducted.

Reasons. – The Washington Congress adopted the system whereby the information used for calculating terminal dues is entered on the C 12 letter bill. The delivery bills (C 18, AV 7 and C 18bis) no longer require columns to distinguish between LC/AO bags and M bags. The continued inclusion of these columns in such transport documents is a holdover from the previous system. Eliminating the superfluous columns will clarify the situation and simplify the relevant forms.
Related proposals: 29. 18.1, 29. 18.2 and 29. 7.1.

Article RE 4119

Preparation and checking of C 18, AV 7 or C 18bis delivery bills

CZECH REP **25. RE 4119.2**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Preparation and checking of C 18, AV 7, C 18bis or C 18ter delivery bills

1 The delivery bills shall be completed, in accordance with their layout, on the basis of the particulars appearing on the bag labels or with the address. The total number and total weight of the items and bags bearing red and white labels, M bags and bags of mail exempted from transit

charges and terminal dues shall be shown on the C 18 delivery bill; M bags and exempt bags bearing red labels shall be indicated by an "R" in the "Observations" column of the delivery bill. The total number and the weight of bags containing ordinary and insured parcels and the number and weight of unenclosed ordinary and insured parcels shall be indicated on the C 18ter delivery bills.

2 to 4 (No change.)

5 When the mails forwarded are inserted in containers sealed by the postal service, the serial number and the number of the seal of each container shall be entered in the "Observations" column of the C 18, AV 7, C 18bis or C 18ter bill.

Reasons. – This proposal is designed to amend delivery bill C 18 for use only for letter-post dispatches and to create a separate delivery bill C 18ter for parcel-post dispatches. The present form, common to all dispatches, leads to confusion. There is not enough space for all the necessary details. The forms proposed would simplify and make clearer the entry of data by separate recording of bags (red bags, white bags, bags with ordinary postal parcels, bags with insured parcels, etc). A separate column exists for mail exempted from transit charges and terminal dues. The aim is to facilitate and speed up transmission and checking of dispatches between administrations, as well as between administrations and carriers.

Article RE 4119

Preparation and checking of C 18, AV 7 or C 18bis delivery bills

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4119.3**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 When the mails forwarded are inserted in containers sealed by the postal service, the serial number and the number of the seal of each container shall be entered in the /.../ column of the C 18, AV 7 or C 18bis bill reserved for that purpose.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing an amended layout for the C 18, AV 7 and C 18bis forms. The new models of the forms were accepted by the 1994 EC.
Related proposal 29. 0.1.

Article RE 4119

Preparation and checking of C 18, AV 7 or C 18bis delivery bills

GREAT BRITAIN

25. RE 4119.4

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The delivery bills shall be completed, in accordance with their layout, on the basis of the particulars appearing on the bag labels or with the address. The total number and total weight of the bags and items in each mail shall be entered in bulk by category (LC/AO, M bags). On the C 18, the total number and total weight of empty bags shall also be entered as a separate category. Administrations of origin may elect to enter each bag individually should they wish to do so. The number and weight of bags bearing red labels shall be shown separately; they shall be indicated by an "R" in the "Observations" column of the delivery bill. If the weights entered on the C 18 bill include those of mail exempted from transit charges and terminal dues, the "Observations" column shall also be used to enter, by category (LC/AO, M bags and empty bags), the weight to be deducted.

Reasons. – In the majority of cases, in order to minimize costs and effort, empty bags are returned with a dispatch of mail. A separate column for empty bags on the C 18 will simplify matters for handlers in both countries because it will be possible to identify immediately the number of bags actually containing mail. The amendment will also facilitate accounting procedures in those administrations where charges by shipping lines and road hauliers for the carriage of empty bags are calculated in a different way from charges for LC/AO and M bags.
See also proposal 29. 18.4 to amend form C 18.

Supported by. – Albania, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia.

Article RE 4120

Missing C 18, AV 7 or C 18bis delivery bill

CZECH REP **25. RE 4120.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Missing C 18, AV 7, C 18bis or C 18ter delivery bill

1 In the absence of the C 18 or C 18ter bill, the receiving office shall prepare one in triplicate in accordance with the load received. (Remainder unchanged.)

2 to 6 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 aimed at amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post dispatches and introducing a separate C 18ter delivery bill for parcel-post dispatches.

Article RE 4121

Checking of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4121.1**

Paragraphs 8 and 9.2. Replace the references to "VD 4" by "VD 4/CP 14".

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing merging forms VD 4 and CP 14. The new model of this form was accepted by the EC.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 3601.2.

Article RE 4121

Checking of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4121.2**

Amend as follows:

1 to 1.3 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

2.1 (No change.)

2.2 by 100 g or less in the case of bags of airmails or bulk mails.

3 (No change.)

3bis If an office of destination establishes that the actual weight of a bag belonging to a bulk mail differs by more than 100 g from the weight recorded, it shall amend the label and the delivery bill. It shall immediately notify the dispatching office of exchange of the mistake.

4 to 5.7 (No change.)

5bis Additional information regarding bulk mails

5bis.1 A C 14 verification note shall be sent to the administration of origin, accompanied by a replacement C 15 letter bill that shall include the details of the bulk items received in the following cases:

5bis.1.1 the administration of destination has requested the make-up of bulk mails and receives bulk items in other mails;

5bis.1.2 the bulk mails are not accompanied by a C 15 letter bill;

5bis.1.3 the administration of destination receives unreported bulk items for which the specific payment is applied with immediate effect. In this case, the administration of destination shall transmit the C 14 and C 15 forms by telecommunication to the administration of origin of the mails.

5bis.2 In the cases provided for under 5bis.1.1 and 5bis.1.3, the C 12 letter bill of the mail containing the bulk items shall be corrected accordingly and transmitted attached to the C 14 verification note.

6 to 10 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 4112.91.

Article RE 4122

Verification notes

CZECH REP **25. RE 4122.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 3 (No change.)

4 When the mails are transmitted through the intermediary of a carrier, the C 18, AV 7, C 18bis or C 18ter 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, AV 7, C 18bis or C 18ter bill must indicate the reservations made with respect to the carrier service. (Remainder unchanged.)

5 to 11 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 aimed at amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post dispatches and introducing a separate C 18ter delivery bill for parcel-post dispatches.

Article RE 4122

Verification notes

SWEDEN **25. RE 4122.2**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 Verification notes and any associated evidence shall be sent /.../ by the quickest route (air or surface). If the administration (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – To simplify the procedure and to reduce the cost of handling, it is proposed that verification notes be sent as unregistered items.
The present procedure of handling registered items in bulk does not provide improved security to an extent justifying the use of the registration service.

Supported by. – Albania, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland.

Article RE 4122

Verification notes

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **25. RE 4122.3**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 Verification notes and any associated evidence shall be sent under /.../ cover by the quickest route (air or surface). If the administration of origin has asked to be sent the articles mentioned in paragraph 3, these, together with a copy of the verification note, may be sent by registered surface mail, unless the two administrations concerned have agreed on their being sent by air.

Reasons. – Registered mail is used to provide protection and security. Verification notes are not considered articles of value and do not require protection and security. Registering verification notes could delay their transmission by requiring extra handling. If any other evidence of irregularity is attached to the verification note, the verification note may be registered.

Article RE 4124

Steps to be taken in the event of an accident

CZECH REP **25. RE 4124.1**

Amend as follows:

1 and 2 (No change.)

3 Administrations which had mail on the transport facility involved in the accident shall send a copy of the C 18, AV 7, C 18bis or C 18ter delivery bills to the administration of the country where the accident occurred.

4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 aimed at amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post dispatches and introducing a separate C 18ter delivery bill for parcel-post dispatches.

Article RE 4126

Steps to be taken in the event of an interrupted flight, or of diversion or missending of surface air-lifted (S.A.L.) mails

CZECH REP **25. RE 4126.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 1.2 (No change.)

1.3 The administration of the country of transit shall make out a new delivery bill (C 18, C 18bis, AV 7 or C 18ter, as required) and redirect the mails as instructed by the administration of origin.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 aimed at amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post dispatches and introducing a separate C 18ter delivery bill for parcel-post dispatches.

Article RE 4127

Return of empty bags

JAPAN **25. RE 4127.1**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 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 /.../ and labelled with the name of the offices of exchange. However, the empty bags may not be sealed with lead if the administrations concerned agree on this, if the bags are conveyed in a sealed container by a direct service, or if they are forwarded by a country of embarkation that places them in such a container for the country of destination. The labels shall be endorsed *"Sacs vides"* (Empty bags).

Reasons. – Simplification of work.

Article RE 4127

Return of empty bags

ISRAEL **25. RE 4127.2**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 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. /.../

Reasons. – When empty bags are returned, it is generally no longer possible to know from which office of exchange the bags were received since the different offices of exchange of a country use the same bags.
The return of empty bags should be monitored by the administration and not by the office of exchange; it is therefore not important to mention the name of the office of exchange that sent the bags.

Article RE 4127

Return of empty bags

SPAIN **25. RE 4127.3**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 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 /.../ and labelled with the name of the offices of exchange. At the request of the administration of destination, the bags may be sealed. The labels shall be endorsed *"Sacs vides"* (Empty bags).

Reasons. – In principle, it does not seem necessary for bags containing empty bags to be sealed. Where it is necessary, administrations could agree for this to be done.
The proposal would result in simplifying the work considerably.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Poland (Rep), Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 4127

Return of empty bags

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **25. RE 4127.4**

Amend the title and paragraph 1 as follows:

Return of empty bags and containers

1 In the absence of a special agreement between the administrations concerned, /.../ empty receptacles shall be returned by the next post, if possible in a direct mail for the country to which they belong /.../. Arrangements for the transport of these empty receptacles shall be the responsibility of the administration returning the receptacles, regardless of the mode of transport

by which the mails arrived or that used by the returning administration for its mails. Any charges incurred as a result of the mode of transport used by the returning administration shall be its responsibility. The number and types of empty receptacles returned by each mail shall be noted in table V of the letter bill. /.../

Reasons. – While empty airmail receptacles are currently carried free of charge by air carriers, shipping lines charge for this transport either by weight or by container, regardless of the contents. These costs should be paid by the returning administration since it is responsible for the return of these receptacles, as indicated in paragraph 7 of this article. The returning administration is also the only administration in a position to control the costs relating to the return of these bags.
Moreover, since terminal dues take into account the gross weight of the mail, the returning administration receives compensation for the costs of handling and returning the empty receptacles.
Administrations which have chosen to airlift all of their surface mail cannot place this obligation on the administration which used the receptacles originally. In the choice of whether or not to airlift all surface mail, the return of empty receptacles should be taken into account.

Article RE 4127

Return of empty bags

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

25. RE 4127.5

Paragraph 1. Replace the reference to "in table V of the letter bill" by "in table 1 of the letter bill".

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Replace the references to "C 18 S" and "AV 7 S" by "C 18 S/AV 7 S".

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new simpler layout for the C 12 form which is easier to use and the merger of forms C 18 S and AV 7 S.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4106.2, 25. RE 4107.1, 25. RE 4111.1, 25. RE 4117.3, 25. RE 5202.1.

Article RE 4127

Return of empty bags

GREAT BRITAIN **25. RE 4127.6**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations of origin may make up special mails for the return of empty bags. However, the make-up of special mails shall be compulsory when the administrations of transit or destination so request. The special mails shall be described on C 18 S bills. If special mails are not made up, the number and the weight of sacks of empty bags shall be entered in the appropriate column of the C 18 bill or in the "Observations" column of the C 18bis bill.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.4.
See also proposal 29. 18.4.

Supported by. – Albania, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia.

Article RE 4128

Use of bar codes

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **25. RE 4128.1**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Administrations which choose to use bar codes in the international services shall comply with the technical specifications laid down by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies.

Reasons. – A growing number of administrations are using bar codes. In the light of recent developments in the telematics field it has become essential to ensure compatibility, that administrations should use standard bar codes.
It is therefore proposed to strengthen the text of article RE 4128.
The text of article RE 4128 does not include any bar code specifications. Therefore administrations are free to use a dynamic or a static bar code as long as it follows CCPS specifications. But it is of paramount importance that all administrations are obliged to use standard bar codes.

Technical note:
The current status of bar-code standards adopted by the CCPS is as follows:
- A 13-character static bar code standard symbology 39 was adopted in 1989 for items, receptacles and documents (recommendation CCEP 1/1988/Rev 1990). Since then, developments have created new options available to administrations.
- It is now acceptable for administrations to choose code 128 symbology for the 13-character static bar code.
- Recently, the ETSG submitted to the CCPS a new proposed standard for a 29-character dynamic bar code symbology 128 for receptacle identification. This proposed standard has been granted status 1 in the standard evaluation procedure. It is currently being tested.

The proposed revision of article RE 4128 will still allow administrations to choose between these different codes provided they have been approved by the CCPS.

Article RE 4128

Use of bar codes

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

25. RE 4128.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 (First sentence unchanged.) The specifications shall be laid down by the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article RE 4401

Procedures for determining the liability of postal administrations

PORTUGAL **25. RE 4401.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change):
1.1 to 1.3 (No change).

2 Until the contrary is proved, an administration dispatching an insured item shall be relieved of all liability if the office of exchange to which the item has been consigned has not sent to the dispatching administration, by the first available mail after inspection, a report stating either that the whole packet of insured articles or the particular item is missing or has been tampered with.

3 If the theft or damage of an insured item has been established in the country of destination or, in the case of return to sender, in the country of origin, it shall be for the administration of that country to prove:
3.1 and 3.2 (no change).

4 (No change.)

5 When a registered /.../ or /.../ insured item has been lost, rifled or damaged as the result of force majeure, the administration in whose territorial jurisdiction or services the loss, theft or damage occurred shall be liable to the administration of origin only if the two administrations undertake to cover risks of force majeure.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 9.5.

Supported by. – France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 4401

Procedures for determining the liability of postal administrations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4401.2**

Paragraph 1.3. Amend as follows:

1.3 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 enter the registered items in detail on the C 12 or C 15 letter bill or on the C 13 special lists.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 4112.91.

Article RE 4403

Reimbursement of the indemnity to the paying administration

NORWAY **25. RE 4403.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The administration which is liable or on behalf of which payment is made shall reimburse the paying administration the amount of indemnity paid to the rightful claimant. The reimbursement shall be made within two months of the date of dispatch of the notice of payment.

Reasons. – As liability has already been established, the procedure of settling the reimbursement bill should not take much time, as no further discussions are required.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 4405

Accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4405.1/Rev 2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

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 16 or CP 18 /.../ accounts for postal parcels.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 62 and proposal 25. RE 5205.1/Rev 2.

Article RE 4405

Accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items

HUNGARY (REP) **25. RE 4405.2**

Paragraphs 3 and 4. 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.

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 either the CP 16 summarized accounts or the CP 18 general accounts for postal parcels.

Reasons. – The purpose of the proposal is to harmonize the provisions concerning accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items with those in force for accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for postal parcels (see article RE 3604, paragraph 5, of the

Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement in regard to the three-month time limit, and article RE 3205, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement in regard to the use of the CP 16 account for accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for parcels).

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Germany, Greece, Poland (Rep), Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 4405

Accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4405.3**

Paragraphs 1 to 3. Replace the references to "C 31" by "C 31/CP 22".

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

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/ CP 18 general accounts /.../.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a merger of forms C 31 with CP 22 and AV 11 with CP 18.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, RE 5205.2, 25. RE 5206.2, 25. RE 5301.2.

Article RE 4501

Application of transit charges

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **25. RE 4501.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Sea transit shall begin when the mails cease to be under the control of a postal administration and shall end when the /.../ exchange office of destination or office designated by the administration is notified by the shipping lines that the mails are available for collection. If the administration of destination has to pay additional charges for services incurred prior to notification, such as port charges, canal tolls, terminal or pier charges for related service and any other similar charges for handling containerized or bulk dispatches, the administration of destination may obtain reimbursement of these additional charges from the dispatching administration.

Reasons. – Sending notification to the exchange office of destination or an office designated by the administration will facilitate collection of the mail on the pier. It will also reduce the possibility of having this collection take place after expiration of the grace period, at which point demmurage charges begin to accrue.
The administration receiving mails sent by sea is not in a position to exert any pressure on the carrier concerning control of the charges described in paragraph 2. The administration of origin which is paying the carrier is in a better position to bring pressure to bear on the carrier and therefore must be responsible and accountable for performance of such services.

Article RE 4501

Application of transit charges

NETHERLANDS **25. RE 4501.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Sea transit shall begin when the mails cease to be under the control of a postal administration and shall end when the mails are handed over to the administration of destination. Sea transit charges include all costs incurred by the shipping line at the port of arrival. However, any storage costs incurred after notification by the shipping line that the mails are available and physically accessible for collection, shall be borne by the administration of destination.

Reasons. – It is noted that shipping lines consider that they are entitled to claim supplemental charges for storage, etc from administrations dispatching sea mails, if, after their notification that the mails are available for collection, they are not collected within a certain time frame by the administration of destination. Alternatively, shipping lines occasionally claim supplemental charges for storage, unloading, etc from administrations of destination for the period between notification of arrival of the ship and the moment of unloading of the mail.

When the shipping line informs the administration of destination that the mail is available, it is essential that the shipping line makes the mail easily and physically accessible for the administration of destination to collect. For example, the mail may be unloaded from the ship and placed on the quay at a place where the administration can collect it. The administration of origin should encourage the shipping line or its agents in the country of destination to agree the handover arrangements and to meet the conditions of accessibility.
The purpose of the current proposal is to take away any ambiguity and to fix as a rule that in the normal course of sea conveyance no supplemental charges for storage, etc can be claimed from either the administration of origin or of destination.

NB. – It would be useful for the keypoints of these reasons to be included in the text of the new Manual of the Convention.

Supported by. – Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Malta, Spain, Sweden.

Article RE 4501

Application of transit charges

TURKEY **25. RE 4501.3**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Sea transit shall begin when the mails /.../ <u>are deposited on the quay serving the ship in the port of departure</u> and shall end /.../ <u>when they are delivered on the quay of the port of destination</u>.

Reasons. – The time which elapses between notification of the arrival of the mail and its unloading is often protracted owing to congestion in the ports which forces the boats to drop anchor in the open sea. Also, as the containers with the mails are often aft or amidships, they are only unloaded after the other containers, which can sometimes take several days.
The long time the mails wait on board causes considerable costs (ship, entrepôt) for the administration of destination.
As a result of the proposed amendment, the administration of destination would not be held responsible for mails still on board that it has not actually received. It should therefore not pay sometimes very large amounts for unnecessary delays and for delayed unloading, which are completely beyond its control.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Pakistan.

Article RE 4602

Transit bulletin for surface mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4602.1**

Delete this article.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms under which the EC approved proposals for abolishing forms which are used very little, including form C 19. This form would be used to only a limited extent as the collection of statistics has been changed and the form serves no purpose in this context.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 5008.1.

Article RE 4602

Transit bulletin for surface mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4602.2**

Paragraph 3.1. Amend as follows:

3.1 at the head of the C 12 or C 15 letter bill;

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 4112.91.

Article RE 4604

Transit charges for diverted or missent mails

HUNGARY (REP) **25. RE 4604.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Postal administrations of transit shall do their utmost to route the mails as specified by the dispatching administration. If the mails are nevertheless diverted or missent, transit charges shall be payable to the administrations participating in the transit conveyance of such mails, but the administration of origin may in its turn claim reimbursement from the administration whose services made the dispatching error.

Reasons. – The present text of article RE 4604 was justified at the time when accounting was done on the basis of annual statistics. Now all bags are weighed every day and their weight is recorded on C 18 forms. Therefore, calculation and settlement of transit charges cannot cause problems.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Poland (Rep), Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 4604

Transit charges for diverted or missent mails

TURKEY **25. RE 4604.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 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 normally be entitled on that account to demand a payment from the dispatching administrations. The latter shall, however, remain liable for the appropriate transit charges to the

postal administrations whose services they normally use. However, administrations reforwarding diverted or missent mails may, if they so wish, claim payment of transit charges from the administration of origin without article 50.1.5 being applicable. The latter may in its turn claim reimbursement from the administration whose services made the dispatching error.

Reasons. – In reforwarding, by surface, large quantities of diverted or missent mails, the reforwarding administration is responsible for the loss, theft or damage of the mails in question, on the one hand, and has to pay the additional charges to the carriers for land conveyance, on the other.
In order to cover the costs of the administration concerned in the land conveyance and, where applicable, the amount of the compensation payable to the rightful claimant, article 50.1.5 of the Convention shall not apply to diverted or missent mails in transit.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Pakistan.

Article RE 4701

Statistical period for calculating the proportions by weight of LC items and AO items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4701.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 For application of the separate LC and AO rates laid down in article 47.2.2 and 3 of the Convention, the annual weight of LC/AO mail must exceed 150 tonnes. To establish whether this threshold has been reached, administrations shall refer to the total mail received during the last four quarters for which the C 12ter/AV 5bis statements have been prepared by the administration of destination.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a merger of forms C 12ter and AV 5bis (outcome of CCPS study 751). The model of the merged form was adopted by administrations in the consultation carried out within the framework of the study on rationalizing forms and approved by the EC.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 5001.2, 25. RE 5002.1, 25. RE 5003.1, 25. RE 5006.2, 25. RE 5008.1, 25. RE 5205.2.

Article RE 4701

Statistical period for calculating the proportions by weight of LC items and AO items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4701.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 4702

Bill of weights of LC and AO in mails of the statistical period

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4702.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 4703

Labelling of mails during the statistical period

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4703.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 4704

Checking of mails for the statistical period

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4704.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 4705

Preparation of statistical statements for calculating the proportions of LC and AO

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4705.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 4706

Revision of the proportions resulting from the annual statistics

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4706.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 4707

Revision of the rates of terminal dues for LC and AO items. Correction mechanism

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4707.1**

Amend as follows:

Revision of the rates of terminal dues /.../. Correction mechanism

1 If an administration sending or receiving more than 150 tonnes of mail a year (excluding M bags) establishes that the average number of /.../ items /.../ sent or received is greater than the number mentioned in article 47.3.1 or less than that mentioned in article 47.3.2 of the Convention, subject to the exceptions provided for in article 47, it may ask the corresponding administration for the application of the correction mechanism described below for determining the new rate of terminal dues suited to their traffic. This request may be made at any time during the year.

1bis The correction mechanism shall consist in a special statistical count to calculate the average number of items per kg, in accordance with the procedures set out in article RE 4708.

1ter The administration intending to apply the correction mechanism shall so notify the corresponding administration at least three months in advance.

1quater The request shall be supported by statistical data showing that the number of items per kg of the flow concerned deviates from the world average. The data required in 1ter shall be obtained from a sampling of at least six observation days over a period of one month.

2 to 2.2 (Delete.)

3 /.../ While respecting the time limit provided for under 1ter, the statistical period shall commence at the beginning of a quarterly accounting period. The new rate shall take effect from this moment and shall remain in force for at least one year and until such time as a new revision is requested by one or other of the administrations concerned under the terms of article 47 of the Convention. /.../

3bis If the results of the statistical count confirm the finding of the administration requesting the correction mechanism, the latter shall be entitled to apply to the traffic in question the new rate of terminal dues, calculated in SDR as follows: rate = (Average number of items per kg x 0.14) + 1.

3ter In cases where the number of items per kg resulting from this revision falls between 14 and 21, the rate provided for in article 47.2 of the Convention shall apply to the traffic in question.

4 (Delete.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61). The text of amended article RE 4707.2 has been split up and transferred to articles RE 4707.1bis and 4707.3bis. The last sentence of amended article RE 4707.3 constitutes article RE 4707.3ter. The text of article RE 4707.4 has been transferred to article RE 4708.6ter (see proposal 25. RE 4708.1).

Article RE 4708

Special statistical count for the application of the correction mechanism

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 4708.1/Rev 1**

Amend as follows:

1 To apply the correction mechanism, in the absence of a special agreement, /.../ a statistical count shall be carried out on the basis of a sampling of the flow in question.

1.1 The sampling shall reflect the composition of the mail. It shall include at least 24 days of observation within the twelve-month period to which it refers.

1.2 The observation days shall be chosen on a monthly, quarterly or yearly basis as follows. Only working days for the office of exchange concerned shall be taken into consideration:

1.2.1 monthly basis: 24 observation days in one month or, failing that, all the working days for that month. The sampling shall take place during May in odd years and October in even years;

1.2.2 quarterly basis: at least six observation days in the quarter. Each working day of the week shall be observed at least once, with the same procedure repeated the three following quarters;

1.2.3 yearly basis: at least 24 observation days in a twelve-month period. Each working day of the week shall be observed at least once per quarter.

1bis The administration requesting application of the correction mechanism shall choose the statistical system to be applied and shall notify the corresponding administration thereof so that the latter can take any necessary control measures.

1ter The administration requesting application of the correction mechanism shall not be required to provide notification in advance of the observation days that it has chosen.

2 (Deleted.)

3 During the observation days, the office of exchange of the administration requesting application of the correction mechanism shall enter, for each mail sampled, the number and weight of the items on a C 17 bill./.../

4 From the C 17 bills, the administration that requested the special statistical count shall prepare a C 17bis statement consolidating the data concerning the mails sampled. From the C 17bis statement /.../, the administration that requested the statistical count /.../ shall calculate /.../ the average number of /.../ items per kg and the new rate of terminal dues by application of the formula set forth in article RE 4707.3bis.

5 The C 17bis statement, accompanied by the /.../ C 17 forms, shall be sent to the other administration concerned after each quarter and/or at the end of the sampling period not later than one month after the dispatch or receipt of the last mail included in the statistics.

6 If the other administration concerned has made no comment within three months of the date of transmission of the C 17bis statement, /.../ the latter shall be regarded as fully accepted.

6bis In cases where the other administration concerned has carried out a control statistical count, the data established by the administration that requested application of the correction mechanism shall be regarded as valid if they do not differ by more than 10 percent from those established by the other administration.

6bis.1 If there is a difference of more than 10 percent, the administrations concerned shall agree on the values to be used for settling the terminal dues, taking into account the precision of the statistical systems used by each administration.

6ter In the event of disagreement between the two parties about the application of the correction mechanism, the administrations may resort to the arbitration procedure provided for in article 50.3 of the Convention.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

25. RE 4708.91

Create the following article RE 4708bis:

Article RE 4708bis

Payment for bulk mail linked to domestic rates

1 Administrations opting for payment according to article 47.4bis.1.2 shall notify the International Bureau no later than 1 September of the charge expressed in local currency for a 20 g letter in the domestic service.

1.1 Keeping the proportions between the rates laid down in article 47.4bis.1.1, the International Bureau shall convert the value notified into a rate per item and a rate per kg, expressed in SDR at the latest available exchange rate.

1.1.1 For 1996, the rates per item and per kg may not be higher than those calculated on the basis of 60 percent of the charge for a 20 g letter in the domestic service, or exceed 0.175 SDR per item and 1.25 SDR per kg.

1.1.2 For the years 1997 to 2000, the Executive Council shall determine the increases to be applied in the light of economic and commercial factors. At the end of that period, the rates per item and per kg may not be higher than those calculated on the basis of 80 percent of the charge for a 20 g letter in the domestic service, or exceed 0.28 SDR per item and 2 SDR per kg.

2 The resultant rates shall be communicated by circular no later than 1 October. They shall come into effect on 1 January of the following year and remain in force for at least one calendar year. For the following years, barring any new notification, the International Bureau shall renew the option chosen and recalculate the rates in accordance with the procedure laid down under 1.1.

3 These rates shall apply to bulk mail received from all administrations in respect of which the bulk mail option has been requested.

4 If an administration applying to bulk mail a rate based on domestic rates has joined a multilateral terminal dues payment system based specifically on costs or on domestic rates, that administration shall offer for the mail received from all the other administrations conditions at least as favourable as those which it offers to the participants in the system it has joined.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and of proposal 20 .47.2.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

25. RE 4708.92

Create the following new article:

Article RE 4708ter

Request for payment specific to bulk mail

1 General case

1.1 When the administration of destination establishes that, over a period of 30 days, it repeatedly receives bulk items from the same administration, it shall be authorized to request that these items be dispatched in mails containing only bulk mail and to apply the specific payment for this type of mail. The request shall be supported by documentary evidence.

1.2 The specific payment for bulk mail shall become applicable three months after the request made by the administration of destination. From that date, the administration of origin shall begin to make up bulk mails.

2 Special case

2.1 The administration of destination shall be authorized to apply with immediate effect the payment specific to bulk mail when it establishes:

2.1.1 the receipt, in the same mail, or in one day when several mails are made up per day, of 5000 or more items posted by the same sender;

2.1.2 the receipt, in a period of two weeks, of 15 000 or more items posted by the same sender.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 5001

Statement of weights of surface mails, including S.A.L. mails

CZECH REP

25. RE 5001.1

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 For each administration of origin of the mails, as well as for each administration of transit, the administration of destination shall prepare quarterly, from the particulars on the C 12bis statements, by office of origin and office of destination and, where appropriate, by forwarding route, a C 12ter statement of weights of mails received.

3 The C 12bis statements shall be supplied to the administration of origin in support of the C 12ter statements. After their acceptance, that administration shall distribute the C 12ter statements among the administrations of transit and shall return a copy to the administration of destination of the mails.

4 In cases of possible disproportions, the administration of transit may transcribe the weights shown on the C 18 delivery bill, as stipulated under 1 to 3. /.../

Reasons. – Obligatory transmission of the C 12ter statements to the administrations of transit would facilitate transit charges accounting. Mails are not always conveyed complete since bags can be transported over several days; they are therefore entered on several C 18 delivery bills. As a result, searching for data for accounting purposes is very difficult. What is more, entries on the C 18 delivery bills are often illegible.
The amendments made to this article also take into account the fact that most of the administrations of origin or of destination of the mails do not respond to requests from the administration of transit for a copy of the C 12ter statement.

Article RE 5001

Statement of weights of surface mails, including S.A.L. mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5001.2**

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4. Replace the references to "C 12bis" and "C 12ter" by "C 12bis/AV 3bis" and "C 12ter/AV 5bis", respectively.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a merger of forms C 12bis and AV 3bis and C 12ter and AV 5bis (outcome of CCPS study 751). The models of the merged forms were adopted by administrations in the consultation carried out within the framework of the study on rationalizing forms and approved by the EC.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4701.1, 25. RE 5002.1, 25. RE 5003.1, 25. RE 5006.2, 25. RE 5008.1, 25. RE 5204.2, 25. RE 5205.2, 25. RE 5206.2.

Article RE 5002

Statement of weights of airmails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5002.1**

Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Replace the references to "AV 3bis" and "AV 5bis" by "C 12bis/AV 3bis" and "C 12ter/AV 5bis", respectively.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a merger of forms C 12bis and AV 3bis and C 12ter and AV 5bis (outcome of CCPS study 751). The models of the merged forms were adopted by administrations in the consultation carried out within the framework of the study on rationalizing forms and approved by the EC.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4701.1, 25. RE 5001.2, 25. RE 5003.1, 25. RE 5006.2, 25. RE 5008.1, 25. RE 5204.2, 25. RE 5205.2, 25. RE 5206.2.

Article RE 5003

Transmission and acceptance of statements of weights of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5003.1**

Amend as follows:

1 C 12ter/AV 5bis statements shall be sent in duplicate to the administrations of origin of the mails within six months at the latest after the end of the quarter to which they relate.

2 After accepting them, the administration of origin of the mails shall return one copy to the administration which prepared them. If the administration concerned has not received any notice of amendment within three months of the date of dispatch, it shall regard them as fully accepted. If verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected C 12bis/AV 3bis statements shall be attached in support of the duly amended and accepted C 12ter/AV 5bis statements. If the administration of destination of the mails disputes the amendments made to the C 12bis/AV 3bis statements, the administration of origin shall confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of the C 12 forms drawn up by the office of origin upon dispatch of the disputed mails.

3 Administrations may agree that the C 12bis/AV 3bis and C 12ter/AV 5bis statements shall be prepared by the administration of origin of the mails. In this case, the acceptance procedure provided for under 1 and 2 shall be adapted accordingly.

Reasons. – See proposals 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4701.1, 25. RE 5001.2, 25. RE 5002.1, 25. RE 5006.2, 25. RE 5008.1, 25. RE 5204.2, 25. RE 5205.2, 25. RE 5206.2.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5003.91**

Create the following new article:

Article RE 5003bis

Accounting for bulk mail

1 General case
1.1 When the administration of destination has requested the make-up of bulk mails, the C 12bis and AV 3bis statements of weights prepared by the office of exchange of destination shall also include bulk mail, on the basis of the data on the C 15 letter bills.
1.2 The data regarding bulk mail shall be used for the quarterly preparation of the C 12ter statements of weights and the AV 5bis statements of weights.
1.3 In cases where the data concerning bulk mail on the C 12bis or AV 3bis statements differ, the administration of origin shall transmit photocopies of the C 15 letter bills regarding the disputed mails.

2 Special case
2.1 When the administration of destination has applied the specific payment for bulk mail with immediate effect in accordance with article RE 4708ter.2, the procedures under 1.1 to 1.3 shall apply.
2.2 When the C 12ter and AV 5bis statements are prepared, the administration of destination shall prepare a C 15bis account from the C 15 letter bills transmitted to the administration of origin of the mails in accordance with article RE 4121.5bis.1.3.
2.3 The C 15bis account shall be settled by the administration of origin within six weeks after it is prepared.
2.4 The C 15bis accounts settled by the administration of origin of the mails shall be the subject of a C 15ter recapitulative statement. The amount on the C 15ter statement shall be deducted from the C 20bis account. A copy of the C 15ter form shall be attached to the C 20bis account.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 5006

Preparation, transmission and approval of transit charges and surface-mail (including S.A.L. mail) and airmail terminal dues accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5006. 1**

Paragraph 2.1. Amend as follows:

2.1 Transit charges. On a C 20 form, on the basis of the total weight of the categories (LC/AO, M bags and surface à découvert items) as appears from the C 12 quarterly statements.

Reasons. – Consequence of the study conducted by the EC pursuant to Washington resolution C 59/1989, relating to possible remuneration for the administration of transit to enable it to cover the costs of reforwarding surface mail in transit à découvert.

Article RE 5006

Preparation, transmission and approval of transit charges and surface-mail (including S.A.L. mail) and airmail terminal dues accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5006.2**

Paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2. Replace the references to "C 12ter" and "AV 5bis" by "C 12ter/AV 5bis".

Reasons. – See proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4701.1, 25. RE 5001.2, 25. RE 5002.1, 25. RE 5003.1, 25. RE 5008.1, 25. RE 5205.2.

Article RE 5006

Preparation, transmission and approval of transit charges and surface-mail (including S.A.L. mail) and airmail terminal dues accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5006.3**

Amend as follows:

Preparation, transmission and approval of transit charges and /.../ terminal dues accounts

1 and 2 (No change.)

2.1 Transit charges. On a C 20 form, on the basis of the total weight of the categories /.../ of mail as appears from the C 12ter quarterly statements.

2.2 Terminal dues. On a C 20bis form, on the basis of the difference /.../ between the amounts to be brought to account based on the weights of mail received and dispatched for each category of mail /.../ as appear from the C 12ter and AV 5bis /.../ statements. /.../

3 to 6 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 5007

Provisional payments of transit charges and surface-mail (including S.A.L. mail) and airmail terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5007.1**

Amend as follows:

Provisional payments of transit charges and /.../ terminal dues

1 (First two sentences unchanged.) The provisional payments in respect of a year shall be made no later than the end of July of that year. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 5008

Special address for the transmission of forms concerning transit charges and terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5008.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Each administration shall notify other administrations, through the International Bureau, of the special address to which all the forms entering into consideration for the settlement of transit charges and terminal dues (C 12ter/AV 5bis, C 14, C 15ter, C 16, C 17ter, /.../, C 20, C 20bis /.../) must be sent.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a merger of forms C 12bis and AV 3bis and C 12ter and AV 5bis (outcome of CCPS study 751) as well as the abolition of form C 19. The models of the merged forms and the proposal on abolishing form C 19 were adopted by administrations in the consultation carried out within the framework of the study on rationalizing forms and approved by the EC.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4602.1, 25. RE 4701.1, 25. RE 5001.2, 25. RE 5002.1, 25. RE 5003.1, 25. RE 5006.2, 25. RE 5205.2.

Article RE 5008

Special address for the transmission of forms concerning transit charges and terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5008.2**

Amend as follows:

1 Each administration shall notify other administrations, through the International Bureau, of the special address to which all the forms entering into consideration for the settlement of transit charges and terminal dues (C 12ter, C 14, C 15bis, C 15ter, /.../ C 17bis, C 19, C 20, C 20bis and AV 5bis) must be sent.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 5009

General liquidation account. Role of the International Bureau

BANGLADESH **25. RE 5009.1**

Add the following new paragraph 5.1:

5.1 A creditor administration which encounters difficulties in obtaining payment from the debtor administration of its claim under the accepted general liquidation account may apply to the International Bureau for inclusion of its claim in the general liquidation account. To this end, the creditor administration shall furnish a brief report to the International Bureau, together with a copy of the accepted general liquidation account submitted to the debtor administration for payment.

Reasons. – It happens all too frequently that a debtor administration does not settle its debts to the creditor administration, even though three to five years may have elapsed since acceptance of the general liquidation account.

Article RE 5009

General liquidation account. Role of the International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5009.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The C 21 or C 21bis statements concerning the provisional payments laid down in article RE 5007 shall be sent by the creditor administration to the debtor administration in the second calendar quarter of the year to which they relate.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 5007.1.

Article RE 5201

Calculation of air conveyance dues for closed mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5201.1/Rev 1**

Amend the title of this article as follows:

Formula for calculating the basic rate and calculation of air conveyance dues for closed mails

Add before 1 the following new text and renumber accordingly:

1 The maximum basic rate applicable in respect of air conveyance shall be calculated according to the formula below, the elements of which shall be taken from the International Airline Financial Statistics prepared by ICAO. This rate shall be rounded to the nearest thousandth of an SDR per kilogramme of gross weight and per kilometre; it shall apply proportionally to fractions of a kilogramme.

T = (A – B – C + D + E + F) where

T = Basic rate per t-km.
(Priority for airmail is guaranteed within this rate.)

A = Weighted average operating expense per t-km performed.

B = Cost of passenger services per t-km.

C = Percentage of the cost of ticketing, sales and promotion (based on the number of passengers in relation to traffic volume.

D = Expenses of non-operating items per t-km performed.

E = 10 percent of (A – B – C + D) as profit.

F = Income taxes per t-km performed.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 52.1.

Article RE 5201

Calculation of air conveyance dues for closed mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5201.2**

Amend the title of this article as follows:

Formula for calculating the basic rate and calculation of air conveyance dues for closed mails

Add before 1 the following new text and renumber accordingly:

1 The maximum basic rate applicable in respect of air conveyance shall be calculated according to the formula below, the elements of which shall be taken from the International Airline Financial Statistics prepared by ICAO. This rate shall be rounded to the nearest thousandth of an SDR per kilogramme of gross weight and per kilometre; it shall apply proportionally to fractions of a kilogramme.

$T = (A - B - C_1 + D + E + F)$ where

T = Basic rate per t-km (priority for airmail is guaranteed within this rate).

A = Unweighted average operating expense per t-km performed.

B = Cost of passenger services per t-km.

C_1 = Percentage of the cost of ticketing, sales and promotion (in proportion to traffic volume per t-km performed by mail).

D = Expenses of non-operating items per t-km performed.

E = 10 percent of $(A - B - C_1 + D)$ as profit.

F = Income taxes per t-km performed.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 52.1.

Article RE 5201

Calculation of air conveyance dues for closed mails

GREAT BRITAIN

25. RE 5201.3

Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 2:

The International Bureau shall exclude from this calculation the gross weight of all airmails for which the terminal dues calculation has been based specifically on costs or on the domestic rates of the administration of destination.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 51.3.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland.

Article RE 5201

Calculation of air conveyance dues for closed mails

INDONESIA

25. RE 5201.4

Amendment to proposal 25. RE 5201.2

Amend the title of this article as follows:

Formula for calculating the basic rate and calculation of air conveyance dues for closed mails

Add before 1 the following new text and renumber accordingly:

1 The maximum basic rate applicable in respect of air conveyance shall be calculated according to the formula below, the elements of which shall be taken from the International Airline

Financial Statistics prepared by ICAO. This rate shall be rounded to the nearest thousandth of an SDR per kilogramme of gross weight and per kilometre; it shall apply proportionally to fractions of a kilogramme.

T = (A – B – C_1 + D + E + F) where

T = Basic rate per t-km (priority for airmail is guaranteed within this rate).

A = Unweighted average operating expense per t-km performed.

B = Cost of passenger services per t-km.

C_1 = Percentage of the cost of ticketing, sales and promotion (in proportion to total traffic volume per t-km performed, excluding mail).

D = Expenses of non-operating items per t-km performed.

E = 10 percent of (A – B – C_1 + D) as profit.

F = Income taxes per t-km performed.

Reasons. – The previous annotation concerning the component C_1 of proposal 25 RE 5201.2, namely "C_1 = Percentage of the cost of ticketing, sales and promotion (in proportion to traffic volume per t-km performed by mail)", could give rise to a different interpretation from the one desired.
In fact, the aim of component C_1 of the formula is to deduct from the basic rate (T) all the expenses relating to ticketing, sales and promotion other than those attributable to mail.
To avoid the above misunderstanding, the annotation concerning component C_1 should be amended to read "C_1 = Percentage of the cost of ticketing, sales and promotion (in proportion to total traffic volume per t-km performed, excluding mail)".

Article RE 5202

Calculation of and accounting for air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence and priority items in transit à découvert

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5202.1**

Paragraph 3.1, 4th line. Replace the reference to "table III of the C 12 letter bill" by "table 4 of the C 12 letter bill".

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new layout for the C 12 form.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4106.2, 25. RE 4107.1, 25. RE 4111.1, 25. RE 4117.3, 25. RE 4127.5.

Article RE 5202

Calculation of and accounting for air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence and priority items in transit à découvert

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5202.2**

Paragraph 2.1. Amend as follows:

2.1 The statistical operations shall be conducted annually and alternately during May in odd years and October in even years /.../.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4701.2.

Article RE 5204

Preparation of AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weights

CANADA **25. RE 5204.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Each creditor administration shall prepare an AV 3 statement, monthly or quarterly as preferred, on the basis of the airmail particulars entered on the 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 of the mails for each office of destination. When the copies of the AV 3bis statement are used for the settlement of air conveyance dues inside the country of destination in accordance with article 51.4 of the Convention, AV 3bis statements of weights /.../ shall be used. The latter shall be prepared on the basis of C 12 letter bills for letter post and on the basis of CP 20 parcel bills for parcels.

Reasons. – This proposal is designed to correct an anomaly in the current text. The CP 20 is the proper form to document the internal air conveyance dues for parcels.
The Washington Congress text refers to the AV 7 as a basis for air conveyance dues for parcels. This is inconsistent with the direction taken by that Congress, namely, the use of postal documents instead of transport documents as a basis for inter-administration settlements.
We are submitting a related proposal to modify the CP 20 parcel bill by adding a box for the dispatch weight. This will permit the practical application of the above change. The new system will thus be fully consistent and will permit inter-administration accounting to be based on a single EDI message.
Related proposal: 39. 20.1.

Article RE 5204

Preparation of AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weights

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5204.2**

Paragraphs 1 and 4. Replace the references to "AV 3bis" by "C 12bis/AV 3bis".

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new layout for the combined C 12bis/AV 3bis form.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 5001.2, 25. RE 5002.1, 25. RE 5003.1, 25. RE 5205.2, 25. RE 5206.2.

Article RE 5204

Preparation of AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weights

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5204.3**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 (First two sentences unchanged.) When the copies of the AV 3bis statement are used for the settlement of air conveyance dues inside the country of destination in accordance with article 51.4 of the Convention, AV 3bis statements of weights prepared on the basis of C 12 or C 15 letter bills shall be used.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61) and proposal 25. RE 5003.91.

Article RE 5205

Preparation of AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 general accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5205.1/Rev 2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 /.../ The AV 5 account shall be prepared by the creditor administration on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual basis, as agreed between the administrations concerned.

Reasons. – In accordance with resolution C 19 of the 1989 Washington Congress, the CCPS conducted a study (No 751) on the modernization of billing systems and the settlement of accounts. The EC, within the framework of studies arising from resolutions C 68/1989 and C 70/1989 and decisions C 52/1989 and C 87/1989 (which also envisaged a detailed study of postal accounting), expanded study 751 to include all Union administrations, 117 of which provided replies.
The main suggestions arising from the study were the following:
- to make it possible, in a given relation, to regard each of the air conveyance and parcel-post accounts as a bill to be settled and to allow creditor administrations the freedom to choose the billing frequency as they saw fit;
- to extend, on an optional basis, the UPU's present offsetting system, which would contribute a great deal to improving and modernizing the settlement of accounts;
- to continue to permit bilateral offsetting on the basis of the imbalance of accounts, while benefiting from the adjustments desired by the majority of administrations within the framework of CCPS study 751.

The details of the study form the subject of Congress – Doc 62. A list of the proposals arising therefrom to be submitted to Congress is as follows: 20. 0.8/Rev 1, 20. 09/Rev 1, 20.0.18, 25. RE 0.4, 25. RE 4405.1/Rev 2, 25. RE 5205.1/Rev 2, 25. RE 5206.1/Rev.2, 25. RE 5301.1/Rev 2, 35. RE 1503.1/Rev 2, 35. RE 3604.1/Rev 2 and 35. RE 3605.1/Rev 2.
The following table contains, in summary form, the conclusions of the study, as well as the articles of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement which should be amended accordingly:

Conclusions	Detailed Regulations of the Convention	Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement
Settlement of accounts on the basis of the AV 5 and CP 16 accounts, prepared on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual basis, as agreed between the creditor administrations	RE 4405 RE 5205 RE 5206 RE 5301	RE 3604 RE 3605
Use of AV 11 and CP 18 general accounts prepared on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual basis, solely in cases where certain administrations require billing on the basis of the imbalance of the accounts.	RE 4405 RE 5205 RE 5206	RE 3604 RE 3605
Abolition of the CP 17 statement of differences	–	RE 3604
Abolition of the return by debtor administrations of the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements, except in the event of discrepancies	–	RE 3604
Non-preparation of AV 5, AV 11, CP 16 and CP 18 accounts for amounts less than 163.35 SDR, the amount being carried over to the following account. However, this provision would not apply in cases where the general liquidation account is used	RE 5206	RE 3604
A six-month deadline for the submission of accounts to the debtor administrations, after which they are entitled to refuse them	RE 5206	RE 3604 RE 3605
Reduction from three to two months of the normal time limit for checking and acceptance of AV 5 and CP 16 accounts	RE 5206	RE 3604 RE 3605
Preparation of CP 19 detailed accounts (customs charges, exemptions, etc) and CP 22 accounts (indemnities) only when justified by a particular circumstance, but no later than two months after the period to which they refer. The totals of these accounts should be carried over to the AV 5 or CP 16 without being incorporated in them	–	RE 1503
Proposal of a general nature concerning the expansion of the offsetting of accounts prepared by the International Bureau, monitoring of the direct billing system, of the texts dealing with accounting and of the preparing of accounting documents	–	–

Article RE 5205

Preparation of AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 general accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5205.2**

Title of article. Amend as follows:

Preparation of AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 /CP 18 general accounts

Paragraphs 1, 2.1, 3 and 5. Replace the references to "AV 3bis", "AV 5bis" and "AV 11" by "C 12bis/
AV 3bis", "C 12ter/AV 5bis" and "AV 11/CP 18" respectively.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new layout for the C 12bis/AV 3bis, C 12ter/AV 5bis and AV 11/CP 18 combined forms.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4405.3, 25. RE 4701.1, 25. RE 5001.2, 25. RE 5002.1, 25. RE 5003.1, 25. RE 5006.2, 25. RE 5008.1, 25. RE 5204.2, 25. RE 5206.2, 25. RE 5301.2.

Article RE 5206

Submission and acceptance of AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements of weights, AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 general accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5206.1/Rev 2**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 After verifying the AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements and accepting the relative AV 5 detailed account, /.../ a copy of the AV 5 accounts shall be returned to the creditor administration only in the event of an amendment. In this case, it shall be duly amended and accompanied by the AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements. If the creditor administration disputes the amendments made to these AV 3, AV 3bis or AV 4 statements, the debtor administration shall

confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of the 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 of the date of dispatch of the accounts shall regard the accounts as fully accepted.

2bis Administrations which were creditors during the preceding year may choose either the accounting system based on direct billing, or that based on bilateral offsetting. The option chosen shall remain in force for one calendar year with effect from 1 January.

3 (No change.)

4 In the framework of the direct billing system, the AV 5 account shall serve as a bill for direct settlement. /.../ The debtor administration shall make payment within the period of six weeks provided for in article RE 5303.9. It may refuse to check and accept any AV 5 account which has not been presented by the creditor administration within six months after the period to which it refers. Any difference exceeding 9.80 SDR which may be noted by the debtor administration shall be indicated on the AV 5. The AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements shall be attached to the AV 5, which shall be returned to the creditor administration. The difference noted shall be incorporated in the next AV 5 account submitted to the debtor administration or shall be disputed. Failing this, the administration which drew attention to the difference shall regard it as fully accepted and shall have it appear as such in its next AV 5 account amended accordingly.

4bis Under the bilateral offsetting system, the AV 11 general accounts shall be prepared on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual basis, as soon as the AV 5 accounts relating to the period concerned are accepted or regarded as fully accepted. The AV 11 account shall be settled within the period of six weeks laid down in article RE 5303.9.

5 Notwithstanding the rule set out under 4bis, the AV 11 general account may be prepared and dispatched without waiting for /.../ a possible amendment of the AV 5 account, 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 made within a period of two months after receipt of the general account.

6 and 7 (No change.)

8 /.../ If the balance of an AV 5 or AV 11 account does not exceed 163.35 SDR, it shall be carried over to the next AV 5 or AV 11 account, when the administrations concerned do not participate in the general liquidation account. /.../

9 (No change.)

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 62 and proposal 25. RE 5205.1/Rev 2.

Article RE 5206

Submission and acceptance of AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements of weight, AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 general accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5206.2**

Title of article. Amend as follows:

Submission and acceptance of AV 3, C 12bis/AV 3bis and AV 4 statements of weight, AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11/CP 18 general accounts

Paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9. Replace the references to "AV 3bis" and "AV 11" by "C 12bis/AV 3bis" and "AV 11/CP 18" respectively.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new layout for the C 12bis/AV 3bis and AV 11/CP 18 combined forms.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4405.3, 25. RE 5001.2, 25. RE 5002.1, 25. RE 5003.1, 25. RE 5204.2, 25. RE 5205.2, 25. RE 5301.2.

Article RE 5208

Payment of air conveyance dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5208.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 Air conveyance dues shall be payable to the airline conveying the airmails for all or part of the distance flown.

2 Notwithstanding this rule, the conveyance dues may be paid to the administration of the country which the airline conveying the airmails comes under, subject to an agreement between the airline concerned and that administration:

2.2 (deleted).

(Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequences of the work carried out by the "Rates" Working Party of the IATA–UPU Contact Committee with a view to finding, at IATA's request, a solution to delays in settling air-mail conveyance accounts, which are detrimental to airlines.

Article RE 5208

Payment of air conveyance dues

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

25. RE 5208.2/Rev 1

Paragraphs 2.1 and 4. Amend as follows:

2.1 the conveyance dues for airmails may be paid directly to the administration of the country in which the airport is situated at which the airmails were handed over to the air carrier, subject to an agreement between the administration of origin, the administration of the country which the air service concerned comes under and the airline conveying the mails;

4 Unless other arrangements have been made, conveyance dues for airmails directly transhipped between two different airlines shall be settled by the administration of origin. This settlement shall be made directly with the first carrier, which shall be responsible for paying each of the subsequent carriers.

4.1 and 4.2 (deleted).

Reasons. –

1 To facilitate accounting and settlement operations between administrations and between carriers.

2 To limit delays in accounting operations as much as possible.

Part III

Provisions concerning the letter post: Relations between postal administrations

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **25. RE 5210.91**

Create the following new chapter 4bis:

Chapter 4bis

Telematic links

Article RE 5210bis

General provisions concerning telematic links

1 Postal administrations shall observe internationally agreed standards to ensure system compatibility.

2 The International Bureau shall publish, maintain and update the UPU Message Development Guide and the UPU User Manual for the benefit of postal administrations.

3 For exchanges of data with other postal administrations and external partners, postal administrations shall use messages developed within the framework of the UPU and published by the International Bureau in the UPU Message Development Guide. Messages developed by other organizations may also be used once they have been approved by the UPU and published in the Message Development Guide.

4 Postal administrations shall be required to comply with the operational and technical specifications laid down in the UPU User Manual, which defines procedures for the exchange of data.

5 The International Bureau shall regularly publish a list of available documents and guides on telematic links and shall make them available on request to administrations providing telematic services.

Article RE 5210ter

Rules for payment for telematic links

1 Postal administrations shall decide on the method of payment for network services following one of the three procedures outlined below:

1.1 the sending administration pays only for the messages it sends;

1.2 the receiving administration pays only for the messages it receives;

1.3 the sending and receiving administrations agree to share equally the cost of messages sent and received.

2 If two administrations cannot agree on a method of payment for network services, the method described in paragraph 1.1 will automatically apply, unless these two administrations can agree bilaterally on an alternative method of payment.

Reasons.– Telematic services are new to the postal community.
In view of recent developments in this area and to ensure a uniform approach, it has become necessary to lay down some general rules and procedures that administrations must follow when setting up telematic links.
The above articles broadly follow the general lines set down earlier for electronic mail and already approved by the CCPS.
The UPU User Manual referred to in this article does not yet exist, although the need for such a document is recognized by all. It is essential for the smooth operation of telematic links that operational and technical rules for telematic services be laid down in such a manual as soon as possible.

Article RE 5301

Preparation and settlement of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5301.1/Rev 2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Except in the case of the AV 5 and AV 11 accounts, which shall be prepared according to article RE 5206, each administration (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 5206.1/Rev 2.

Article RE 5301

Preparation and settlement of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5301.2**

Paragraph 2. Replace the reference to "AV 11" by "AV 11/CP 18".

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms proposing a new layout for the AV 11/CP 18 combined form.
Related proposals: 29. 0.1, 25. RE 4405.3, 25. RE 5205.2, 25. RE 5206.2.

Article RE 5301

Preparation and settlement of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5301.3**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the total of each account made out in SDRs on C 15bis, C 20, C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, C 31, AV 5 and AV 11 forms, decimals shall be ignored in the total or the balance. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see Congress – Doc 61).

Article RE 5303

Rules for payment

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5303.1**

Add the following new subparagraph:

3.3 In the case of provisional payments in respect of terminal dues which fall due on 31 July of a given year, the procedures described in 3.1 and 3.2 above differ. Thus, in the case of currencies for which the SDR exchange rate is published by the International Monetary Fund, the rate in force on 30 June of that year or on the next working day, if 30 June is a holiday, shall be used; in the case provided for in 3.2, the conversion into an intermediate currency shall be made at the last rate published in June of that year.

Reasons. – Consequence of the Executive Council study on terminal dues.
(See Congress – Doc 61.)

Article RE 5401

Information to be supplied by administrations

FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, SWEDEN **25. RE 5401.1**

Paragraph 1.4. Amend as follows:

1.4 in accordance with article 40 of the Convention:
- the quality of service targets fixed for the delivery in their country of priority and airmail items and /.../ of non-priority and surface items; /.../
- the latest acceptance times (LATs) for incoming international mail, specifying touchdown time (where appropriate);
- the actual arrival time in the inward office of exchange;
- the level of service that can be achieved (eg next-day delivery in the capital or day after for the rest of the country);

Reasons. – The aims of this proposal are:
- to encourage administrations to publish service standards so that customers can be informed of them;
- to enable administrations to make better informed decisions about routeing of mails.

Consequence of proposal 20. 40.2.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article RE 5406

Forms

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5406.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The texts, colours and dimensions of forms as well as other characteristics such as the position reserved for entering the bar code shall be those prescribed in these Detailed Regulations.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms in accordance with which the layout of a number of forms has been adapted for entering the bar code. Details about the use of forms with bar codes in reciprocal relations between administrations are contained in an International Bureau commentary in the Manual of the Universal Postal Convention. This same commentary may be included in the Postal Parcels Manual.

Article RE 5407

Forms for the use of the public

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5407.1**

Amend as follows:

1 For the purpose of applying article 5406.2, the following shall be considered as forms for the use of the public:

C 1 (Customs label);

C 2/CP 3 (Customs declaration);

C 3/CP 4 (Franking note);

C 5 (Advice of entry/of delivery);

C 6 (Redirection envelope);

C 7 (Request for withdrawal from the post, alteration of address, cancellation or alteration of the COD amount);

C 8/C 9 (Inquiry concerning an ordinary, registered, etc, item);

/.../

C 22 (International reply coupon);

/.../

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms culminating in acceptance of a new layout for the C 8/C 9 form, the abolition of the C 25 form and the introduction of a new name for the C 5 form.
Related proposals: 20. 6.2, 29. 0.1, 25. RE 2102.1, 25. RE 3101.8, 25. RE 3102.2, 25. RE 3802.2.

Article RE 5408

Routine correspondence between administrations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5408.1**

Delete this article.

Reasons. – Consequence of EC study on rationalizing UPU forms in accordance with which the EC approved proposals for abolishing forms which are used very little, including form C 29, as the necessary information can just as well be sent by letter.
Related proposal 29. 0.1.

Article RE 5501

Operation of EMS

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

25. RE 5501.1

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 With a view to preserving the EMS network and if circumstances so require, an administration shall have the option of providing the EMS service with private sector companies operating in another country, subject to the internal legislation in that country. The agreement concluded with these companies shall then lay down all the operating conditions of the service in question.

Reasons. – To specify how the service shall be entrusted to private companies.

Article RE 5501

Operation of EMS

EGYPT

25. RE 5501.2

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 With a view to preserving the EMS network and if circumstances so require, an administration shall have the option of providing the EMS service with private sector companies operating in another country, subject to the internal legislation in that country. The agreement concluded with these companies shall then lay down all the operating conditions of the service in question.

Reasons. – To specify how the service shall be entrusted to private companies.

Article RE 5501

Operation of EMS

BANGLADESH **25. RE 5501.3**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 With a view to preserving the EMS network, agreements for introducing EMS service may be concluded between postal administrations only and not between a postal administration on one side and a private courier, or any other agency operating in the receiving country, on the other. Postal administrations may, however, conclude agreements with private sector companies for the receipt or delivery of items within their jurisdiction.

Reasons. – Postal administrations are aware of the integrity and activities of the private couriers operating within their respective jurisdictions; they are therefore in a better position to control, supervise and enforce the implementation of agreements concluded with the private couriers and other agencies.

Article RE 5801

Entry into force and duration of the Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5801.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Convention unless the /.../ Council of Administration decides otherwise.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 25. RE 5801.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article RE 5801

Entry into force and duration of the Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **25. RE 5801.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Convention unless the Postal Operations Council decides otherwise.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS, FINAL PROTOCOL

Article 0

Special provisions applicable to each category of items

GREECE **27. RE 0.91**

The postal administration of Greece reserves the right to regard as "bulk mail" the receipt, in the same mail or in one day when several mails are made up per day, of 150 items posted by the same sender as well as the receipt, in a period of two weeks, of 1000 or more items posted by the same sender.

Reasons. – The figures of 1500 and 5000 items provided for in article RE 904.8 suit heavy-traffic countries. However, they do not offer Greece, a low-traffic country, sufficient protection against abuse.

Article RE IV

Items wrongly admitted

BRAZIL **27. RE 4.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – The postal administration of Brazil no longer finds it necessary to make this reservation.

Article RE V

Seizure of items

VIET NAM **27. RE 5.1**

Paragraph 2. Add "Viet Nam" in the appropriate order.

Reasons. – Because of its internal legislation.

Article RE VII

Routeing of closed airmails

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **27. RE 7.1**

Paragraph 1. Add "United States of America" in the appropriate order.

CONVENTION, FORMS, PROPOSAL OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **29. 0.1**

I. General rationalization of UPU forms

1 In decision C 84, supplemented by decision C 83, the 1989 Washington Congress assigned to the Executive Council:

i study of proposals 4903.1, 4903.2, 4907.1/Rev 1, 4617.1, 4624.1, 4625.1;

ii study of proposal 2564.2, arising from proposal 4907.1/Rev 1;

iii a general study on rationalizing UPU forms aimed at:
- reducing their number;
- simplifying them;
- adapting them to new technologies.

2 To conduct all the work entailed by this rationalization, the 1991 Executive Council set up a Working Party consisting of the following countries: Brazil, China (People's Rep), Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Indonesia, Korea (Rep), Morocco, Sweden (reporting country), Tunisia as well as France and the Netherlands (observers, members of the CCPS but not of the EC) and the PUASP. Canada, Japan and Pakistan joined the work of the WP later.

3 The study was done in two stages, first, laying down a list of general principles governing the preparation of forms for postal use and customers' use and, second, examining each form drawn up on the basis of those principles. EMS forms and forms relating to the Financial Agreements were excluded from the field of the study.

4 The WP held seven meetings chaired by Mr Kjell Jonsson, Manager, International Relations, Sweden Post International.

5 In the first phase of the study, the Executive Council adopted the list of ISO standards applicable to the new forms and the general principles governing the design of new forms for postal use recommended by the WP as a normative base designed to serve as a framework for later revision of each UPU form.

6 In a second stage, the WP prepared model forms for postal use and for customers' use on the basis of the general principles approved by the EC.

7 All the new models of forms were gradually submitted, by means of questionnaires, for administrations to make remarks and suggestions on the new layout of the forms at their leisure. In addition, some of these new models of forms were also submitted to various Executive Council Committees and WPs for their views.

8 As the work of the study on recasting the Acts of the UPU and the abolition or merger of certain forms had made the present numbering of the forms obsolete, the EC accepted a proposal to renumber the forms (see proposal 20. 0.13).

9 Suggestions and remarks were examined as part of the Working Party's work and some were selected for inclusion in the final draft of the new models of UPU forms.

10 To adapt the forms to new technologies, the EC approved the layout of forms designed for entering bar codes (forms C 4, C 28, C 28bis, VD 2, AV 8, AV 8bis, CP 2–C 2/CP 3, CP 7, CP 8, CP 23, CP 24 and CP 24bis). In the absence of exactly defined standards on the position and type of bar code to be used on forms, the WP, by default, prepared guidelines prescribing the position, layout and dimensions of the boxes to be reserved on forms for entering bar codes. These data will be included in the Manual of the Convention, preparation of which is scheduled for 1995 with subsequent updates.

11 The new presentation of the forms and the relevant amendments as well as the proposals for merging or abolishing forms were adopted by Committees 4 and 7 and endorsed by the 1994 EC for submission for approval by the Seoul Congress.

II. Convention; new models of forms

12 The new models of UPU forms concerning the Convention and its Detailed Regulations are the subject of this proposal of a general nature 29. 0.1.

13 As the work of Congress may result in many new changes to the forms, their abolition or the creation of new forms, the EC proposed continuing the work on rationalizing forms in order to adapt them to the final decisions of Congress (see proposal 20. 0.12).

Reasons. – Result of the Executive Council study on rationalizing UPU forms. See Congress – Doc 59.

NB. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the new models of forms approved by the EC (29. 0.1 for the Convention and its Detailed Regulations; 39. 0.1 for the Postal Parcels Agreement and its Detailed Regulations).
In addition a reference to the purpose of the amendment is given in the attached summary table, which is followed by the amended forms.

Draft recast UPU forms (Convention and Detailed Regulations)

Description of changes

1 New presentation of the forms

The work of the 1990–1994 Executive Council within the framework of the study on rationalizing UPU forms culminated in the adoption of a complete range of revised forms as well as in amendments to be made later to the relevant provisions of the Acts and the proposals of a general nature for submission to Congress.

This new presentation of the forms overall shows:

- a reduction in the number of forms (most of the forms were recast in whole or in part, some of them being merged and others abolished because they were rarely used);
- clarification and simplification of the layout of the forms making it easier to use them and adapting the layout of the forms to the requirements of ISO standards;
- revision of the forms in line with the results of the study on the "Structure of the Acts" and with other observations made by the various EC and CCPS WPs and Committees and by Union member countries;
- adaptation of the forms to new technologies with a view to their production on the basis of the "Forms Designer" computer programme; this means they can be completed by computer (if the appropriate equipment is available);
- adaptation of the layout of some forms for entry of the bar code in accordance with recommendations CCEP 1/1988/Rev 1990 and CCEP 2/1992;

2 General changes

On the basis of the application of the general principles (ratified by the 1992 EC) governing the graphic layout of the new UPU forms, some general changes[1] have been made to the forms, namely:

- increase in type size;
- removal of the frame for the reference data and signatures;
- adjustment of the layout of the area for the signature on forms requiring a signature;
- removal of the wording of the area for date-stamp impressions (a space for date-stamping has, however, been retained);
- removal of the indication of the time on the relevant forms;
- replacement of "N° courant" by "N° d'ordre" in the French version of the forms and of "Number of dispatch" by "Dispatch No" on the relevant forms;
- introduction of the abbreviation "kg" in lower case characters and the abbreviation "g" to the left in the proper boxes on the relevant forms.

[1] The technical characteristics such as size, type size, font, formats, space between lines, size of margins and other typographical data, composition, paper grade, etc, are available, on request, at the International Bureau.

3 Summary table (specific changes)

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts[1]
C 1	Customs label	Art RE 3201.1	
	• Substantive amendment: addition on the front of the sender's undertaking "that this item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations" and the word "Signature". The headings "Net weight" and "Total value" have been moved. • A vertical rule in the middle has been added to separate the indication "Value" in the "Detailed description of contents" heading. The word "(Customs)" has been added next to "Value" and the appropriate boxes and texts have been framed. The words "Gift" and "Merchandise" appear opposite their respective check boxes. In paragraph 2 on the back, the phrase "(even if a gift or a sample)" has been set in bold type.		–
C 2/CP 3	Customs declaration	Art RE 3201.1	
	• As a new combined CP 2–C 2/CP 3 form (manifold set) has been developed exclusively for postal parcels (see proposal 39. 0.1), it has become clear that the old version of the C 2/ CP 3 form will continue to be used mainly for the letter-post services. The layout of the present version of the customs declaration has been amended for it to be used exclusively in the letter-post services. Some headings, boxes and data have been rearranged and moved. • The indications "kg" and "g" in the "Net weight" field have been deleted and the indication "kg" has been retained in the "Total gross weight" heading. The headings "Place and date" and "Signature" have been combined in one field. Additions: a new column "Country of origin of goods" in the "Itemized list of contents ..." field; the terms "(if known)" after "Tariff No" and of the word "(Customs)" after "Value". • Replacement of the titles of the boxes "samples of merchandise of no commercial value" and "documents of no commercial value" by "commercial sample" and "documents". Change in the names and numbers of the headings of the form. Instructions on the back adapted to the changes.		–
C 3/CP 4	Franking note	Art RE 2301.2	
	• New layout of the existing form. The size and the main headings have been retained so as not to disrupt processing for accounting purposes. A strip with the title and number of the form has been added. Deletion of a field "Signature of the official who has converted the amount". Creation of fields enabling the official to know which parts are to be filled in at each stage. The word "Coupon" is replaced by "Receipt". • References to "Administration" have been replaced by "Country" in headings giving instructions on completing parts of the form.		–
C 4	"R" label combined with the name of the office of origin and the number of the item	Art RE 1702.2	
	• Two sizes proposed: 37 x 13 mm (existing size); 74 x 37 mm (for labels with a bar code). • If labels with bar codes are used, the serial number consists of 13 characters (eg "RR 06 361 076 8SE"). Blank field for the name of the office of posting and the bar code. The frame around the label has been removed.		–

[1] Following the changes made in the layout of the forms, certain amendments of the corresponding articles of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations are the subject of proposals to Congress.

No	Name or type of form	References	References to related proposals on the texts
	Type of change		
C 4bis	"Recorded delivery" label	Art RE 1802.1	
•	New size proposed: 52 x 26 mm or 74 x 26 mm. The frame around the label has been removed.		–
C 5	Advice of entry/of delivery	Art RE 2101.2	
•	New layout of the form. Name changed. All the information is contained on one side – the front. An area is reserved on the bottom left for possible postmarking at the counter. The back of the form has no areas to be filled in and the letters "AR" in red extend the whole height of the back.		25. RE 5407.1
•	The form is designed for use as an advice of payment for money orders also.		
•	The indications "Office of posting" and "Date" have been placed on the top left below the name of the form. In the heading "Nature of the item" the boxes "Recorded delivery" and "Giro" have been added.		
•	The indication "By airmail/Priority" has been added above "Return to". A field "Address of the item" has been added at top left above "Nature of the item".		
•	The information about the delivery of the item has been transferred to the bottom left-hand corner below the "Nature of the item" field.		
•	The size of the form has been changed (210 x 105 mm) to match the most commonly used size of envelope in business correspondence (220 x 110 mm) and so that it can be postmarked by counter printers and completed by computer by senders.		
C 6	Collective envelope for the redirection of letter-post items	Art RE 2802.1	
•	The text "To be presented open at the redirecting post office" has been added on the closing flap of the envelope. The frame round the heading "Full address of addressee" has been deleted. Size of envelope 250 x 176 mm (maximum dimensions: length, width and thickness combined 900 mm; the biggest dimension may not exceed 600 mm).		–
C 7	Request – for withdrawal from the post, – for alteration of address, – for cancellation or alteration of the COD amount	Art RE 3001.1.1	
•	New layout of the form, simplified and adapted to the needs of requests by post and telefax. All the information is on the front. The body of the form has been completely recast.		25. RE 3001.2
•	The different sections of the existing form have been arranged in a single table and the data have been collected together. The layout of the new model form has been designed so as to eliminate all duplicate entries of information appearing in the present form.		
•	Simplification of the layout of the section "Reply of the office of destination" and deletion of the fields "I. Request for withdrawal from the post", "II. Request for alteration or correction of address" and "III. Request for cancellation or alteration of the COD amount" which appear in the existing form.		
•	Changes in the names of some headings.		

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts
C 8/C 9	Inquiry concerning an ordinary item, a registered item, an insured letter or a postal parcel	Art RE 3101.1.1 Art RE 3101.1.2	
•	New merged C 8/C 9 form. Change of name. The new layout is simple for ease of use. The merged form combines the information previously contained in the C 8 and C 9 forms: the information concerning routeing, to be completed solely for registered and insured items, is given on the new C 8/C 9 form; an explanatory text in italics points out that these headings are not to be filled in for ordinary items.		25. RE 2102.1 25. RE 3101.8 25. RE 3102.2 25. RE 3802.2 25. RE 5407.1 35. RE 2101.1 35. RE 2802.1
•	All other headings, as well as the general layout of the information on the form, are identical to those of the two previous forms.		
•	The form head has been altered. No frame around the reference data or the headings "Date of inquiry" and "Date of duplicate". The check boxes have been moved. Additions: after "Office of origin" of "(to which the form is returned)"; check boxes at the top with a box "Recorded delivery". In the "Posted" field only three headings have been kept. In the "Contents (precise description)" field, the "Copy of invoice attached" check box has been deleted.		
•	The following have been added: a strip with the title and number of the form and others with titles of the various parts of the form. The body of the form and the informative text have been slightly changed and moved.		
C 9	Inquiry concerning a registered item, an insured letter or a postal parcel	Art RE 3101.1.2	
•	Merged with C 8 (cf type of change relating to C 8/C 9).		(cf C 8/C 9)
C 9bis	Advice of redirection of a C 9 form	Art RE 3101.3.6	
•	New layout of the form. The headings "Office or service sending the advice" and "Administration of origin of the inquiry" have been rearranged and placed below the reference data. In the "Nature of item" field, two check boxes without text have been added.		–
•	The "Notes" text above the "Signature" at the bottom of the existing form has been moved to the top of the "Information on the redirection of the item concerned" section.		
C 10	Advice concerning the presumed fraudulent use of postage stamps or postal prepayment or franking impressions	Art RE 1403.1.1	
•	Abolished (1993 EC decision).		25. RE 1403.1
C 11	Report concerning the presumed fraudulent use of postage stamps or postal prepayment or franking impressions	Art RE 1403.1.2	
•	Abolished (1993 EC decision).		25. RE 1403.1

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts
C 12	Letter bill. Exchange of mails	Art RE 4106.1	
•	New layout of the form. The head of the form has been modified. The body of the form has been completely recast. The various fields are separated. Roman figures have been replaced by Arabic ones. The form consists of side headings with the data relating to the specific headings collected together. The names of the headings have been slightly amended. The entry "Train No" has been added to the heading "Name of ship ...".		25. RE 4106.2 25. RE 4107.1 25. RE 4111.1 25. RE 4117.3 25. RE 4127.5
•	A heading in the "Information about bags" field has been supplemented by the text "Priority/Non-priority".		25. RE 5202.1
•	In the field "Bags exempt from transit charges and terminal dues", a "Weight" heading has been introduced. An additional line has been added in the section "Closed mails included in the mail". Footnotes have been added to sections 3 and 6.		
•	The space for individual entry has been moved to the back of the form and the number of lines on the back has been reduced to 60. The space for the serial number has been made bigger.		
•	This form has to be adapted to take into account decisions relating to terminal dues.		
C 12bis/ AV 3bis	Monthly statement of weights of mails (terminal dues)	Art RE 5001.1 Art RE 5002.1	
•	Forms C 12bis and AV 3bis have been merged (cf results of CCPS study 751).		25. RE 5001.2
•	The name of the C 12bis form has been kept for the merged form. The data in the head of the form have been rearranged. A "By airmail" check box has been added in the head of the form and the "Mails forwarded" field (AV 3bis) has been deleted. The summary of the C 12 letter bills below the data in the head of the form has been taken from the AV 3bis form. Columns 1 and 2 have been widened at the expense of column 7. The date is also given in the head of the form.		25. RE 5002.1 25. RE 5003.1 25. RE 5204.2 25. RE 5205.2 25. RE 5206.2
C 12ter/ AV 5bis	Quarterly statement of weights of mails	Art RE 5001.2 Art RE 5002.2	
•	New merged form combining the contents of the existing C 12ter and AV 5bis forms (cf results of CCPS study 751).		25. RE 4701.1 25. RE 5001.2
•	The name of the C 12ter form has been kept for the merged form. The data in the head of the form have been rearranged. A "By airmail" check box has been added in the head of the form.		25. RE 5002.1 25. RE 5003.1 25. RE 5006.2
•	The field "Administration of destination of the airmails" (AV 5bis) has been replaced by "Administration preparing the form" . A heading "Administration of origin of the airmails" has been deleted.		25. RE 5008.1 25. RE 5205.2
•	A space for the date when the form was prepared has been added. The order of the check boxes has been changed as has the position for entering the quarter and the year.		
•	The note above the entry field "Summary of C 12bis statements" has been replaced by "Summary of C 12bis/AV 3bis statements".		
C 13	Special list, registered items	Art RE 4107.1	
•	New layout of the form. The head of the form has been modified. Check boxes have been added for the "Priority", "Non-priority", "By airmail", "By S.A.L." and "By surface" data.		–
•	The spaces for entering "Office of exchange of destination", "Name of ship" and "Flight No" have been reduced. The headings "Name of ship" and "Flight No" have been rearranged in one field. The entry "Train No" has been added. Entry of the time has been dropped as has "Via". Bulk entry is written across the whole width of the form before individual entry. Individual entry is in two columns consisting of an equal number of lines. The space for entering the serial number has been made bigger.		

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts
C 14	Verification note. Exchange of mails	Art RE 4122.1	
	• New layout of the form. The head of the form has been modified. The data below the name have been moved. • The headings "Name of ship", "Train No/Flight No, etc" have been grouped together in one field. Entry of the time has been dropped. • The note "To be sent by registered post" has been moved from the bottom of the form to above section 1 "Irregularities concerning bags or covers". Some headings and check boxes have been rearranged and moved. Footnotes have been added to columns "LC" and "AO". A check box without text has been introduced in "The bags and covers described above" field. • In section 2, C 12 and C 13 respectively have been added to the entries "letter bill" and "special list".		–
C 15	Statistical bill of weights of LC and AO	Art RE 4702.1	
	• Check boxes "Priority", "Non-priority" and "By S.A.L." have been added. • The "Statistical period" field has been rearranged. No substantive amendment. • The place for the date, without a frame, has been added in the head of the form. The entries "Priority" and "Non-priority" have been added in the title of the "LC bags" and "AO bags" columns, respectively.		–
C 15bis	Statistical statement of mails received	Art RE 4705.1	
	• Check boxes "Priority", "Non-priority" and "By S.A.L." have been added. • The "Statistical period" field has been rearranged. No substantive amendment. • The words "of mails" have been deleted from the headings in the head of the form. The place for the date, without a frame, is in the head of the form. The entries "Priority" and "Non-priority" have been added in the title of the "LC bags" and "AO bags" columns, respectively. Column 1 has been widened.		–
C 15ter	Recapitulative statistical statement of mails received	Art RE 4705.2	
	• Check boxes "Priority", "Non-priority" and "By S.A.L." have been added. The check box "by surface (including S.A.L.)" has been replaced by "By surface/S.A.L.". • The reference field has been supplemented by the indication of the date on which the statement was prepared. The "Statistical period" field has been rearranged. • The entries "Priority" and "Non-priority" have been added in the title of the "LC bags" and "AO bags" columns, respectively. Footnotes have been added in the "LC weight" and "AO weight" field and in the field provided for the calculation in the "LC" and "AO" headings. Columns 1, 2 and 7 have been widened. • The fields for adding the weights have been recast. The total weight is given in a separate field. The word "Observations" has been added in the empty space after the calculation of the percentage.		–
C 16	Verification note – Statistical data	Art RE 4704.1	
	• The reference field has been supplemented by the indication of the date on which the note was prepared. The fields in the head of the form and the relevant headings have been regrouped and moved. • The entries "Priority" and "Non-priority" have been added in the title of the "LC bags" and "AO bags" columns, respectively. • The entry "To be sent by registered post" has been added above the "Findings and differences" section.		–

No	Name or type of form	References	References to related proposals on the texts
	Type of change		
C 17	Bill of items (special statistics)	Art RE 4708.3	
• "Priority" and "Non-priority" check boxes have been added in the head of the form. A separate check box has been added for S.A.L. items. The "Notes" have been transferred to the head of the form. The "Statistical period" field has been rearranged. The date on which the form was prepared has been added in the reference field. • The texts "Number of items" and "Total weight" have been reduced to "Number" and "Weight" (columns 3, 4, 5 and 6).			–
C 17bis	Statement of items (special statistics)	Art RE 4708.4	
• "Priority" and "Non-priority" check boxes have been added in the head of the form. A separate check box has been added for S.A.L. items. The word "Month" has been added in the "Statistical period" field. The headings of columns 1 and 2 have been reversed. The space for the date is also in the head of the form.			–
C 17ter	Recapitulative statement of items (special statistics)	Art RE 4708.4	
• The head of the form has been modified. "Priority", "Non-priority", "By airmail" and "By surface/S.A.L." check boxes have been added in the head of the form. The word "Month" has been added in the "Statistical period" field. • The words "Number of items and weight" have been removed above columns 3, 4, 5 and 6. • The space for the date is also in the head of the form. The order of the data on the back has been changed. Data relating to LC – Priority and AO – Non-priority are to be entered in separate sections. Columns 1, 2 and 7 have been widened and columns 3 and 5 narrowed.			–
C 18	Delivery bill. Surface mails	Art RE 4118.1	
• New layout of the form. The space for the date has been transferred to the reference field. The indication "Serial No" has been added in the head of the form (reference in case of computer use). Three check boxes "By train", "By ship" and without text have been added in the head of the form. • The fields and headings concerning the routeing have been rearranged and moved. Check boxes "Priority" and "Non-priority" and a heading "If a container is used" (transferred from the "Observations" column) have been introduced with the space available being expanded. • The entries "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" and "The undersigned acknowledges receipt in good condition of the mails listed above" have been deleted. A footnote concerning parcels "To be used if necessary" has been deleted. The abbreviation "g" in columns 7, 8 and 9 has been deleted. Columns 4, 5 and 6 have been widened. • A space for the signature of the official of the carrier has been introduced at the bottom in the signature field. The footnotes have been transferred to the left-hand margin of the form.			25. RE 4119.3
C 18bis	Delivery bill. Surface airlifted mails	Art RE 4118.2.1.2	
• New layout of the form. The space for the date has been transferred to the reference field. The indication "Serial No" has been added in the head of the form (reference in case of computer use). A separate heading to be completed if a container is used (transferred from the "Observations" column) has been added in the routeing data section. The fields "Airport of direct transhipment" and "Airport of offloading" have been deleted. • The word "Entry" has been introduced above the respective tables. The entry "Non-priority" has been added in the title of columns 4 and 7. The entry "g" in columns 7, 8 and 9 has been deleted. Columns 4, 5 and 6 have been widened. The footnotes have been transferred to the left-hand margin of the form.			25. RE 4119.3

No	Name or type of form	References	References to related proposals on the texts
	Type of change		
C 18 S/ AV 7 S	Delivery bill. Mails of empty bags	Art RE 4127.2 Art RE 4127.3	
• New merged form C 18 S/AV 7 S (two previous forms concerning the conveyance of empty bags). The head of the form has been modified. The space for the date has been transferred to the reference field. The indication "Serial No" has been added (reference in case of computer use). "By airmail", "By S.A.L." and "By surface" have been added in the head of the form. • The wording concerning means of conveyance and routeing has been rearranged and moved. The entries "To be filled in if the mail is transferred to an office or a train" and "To be filled in if the mail is transferred to a sea service" have been deleted. The check boxes concerning routeing "By airmail", "By train", "By ship" and without text have been added in the respective fields. Check boxes "Airmail/Priority", "Surface/Non-priority" and "EMS" have also been added. A separate heading to be completed if a container is used (transferred from the "Observations" column) has been added in the routeing data section. • The word "Entry" has been introduced above the respective tables. The footnotes have been transferred to the left-hand margin of the form.		25. RE 4127.5 35. RE 3118.2
C 19	Transit bulletin. Mail statistics	Art RE 4602.1	
• Abolished (1993 EC decision).			25. RE 4602.1 25. RE 5008.1
C 20	Detailed account. Transit charges	Art RE 5006.2.1	
• The details concerning the creditor administration and the date and year of preparation of the account have been grouped in the head of the form, without a frame. The details of the debtor administration are in the address field. • The title "Summary of C 12ter statements" has been replaced by "Summary of C 12ter/ AV 5bis statements". • Columns 4 and 5 have been widened at the expense of column 3. The "kg" entry in the "Forwarding route" column has been deleted. In the "Total amount receivable" field, the text "Transit charges" has been removed as the name of the form is sufficiently explicit.		–
C 20bis	Detailed account. Terminal dues	Art RE 5006.2.2	
• The details concerning the creditor administration and the date and year of preparation of the account are in the head of the form, without a frame. The details of the debtor administration are in the address field. • To make it easier to distinguish between the different sections (items received, dispatched, etc), the first words in each heading are in capital letters. The references to "C 12ter" and "AV 5bis" in the title of the first two sections of the form have been replaced by "C 12ter/AV 5bis". An "Observations" field has been added at the foot of the back.		–
C 21	Statement. Transit charges	Art RE 5009.1	
• The form has been recast. The notes have been transferred to the head of the form, on the left without frame. The headings have been moved and the title of the fields appear on the left-hand side. • The heading "Observations, if any" has been replaced by "Additional information".		–

No	Name or type of form	References	References to related proposals on the texts
	Type of change		
C 21bis	Statement. Terminal dues	Art RE 5009.1	
•	The form has been recast. The layout of this form is similar to that of form C 21. Forms C 21 and C 21bis are in different colours. The headings have been moved and the title of the fields appear on the left-hand side.		–
•	The heading "Observations, if any" has been replaced by "Additional information".		
C 22	International reply coupon	Art RE 1601.1	
•	No substantive amendment is proposed.		–
C 23	Detailed statement of reply coupons exchanged	Art RE 1601.4	
•	The address of the UPU has been placed in the address field. The notes have been moved. The figures in the text "Reply coupons at 0.74 SDR exchanged for postage stamps and sent to the International Bureau" have been left out.		–
C 24	Detailed statement of reply coupons supplied	Art RE 1601.1	
•	The name of the administration which received the reply coupons is in the address field. The notes have been moved. The figures in the text "Reply coupons at 0.74 SDR supplied by the International Bureau" have been left out.		–
C 25	Postal identity card	Art RE 601.2	
•	Abolished (1994 EC decision).		20. 6.2 25. RE 5407.1
C 26/CP 19	Detailed monthly account, customs, etc, charges	Art RE 2303.1	
•	Merger of forms C 26 and CP 19.		25. RE 2303.1
•	The head of the form has been rearranged.		
•	Column 2 has been widened at the expense of column 3.		
•	In column 5, the words "In national currency" have been added.		
C 27	Trial note to determine the most favourable route for a letter or parcel mail or for items sent à découvert	Art RE 4117.1	
•	The check boxes in the head of the form have been moved to the left. The entry "To be returned to" has been transferred to the address field. The side headings have been made narrower.		–
•	Two check boxes have been added for S.A.L. mail (in the "Mail" field). The names of the headings opposite the check boxes have been changed.		
•	Two check boxes have been added with the entry "By train" in the "Method of conveyance" and "Method of arrival" fields.		

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts
C 28	Bag label	Art RE 4113.1.1	
	• New sizes: 148 x 74 mm; 148 x 90 mm (for labels with bar codes). • The various data (date, number, weight) have been moved. • The indication "Priority/Non-priority" previously contained in the "LC/AO" box has been transferred to the head of the form in the address field (red labels and white labels). The definition of the labels according to colour has not changed.		–
C 28bis	Statistics label	Art RE 4703.1	
	• New sizes: 105 x 74 mm (series A); 105 x 90 mm (for labels with bar codes). • The various data (date, number, weight) have been moved (cf the other bag labels). The word "Weight" has been deleted in the relevant boxes.		–
C 29	Routine correspondence	Art RE 5408.1	
	• Abolished (1993 EC decision).		25. RE 5408.1
C 30	Bundle labels	Art RE 4105.1.2.2	
	• New sizes: 105 x 74 mm (minimum); 148 x 105 mm (maximum). • The definition of bundle labels according to colour has not changed.		–
C 31/CP 22	Account of amounts due in respect of indemnity (letter-post items and postal parcels)	Art RE 4405.1	
	• Merger of forms C 31 and CP 22. Change in the name and head of the form. • Two check boxes have been added under the name of the form to indicate whether the account concerns letter post or parcels. • A place for entering the office of exchange has been arranged in the head of the form. • The notes at the foot of the page on the existing form, almost as a footnote, have been placed under the head of the form. This text has been adapted to the merger of the two forms. "SDR" has been transferred into the title of column 5. • The words "Postal parcels" in column 2 (CP 22) have been deleted.		25. RE 4405.3
C 32	Declaration concerning the non-receipt (or receipt) of a postal item	Art RE 3101.1.6	
	• In the "Special particulars" section, the place for entering the COD amount has been changed. • Under "Posting", the text in brackets after the word "Weight" has been deleted and the word "(parcel)" added. The space for the "Declaration" has been separated from the rest of the body of the form and recast and the text "I have contacted the" and the two check boxes "sender" and "addressee" have been deleted.		–

No	Name or type of form	References	References to related proposals on the texts
	Type of change		
C 33/CP 10	Label giving reason for non-delivery	Art RE 2903.2	
•	Proposed size: 52 x 52 mm. Deletion of instruction "Tick as appropriate". The data has been rearranged so as to eliminate all fields that were rarely used or seemed to be illogical in current mail processing flows. Only one untitled check box has been kept.		–
C 33/ CP 10bis	Information about a seized postal item	Art RE 2701.5	
•	The words "To the administration of" have been placed in the address field. The form has been provided with side headings – the data relating to the various headings being grouped together. The "Observations" column ("Description of seized item" section) has been dropped.		–
•	"No" below the "Parcel" check box has been transferred to the line below the check boxes. In the section giving the reasons for the seizure, the text "Other" alongside one of the check boxes has been removed (untitled box). The text "In witness whereof, we have prepared this report ..." has been placed on the left as a side heading.		
VD 1	Table VD 1	Art RE 5401.4	
•	The notes have been moved to the left. Column 2 has been made narrower and columns 3 and 5 wider.		–
VD 2	"V" label combined with the name of the office of origin and the number of the item	Art RE 1903.1	
•	Two sizes are proposed: 37 x 13 mm (as at present) and 74 x 37 mm (for labels with bar codes). If labels with bar codes are used, the serial number has 13 characters (eg "VV 04 261 848 8SE"). Blank field for the name of the office of posting and the bar code. The frame round the label has been removed.		–
VD 3	Dispatch list. Insured letters	Art RE 4109.1	
•	The head of the form has been modified. Check boxes have been added for data on "Priority", "Non-priority", "By airmail", "By S.A.L." and "By surface". The entry of the time has been deleted. The word "Entry" has been added as a heading. More space for entering the number of the item has been provided.		25. RE 4109.2
VD 4/CP 14	Report concerning loss, theft, damage or decrease in weight (insured letters or parcels)	Art RE 4121.8	
•	New merged VD 4/CP 14 form. New title. All the text has been adapted to cover both letters and parcels. Additions/changes: two check boxes under the name of the form to show whether the report concerns an insured letter or insured parcel; a check box without text in the "Reason for report" section; the "Weight" field in the "Special particulars" section; the method of receipt (à découvert or in bags) in the "Method of conveyance" section.		25. RE 3601.2 25. RE 4121.1
•	The "Contents" section has been placed on the front. In the "Packing" section, the wording of the two forms has been merged. The "Damage/Theft" section replaces the "Cause" and "Detailed statement of the facts" sections (CP 14). The "Estimate of loss" section has been placed after "Damage/Theft". In the "Mail in which the item was sent", "Method of conveyance" and "Subsequent treatment of the item" sections, the check boxes have been moved. The attestation has been separated from the rest of the text.		

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts
AV 1	General list of airmail services. AV 1 List	Art RE 5402.2.11	
•	No amendment is proposed.		–
AV 2	Bill. Weight of à découvert airmail correspondence	Art RE 5202.2.2	
•	The head of the form has been redesigned. The date is given with the other reference data. A "Statistics" check box has been added. The "Mail" field and the "Surface" and "Air" check boxes have been deleted. The last sentence of the "Notes", "During the statistical period put a large capital ..." has been deleted. The "Time" entry has been removed. The words "or priority" have been added in the title of column 2.		–
AV 3	Statement of weights. Airmails	Art RE 5204.1	
•	The head of the form has been modified (addition of the words "and S.A.L."). Check boxes have been added for "Airmail priority" and "S.A.L.". The date, month and quarter are given in the head of the form. Columns 1 and 2 have been made wider. The "Observations" column has been removed from the front (see "Notes").		–
AV 3bis	Statement of weights (Terminal dues). Airmails	Art RE 5002.1	
•	Merged with C 12bis (cf type of change relating to C 12bis/AV 3bis).		(cf C 12bis/ AV 3bis)
AV 4	Statement of weights. À découvert airmail correspondence	Art RE 5204.2	
•	The informative text (Notes) has been moved. The head of the form has been modified. The data on statistics have been moved to the head of the form. The "Surface mails" and "Airmails" check boxes have been deleted.		–
AV 5	Detailed account. Airmail	Art RE 5205.1	
•	The head of the form has been modified. A space for the date on where the form was prepared has been made in the reference field. The data relating to the period concerned have been placed in the head of the form.		–
•	An extra line has been added for each group (for S.A.L., etc). Columns 7 and 8 have been widened. A footnote concerning the "LC/AO" headings has been added.		
AV 5bis	Statement of weights of airmails received. Airmail terminal dues	Art RE 5002.2	
•	Merged with C 12ter (cf type of change relating to C 12ter/AV 5bis).		(cf C 12ter/ AV 5bis)
AV 6	Transmission envelope for AV 7 and C 18 S/AV 7 S bills	Art RE 4118.2.2.3	
•	No amendment to the existing envelope is proposed.		–
•	However, it is proposed to use a plastic pouch for this envelope.		

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts
AV 7	Delivery bill. Airmails	Art RE 4118.2.1.1	
•	New layout of the form. The space for the date has been transferred to the reference field. The indication "Serial No" has been added in the head of the form (reference in case of computer use).		25. RE 4119.3
•	The fields and the headings for entering routeing data have been rearranged and moved. "Priority", "EMS" and untitled check boxes have been added in this section. A separate heading to be completed if a container is used (transferred from the "Observations" column) has been added in the routeing data section and more space has been provided.		
•	Footnotes have been placed as side headings in the left-hand margin of the form. The footnote "The presence of LC/AO covers must be reported in the (Observations) column" has been deleted. The abbreviation "g" in columns 7, 8 and 9 has been deleted. Columns 4, 5 and 6 have been widened. The entry "Priority" has been added in the text of columns 4 and 7. The word "Entry" has been added above the relevant section.		
AV 7/C 18bis	Substitute delivery bill	Art RE 4120.1	
•	No substantive amendment has been made. The head of the form has been modified, the data rearranged and moved. The data concerning the mails found and the name of the administration of origin of the mails have been separated from the heading provided for the description of mails. The abbreviation "g" in the "Gross weight" column has been deleted (cf note in margin). The "Guidelines" on the back are unchanged.		–
AV 7 S	Delivery bill. Airmails of empty bags	Art RE 4127.3	
•	Merged with C18 S (cf type of change relating to C 18 S/AV 7 S).		(cf C 18 S/AV 7 S)
AV 8	Airmail bag labels	Art RE 4113.1.2	
•	New sizes: 148 x 74 mm; 148 x 90 mm (for labels with bar codes).		–
•	The various data (date, number, weight) have been moved.		
•	The definition of the labels according to colour has not changed.		
•	Frame removed from round the words "By airmail".		
AV 8bis	Bag labels for surface airlifted mail	Art RE 4113.1.3	
•	New sizes: 148 x 74 mm; 148 x 90 mm (for labels with bar codes).		–
•	The various data (date, number, weight) have been moved.		
•	The colour of the labels has not changed.		
•	Frame removed from round the words "S.A.L. surface par avion".		
AV 8ter	Identification label	Art RE 4115.4	
•	Size changed to 148 x 90 mm.		–
AV 9	Envelope for making up airmails	Art RE 4105.3.4	
•	The "Without documents" check box has been deleted. Frame for data deleted. The words "Priority" and "grammes" added in the "Weight LC/AO" field. The fields "Airport of transhipment" and "Flight No" have been transposed.		

No	Name or type of form	References	References to related proposals on the texts
	Type of change		
AV 10	Bundle labels	Art RE 4105.1.2.1	
•	New sizes: 105 x 74 mm (minimum); 148 x 105 mm (maximum).		–
•	The definition of bundle labels according to colour has not changed.		
AV 11/CP 18	General account – Airmail	Art RE 5202.5	
•	Merger of forms AV 11 and CP 18.		25. RE 4405.3
•	The head of the form has been rearranged.		25. RE 5205.2
•	In columns 3 and 4, the "AV 5" has been replaced by "AV 5/CP 16".		25. RE 5206.2
•	At the signature position, "AV 11" has been replaced by "AV 11/CP 18".		25. RE 5301.2

Reminder. – The following forms have been abolished:

C 10 Advice concerning the presumed fraudulent use of postage stamps or postal prepayment or franking impressions;
C 11 Report concerning the presumed fraudulent use of postage stamps or postal prepayment or franking impressions;
C 19 Transit bulletin. Mail statistics;
C 25 Postal identity card;
C 29 Routine correspondence.

CUSTOMS **C 1**

May be opened officially

Part to be detached if the item is accompanied by a customs declaration, otherwise to be filled out.

See instructions on the back

Detailed description of contents

	Value (customs) *(specify the currency)*

Net weight	Total value

☐ Gift ☐ Merchandise

I certify that this item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations. Signature

Size: 52 x 74 mm, colour green

Instructions

If the value of the contents exceeds 300 SDR 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.

(Postal administration)

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

C 2/CP 3

(1) Name and address of sender	(2) Sender's reference (if any)
(3) Full name and address of addressee, including country	(4) Insert a cross (x) if the item contains ☐ a gift ☐ commercial sample ☐ documents
	(5) The undersigned certifies that the particulars given in this declaration are correct and that this item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations
(6) Observations	Place and date. Signature
	(7) Country of destination / (8) Total gross weight, kg

(9) Itemized list of contents (including number of items)	(10) Country of origin of goods	(11) Tariff No (if known)	(12) Net weight	(13) Value (customs)

Instructions

The customs declaration should be completed in French or in a language which is accepted in the country of destination

To clear your item the Customs in the country of destination need to know what the contents are. You must therefore complete your declaration fully, accurately and legibly, otherwise delay and inconvenience may be caused for the addressee. Moreover, a false, misleading or incomplete declaration may lead, for instance, to the seizure of the package

It is also your responsibility to inquire into import and export regulations (prohibitions, make-up, etc) and to find out what documents, if any (certificate of origin, health certificate, invoices, etc) are required in the country of destination and to attach them to this form

Item (4) The insertion of a cross in this space does not relieve you of the obligation of completing the declaration detail; nor does it necessarily imply that the goods will be admitted free of duty in the country of destination:
- "commercial sample" means: articles considered by Customs as being of negligible value, which are merely used in pursuit of orders for merchandise of the kind they represent;
- "documents" means: any medium intended to contain and actually containing information which, by virtue of its quantity or nature, is considered by Customs as being of negligible value

Item (6) Insert here any other relevant information (eg "returned goods", "temporary admission")

Item (9) Indicate separately different kinds of goods. General terms, such as "foodstuffs", "samples", "spare parts", etc, are not permitted

Item (11) If known, state customs tariff number in the country of destination

Item (12) State net weight of each kind of goods

Item (13) State the value of each kind of goods separately, indicating the monetary unit used

C 3/CP 4

Coupon to be handed to the sender

Part A
To be filled in by the country of destination

DETAILS OF CHARGES DUE
(in the currency of the country of destination of the item)

Charge for delivery free of charges[1]		
Customs duty		
Presentation-to-Customs charge		
Other charges		
Total		
Total (after conversion)		

Stamp of the office which has recovered the charges

[1] Also called "Commission charge"

TOTAL OF CHARGES ADVANCED

Amount (in figures, in the currency of the country of destination of the item)

Stamp of the office advancing the charges

Office which has made the advance

No of register | Date | Signature

To be filled in by the country of origin (on return)

Amount (in figures after conversion)

Stamp of the office which has recovered the charges

In-register No

FRANKING NOTE **C 3/CP 4**

Part B
To be filled in by the country of dispatch

Nature of the item | Weight

No | Insured value

Office of posting

Sender (name and full address)

Addressee (name and full address)

The item is to be delivered free of charges and fees, which I undertake to pay

Signature of sender

Stamp of the office of origin

Size 148 x 210 mm, colour yellow

C 3/CP 4

Part B
To be filled in by the country of destination

DETAILS OF CHARGES DUE (in the currency of the country of destination of the item)			**TOTAL OF CHARGES ADVANCED**	
Charge for delivery free of charges[1]			Amount (in figures, in the currency of the country of destination of the item)	Stamp of the office advancing the charges
Customs duty				
Presentation-to-Customs charge			Office which has made the advance	
Other charges			No of register | Date	| Signature
Total				

[1] Also called "Commission charge"

Country of origin

FRANKING NOTE C 3/CP 4

Receipt

Nature of the item | Weight	
No | Insured value	
Office of posting	
Addressee (name and full address)	
The sender has paid the charges and fees indicated on the back	
Stamp of the office of origin	

Part A
To be filled in by the country of dispatch

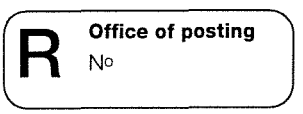
Nature of the item | Weight	
No | Insured value	
Office of posting	
Sender (name and full address)	
Addressee (name and full address)	
The item is to be delivered free of charges and fees, which I undertake to pay	Stamp of the office of origin
Signature of sender	
To be returned to the office of	

Size 148 x 210 mm, colour yellow (Back)

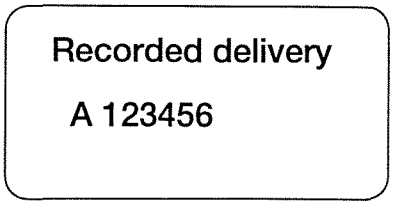


C 4
Size: 74 x 37 mm
Red capital R and red line under serial number

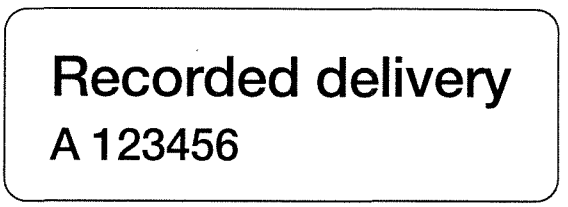
Blank field for name of office of posting
and bar code



C 4
Size: 37 x 13 mm
Red capital R



C 4bis
Size: 52 x 26 mm



C 4bis
Size: 74 x 26 mm, colour yellow

Country of origin

ADVICE of entry/of delivery

C 5

Office of posting | Date

Addressee of the item

On postal service

Stamp of the office returning the advice

By airmail/
Priority

Nature of the item

☐ Letter/Printed paper ☐ Parcel

☐ Registered ☐ Recorded delivery ☐ Insured

No of item | Amount

Amount

☐ Money order ☐ Giro

To be completed at the point of destination

The item mentioned above has been duly

☐ delivered ☐ paid ☐ credited to giro account

Date and signature (of the addressee or of the official)

To be filled in by the sender

Return to

Name

Street and No

Locality and country

Size: 210 x 105 mm, colour light red

Postal administration of origin

C 6

On postal service

Date stamp

COLLECTIVE ENVELOPE
Redirection of letter-post items

Notes
This envelope may be opened by the office of delivery.
It must not contain any item to be submitted to customs control or which is likely to cause tears.
If there are charges to be collected, mark with a "T" stamp in the middle of the upper part of the collective envelope.
If the items are for sailors or passengers aboard the same ship or persons travelling as a party, the collective envelope shall bear the name of the ship or the agency to which the items are to be delivered.

Full address of addressee

Name of addressee

Care of (where appropriate)

Street and No

Locality or office of destination

Country of destination

Size of model: 250 x 176 mm, colour white

Text on the closing flap:
To be presented open at the redirecting post office

Country of origin

REQUEST

C 7

Date

☐ For withdrawal from the post ☐ For alteration of address ☐ For cancellation or alteration of the COD amount

Office of origin	Office of destination
Our telefax No	Telefax No

Description of item	Nature of item	No of item	Date of dispatch
	Office of origin ☐ Facsimile attached		
	Description (form, colour of the item, etc)		
	Sender (name and full address)		
	Addressee (name and full address)		
	Original COD amount in figures (where applicable)		
Withdrawal from the post	Please return the item ☐ By surface ☐ By air		
Alteration of address	Please redirect the item ☐ By surface ☐ By air New address		
Cancellation/ Alteration of the COD amount	☐ Please cancel the COD amount ☐ Please alter the COD amount New COD amount (in words and figures)		

Signature

Reply of the office of destination

☐ The item in question has already been delivered to the addressee

☐ The item in question has been seized under the country's internal legislation

☐ The request was not explicit enough; please send additional details

☐ The search was unsuccessful

Additional information

Place, date and signature

To be returned, duly completed, to the office of origin

Country of origin

INQUIRY C 8/C 9

Office of origin (To be returned to the office)

☐ Ordinary ☐ Registered ☐ Insured ☐ Recorded delivery

Date of inquiry

Stamp of the office of origin

Date of duplicate

References

Particulars to be supplied by the service of origin

Reason for inquiry

☐ Item not arrived ☐ Contents missing ☐ Damage ☐ Delay

Date of arrival

☐ Advice of entry not completed

Item under inquiry

☐ Letter ☐ Small packet ☐ Printed paper ☐ Other

Weight

☐ Parcel

Weight

No of item

Insured

☐ Letter ☐ Parcel

Weight

Amount

No of item

Special indications

☐ Airmail ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Express ☐ Advice of delivery

Amount and currency

☐ COD

Posted

☐ Receipt seen, signature

Date

Office

Sender

Name and full address

Addressee

Name and full address

Contents (precise description)

Description of external wrapping

Facsimile of the item

☐ Attached ☐ Not attached

Item found

To be sent

☐ To the sender ☐ To the addressee

Particulars to be supplied by the office of origin and the office of exchange

Mail in which the item was sent in the internal service of the country

☐ Air priority ☐ Surface/Non-priority

Date

From

To

Mail in which the item was sent abroad (to be completed by the office of exchange)

☐ Air/Priority ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface/Non-priority

No

Date

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Office stamp

No of the bill/list

Serial No

☐ Part 6 and back of the letter bill (C 12)

☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)

☐ Special list (C 13)

☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)

Signature

☐ Bulk advice

To be supplied for parcels and registered and insured items only

Particulars to be supplied for registered and insured items only

Particulars to be supplied by the intermediate services or by the service of destination

Mail in which the item was sent

☐ Air/Priority ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface/ Non-priority

No | Date | Dispatching office of exchange | Office of exchange of destination

No of the bill/list | Serial No

☐ Part 6 and back of the letter bill (C 12) ☐ Special list (C 13) ☐ Dispatch list (VD 3) ☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)

Signature

☐ Bulk advice

Mail in which the item was sent

☐ Air/ Priorty ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface/ Non-priority

No | Date | Dispatching office of exchange | Office of exchange of destination

No of the bill/list | Serial No

☐ Part 6 and back of the letter bill (C 12) ☐ Special list (C 13) ☐ Dispatch list (VD 3) ☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)

Signature

☐ Bulk advice

Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination

In case of delivery (In case of damage or delay, give the reason in the "Final reply" part under "Any other comments")

☐ The item was duly delivered to the rightful owner | Date of delivery

Dispatch of COD amount | Date | No of money order

The amount was sent

☐ to the sender of the item

☐ to the giro office | Name of giro office

☐ The amount was credited to the giro account | No

In case of non-delivery

The item

☐ is being held at | Name of office | Reason

☐ was returned to the office of origin | Date | Reason

☐ was redirected | New address in full

Date

Stamp of the delivery office

☐ The item has not been received at the office of destination.

☐ The addressee's declaration is attached (C 32)

Signature

Final reply

Reply

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 inquirer within the prescribed limits and to debit us in a CP 16 or C 31 summarized account, as appropriate.

References

☐ The full amount paid

☐ Half of the amount paid (bulk advice)

Office stamp

☐ According to the agreement between our two countries, you have to compensate the inquirer

Any other comments

Signature

To be given by the post office of destination or, if appropriate, by the intermediate office which cannot establish the regular transmission of the item under inquiry to the next office

Postal administration of origin

ADVICE
Redirection of a C 9 form

C 9bis

Date | Our reference

Your date | Your reference

Office or service sending the advice	Administration of origin of the inquiry

Item concerned

Nature of item	☐ Registered item	☐ Insured letter	☐
	☐ Ordinary parcel	☐ Insured parcel	☐
Posting	Date	Office	No
Special particulars	Insured value		
	COD amount		
Sender			
Addressee			
C 9 form redirected today to	Name of office		

Information on the redirection of the item concerned

Notes	The office of exchange of destination received the item without comment If the inquiry is not answered in a reasonable time, a duplicate should be sent to the service to which we redirected the inquiry, giving the information below. The matter may be regarded as closed as far our service is concerned		
Mail	From	To	
	No of the mail	Date	
Entry	☐ Bulk advice	No	No of entry
	☐ Letter bill	No	No of entry
	☐ Special list	No	No of entry
	☐ Dispatch list	No	No of entry
	☐ Parcel bill		
Other information			

Signature

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office of exchange

LETTER BILL
Exchange of mails

C 12

Date of dispatch

Mail No

☐ Priority
☐ Non-priority

☐ By airmail
☐ By S.A.L
☐ By surface

Office of exchange of destination	Name of ship/Flight No/Train No
	Transit administration(s)

1 Information about the bags	Number and weight of bags subject to transit charges and/or terminal dues						Bags exempt from transit charges and terminal dues		
	LC/AO/Priority/Non-priority			M bags					
	Number	Weight kg	g	Number	Weight kg	g	Number	Weight kg	g
	Dispatching administration bags						Number		
	Empty bags returned belonging to the administration of destination						Number		

2 Number of bags	Red labels	White and blue labels	Sacks of empty bags (SV)	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number

3 Summary of items entered in the mail	Number of bags containing	Number of packets containing	Number of	Total number of items included in the mail
	Registered items [1]	Registered items [1]	C 13 [1]	Registered [1]
	Insured items [1]	Insured items [1]	VD 3 [1]	Insured [1]

4 Official notes	Presence of unregistered items		Presence of registered items	
	☐ express	☐ airmail	☐ express	☐ airmail
	☐ C 27 note enclosed in mail		Number of AV 2 bills	
	Other information (eg, number of IBRS items)			

5 Closed mails included in the mail	No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of bags or packets

6 Registered items[1]	Bulk entry	
	In words	In figures
	Individual entry	
	Specify contents on the back of the form	

[1] Add the indication "Nil" in the event of the absence of registered or insured or insured items

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

Office of exchange of destination
Signature

List of registered items

C 12 (Back)

No serial	of the item	Office of origin	Observations	No serial	of the item	Office of origin	Observations
1				31			
2				32			
3				33			
4				34			
5				35			
6				36			
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			

Administration preparing the form

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS – Mails

Date

C 12bis/ AV 3bis

☐ Priority
☐ Non-priority

☐ By airmail
☐ By S.A.L.
☐ By surface

Dispatching administration	Month / Year
Dispatching office of exchange	Administration of destination
Transit administration(s)	Office of exchange of destination

Summary of C 12 letter bills

Date of dispatch	Mail No	Office of origin	Office of destination	Weight LC/AO – Priority/Non-priority		Weight M bags		Observations
1	2	3	4	5		6		7
				kg	g	kg	g	
			Totals					

Office of destination
Place, date and signature

Administration preparing the form

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS – Mails

Date

C 12ter/ AV 5bis

☐ Priority
☐ Non-priority

☐ By airmail
☐ By S.A.L.
☐ By surface

Dispatching administration	Transit administration(s)
Administration of destination	Year ☐ First quarter ☐ Third quarter ☐ Second quarter ☐ Fourth quarter

Summary of C 12bis/AV 3bis statements

Office of origin	Office of destination	Weight of LC/AO bags – Priority/Non-priority		Weight of M bags		Observations
1	2	3		4		5
		kg	g	kg	g	
Total of weights to be entered on C 20bis detailed account and C 20 detailed account as applicable						

Administration of destination or of transit, as the case may be
Place, date and signature

Seen and accepted by administration of origin
Place, date and signature

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office of exchange

SPECIAL LIST
Registered items

C 13

Date

Mail No

Special list No

☐ Priority
☐ Non-priority

☐ By airmail
☐ By S.A.L.
☐ By surface

Office of exchange of destination	Name of ship/Flight No/Train No

Bulk entry

Number (in letters)	Number (in figures)

Individual entry

No serial	of the item	Office of origin	Observations	No serial	of the item	Office of origin	Observations
1				21			
2				22			
3				23			
4				24			
5				25			
6				26			
7				27			
8				28			
9				29			
10				30			
11				31			
12				32			
13				33			
14				34			
15				35			
16				36			
17				37			
18				38			
19				39			
20				40			

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

Office of exchange of destination
Signature

Postal administration of origin

Office of origin of the note

VERIFICATION NOTE
Exchange of mails

Date

Mail No

C 14

Office of destination of the note	Date of dispatch	No
	Name of ship/Train No, fight No, etc	
Office of exchange of destination	Dispatching office of exchange	

Notes
To be sent by registered post

1 Irregularities concerning bags or covers

Mail No	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of receptacles concerned ☐ bags ☐ covers					
			red	white	blue	LC [1]	AO [2]	CP

The bags and covers described above

- ☐ did not arrive here
- ☐ were missent
- ☐ arrived in excess
- ☐ arrived unlabelled
- ☐ arrived in bad condition
- ☐ have been repaired here
- ☐ were they received by your office?
- ☐

2 Irregularities concerning documents

Missing documents (please accept the substitute form attached)

☐ Delivery bill ☐ C 18 ☐ C 12 letter bill

☐ C 18bis ☐ C 13 special list

☐ AV 2 bill ☐ AV 7

Number of registered items received

No

The delivery bill has been corrected as follows	LC/AO – Priority/ Non-priority	M bags	CP	The total weight was checked here
☐ according to the weights given on the labels (amended as necessary)				
☐ In view of an error in calculation, the totals on the delivery bill have been corrected as follows				

Irregularities concerning the tables of the letter bill	Entered	Received	Observations
☐ Number of bags			
☐ Weight of bags (see part 3 overleaf)			
☐ (3) Total registered items			
☐ Special lists			
☐ Dispatch lists			
☐ Total insured items			
☐ (1) Bags returned, etc. Number			

[1] If applicable, Priority (LC)
[2] If applicable, Non-priority (AO)

3 Irregularities concerning the weights of mail subject to terminal dues

Findings and differences	LC/AO – Priority/ Non-priority bags		M bags	
	Number	Weight	Number	Weight
		kg		kg
According to declaration of dispatching office				
According to findings of transit office				
According to findings of office of destination				
Difference				

4 Other irregularities

This form must be returned by registered post to

☐ Seen and accepted ☐ Seen and noted ☐ Copy/copies attached

Office preparing the note
Signature

Office of destination of the note
Place, date and signature of the official in charge

Dispatching administration

STATISTICAL BILL OF WEIGHTS OF LC AND AO
Mails dispatched

Date

C 15

☐ Priority ☐ Non-priority

☐ By airmail ☐ By S.A.L. ☐ By surface

Dispatching office of exchange	Statistical period Month Year
Office of exchange of destination	☐ First mail ☐ Last mail

Indication of weight of LC bags and of AO bags subject to terminal dues (to be entered on C 15bis statement)

Date	No of mail	LC/Priority bags			AO/Non-priority bags			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	

Dispatching office of exchange

Administration of destination

STATISTICAL STATEMENT
Mails received
Date

C 15bis

☐ Priority
☐ Non-priority

☐ By airmail
☐ By S.A.L.
☐ By surface

Dispatching office of exchange	Statistical period Month Year
Office of exchange of destination	Dispatching administration

Summary of C 15 bills of weight

Mail No	LC/Priority bags			AO/Non-priority bags			Observations
	Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3		4	5		6
		kg	g		kg	g	
Totals to be entered on C 15ter statement		kg	g		kg	g	

Office of exchange of destination
Place, date and signature

RECAPITULATIVE STATISTICAL STATEMENT
Mails received

C 15ter

Date

☐ Priority ☐ Non-priority ☐ By airmail ☐ By surface/S.A.L.

Dispatching administration	Statistical period Month Year
Administration of destination	

Summary of C 15bis statistical statements

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Number and weight of bags received during statistical period LC/Priority bags Number	Weight		AO/Non-priority bags Number	Weight		Observations
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	
		Weight LC [1]	a	kg	Weight AO [1]	b	kg	
			Total weight	c kg				

Proportion of LC [1] and of AO [1] to be entered on C 20bis $(LC = \frac{a \times 100}{c})$ and $(AO = \frac{b \times 100}{c})$	LC [1]	AO [1]	Observations
	%	%	

[1] As applicable, Priority (LC) or Non-priority (AO)

Administration of destination
Place, date and signature

Seen and accepted by the administration of origin
Place, date and signature

Postal administration of origin

Office of origin of the note

VERIFICATION NOTE
Statistical data

Date

Mail No

C 16

Office of destination of the note	Date of dispatch	No
	Dispatching office of exchange	
Office of exchange of destination		

Notes
To be sent by registered post

Findings and differences	LC – Priority bags		AO – Non-priority bags	
	Number	Weight	Number	Weight
According to declaration of dispatching office		kg		kg
According to findings of office of destination				
Difference				

Observations

This form must be returned by registered post to

Office preparing the note
Signature

Seen and accepted
Office of destination of the note
Place, date and signature of the official in charge

Dispatching administration

BILL OF ITEMS (special statistics) Mails dispatched

C 17

Date

Notes

If the office of exchange of destination finds differences in the weight and/or number of items, it shall send a corrected copy of this bill to the dispatching office of exchange by air

☐ Priority ☐ Non-priority

☐ By airmail ☐ By S.A.L. ☐ By surface

Dispatching office of exchange	Statistical period Month Year
Office of exchange of destination	☐ First mail ☐ Last mail

Indication of number and weight of items subject to terminal dues

Date	No of mail	LC items – Priority			AO items – Non-priority			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	

Office that found the differences

Dispatching office of exchange

Signature of the official

Administration preparing the form

STATEMENT OF ITEMS (special statistics) Mails

Date

C 17bis

☐ Priority
☐ Non-priority

☐ By airmail
☐ By S.A.L.
☐ By surface

Dispatching office of exchange of mails	Statistical period Month Year
Office of exchange of destination of mails	Administration of origin of mails
	Administration of destination of mails

Summary of C 17 bills

Date	No of mail	LC items – Priority			AO items – Non-priority			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	
Totals to be entered on C 17ter statement			kg	g		kg	g	

Office of exchange
Place, date and signature

Administration preparing the form

RECAPITULATIVE STATEMENT OF ITEMS (special statistics)

C 17ter

Date

☐ Priority ☐ Non-priority ☐ By airmail ☐ By surface/S.A.L.

Dispatching administration of mails	Statistical period Month Year
Administration of destination of mails	

Summary of C 17bis statements

Dispatching office	Office of destination	LC items – Priority			AO items – Non-priority			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	
Number and total weight of items, per category		a	b	kg	c	d	kg	
Number of items per kg to be entered overleaf (LC = $\frac{a}{b}$) and (AO = $\frac{c}{d}$)		LC			AO			

Administration preparing the form
Signature

Seen and accepted by the corresponding administration
Place, date and signature

Calculation of rates

LC – Priority		Number of items per kg	
x dues per item	Unit dues per kg	+ fixed costs per kg	Total dues per kg
SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR

AO – Non-priority		Number of items per kg	
x dues per item	Unit dues per kg	+ fixed costs per kg	Total dues per kg
SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR

Postal administration of origin

DELIVERY BILL
Surface mails

C 18

Office of origin of the bill

Date

Serial No

Office of destination

☐ By train
☐ By ship

Date of departure | Time

☐ Priority ☐ Non-priority

Train No | Route

Name of ship | Port of disembarkation | Company

No of container | No of seal

If a container is used

Entry

Mail No	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of LC/AO bags – Priority/ Non-priority	M bags	CP bags and loose parcels[1]	Gross weight of bags, etc LC/AO – Priority/ Non-priority	M	CP	Observations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						kg [2]	kg [2]	kg [2]	
		Totals							

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

The official of the carrier
Date and signature

Office of exchange of destination
Date and signature

[1] The presence of loose parcels must be reported in the "Observations" column
[2] Kg to one decimal

Postal administration of origin

DELIVERY BILL
Surface airlifted mails

C 18bis

Date

Serial No

Office of destination

Flight No	Date of departure	Time

No of container	No of seal
If a container is used	

Entry

Mail No	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of			Gross weight of bags, etc			Obser-vations
			LC/AO bags – Non-priority	M bags	CP bags and loose parcels[1]	LC/AO – Non-priority	M	CP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						kg [2]	kg [2]	kg [2]	
Totals									

[1] The presence of loose parcels must be reported in the "Observations" column

[2] Kg to one decimal

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

The official of the carrier or airport
Date and signature

Office of exchange of destination
Date and signature

Postal administration of origin

Office of origin of the bill

Office of destination

DELIVERY BILL
Mails of empty bags

Date Serial No

C 18S/ AV 7S

☐ By airmail
☐ By S.A.L.
☐ By surface

Forwarding method

☐ By air
☐ By train
☐ By ship
☐

☐ Air/ Priority ☐ Surface/ Non-priority ☐ EMS

Date of departure | Time

Flight No | Airport of direct transhipment | Airport of offloading

Train No | Route

Name of ship | Port of disembarkation | Company

If container is used | No of container | No of seal

Individual entry

Mail No	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of sacks of empty bags	Gross weight[1]	Observations
1	2	3	4	5	6
				kg [2]	
		Totals			

[1] To be completed if the carrier requires this information
[2] Kg to one decimal

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

The official of the carrier or airport
Signature

Office of exchange of destination
Date and signature

Creditor administration

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Transit charges

C 20

Date

Year of account

Debtor administration

Summary of C 12ter/AV 5bis statements

Administration of destination of mails	Quarterly weight of mails: LC/AO – Priority/Non-priority + M	Forwarding route	Land and/or sea transit charges per kg (scales)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	kg 1st 2nd 3rd 4th		SDR	SDR
Annual total				
	1st 2nd 3rd 4th			
Annual total				
	1st 2nd 3rd 4th			
Annual total				
		Total		
		+ amount from overleaf		
		Total amount receivable		

Creditor administration
Signature

Seen and accepted by debtor administration
Place, date and signature

Summary of C 12ter/AV 5bis statements (cont)

Administration of destination of mails	Quarterly weight of mails: LC/AO – Priority/Non-priority + M	Forwarding route	Land and/or sea transit charges per kg (scales)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	kg 1st 2nd 3rd 4th		SDR	SDR
Annual total				
	1st 2nd 3rd 4th			
Annual total				
	1st 2nd 3rd 4th			
Annual total				
	1st 2nd 3rd 4th			
Annual total				
	1st 2nd 3rd 4th			
Annual total				
		To be entered overleaf		

Creditor administration

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Terminal dues

C 20bis

Date

Year of account

Debtor administration

MAIL RECEIVED (data from C 12ter/AV 5bis forms – Give weights in kg only)

LC/AO bags				M bags			
Quarter	Surface/S.A.L. – Non-priority kg	By air – Priority kg	Total kg	Quarter	Surface/S.A.L. – Non-priority kg	By air – Priority kg	Total kg
1st				1st			
2nd				2nd			
3rd				3rd			
4th				4th			
Total				Total			

MAIL DISPATCHED (data from C 12ter/AV 5bis forms – Give weights in kg only)

LC/AO bags				M bags			
Quarter	Surface/S.A.L. – Non-priority kg	By air – Priority kg	Total kg	Quarter	Surface/S.A.L. – Non-priority kg	By air – Priority kg	Total kg
1st				1st			
2nd				2nd			
3rd				3rd			
4th				4th			
Total				Total			

TERMINAL DUES for exchanges where a combined LC/AO rate is used in both directions (for other exchanges, see overleaf)

	Weight of LC/AO bags – Priority/Non-priority	Weight of M bags	Observations
	kg	kg	
Mail received			
Mail dispatched			
Difference	SDR	SDR	
x terminal dues rate			
Totals			
Amount payable			

Creditor administration
Signature

Seen and accepted by debtor administration
Place, date and signature

DETERMINATION of weight of LC and AO mail received

	Weight	Percentage of LC according to C 15ter	Weight of LC	Percentage of AO according to C 15ter	Weight of AO
	kg		kg		kg
LC/AO mail received by surface/S.A.L.					
LC/AO mail received by air					
Total					

DETERMINATION of weight of LC and AO mail dispatched

	Weight	Percentage of LC according to C 15ter	Weight of LC	Percentage of AO according to C 15ter	Weight of AO
	kg		kg		kg
LC/AO mail dispatched by surface/S.A.L.					
LC/AO mail dispatched by air					
Total					

TERMINAL DUES for exchanges where the same separate LC, AO and M bag rates are used in both directions

	Weight of LC – Priority	Weight of AO – Non-priority	Weight of M bags	Observations
	kg	kg	kg	
Mail received				
Mail dispatched				
Difference				
x terminal dues rate	SDR			
Totals				
Amount payable				

TERMINAL DUES for exchanges where different rates or systems are used for each direction

Dues for mail received				Dues for mail dispatched			
Category	Weight	Rate	Totals	Category	Weight	Rate	Totals
Total							

	SDR	Observations
Dues for mail received		
Dues for mail dispatched		
Difference payable		

Postal administration

STATEMENT
Transit charges
Date

C 21

Notes
Statement showing the total amounts of the reciprocal detailed accounts between administrations

Sums due	Year for which sums are due ☐ provisional ☐ final

Carried forward from the C 20 detailed accounts	Administration preparing the statement	Corresponding administration
	SDR	SDR
Provisional payment made		
Paying administration	_____	_____
Totals		
Deduction		
Creditor administration	_____	_____
Balance		
Additional information		

Administration preparing the statement
Signature

Postal administration

STATEMENT
Terminal dues
Date

C 21bis

Notes

Statement showing the balance
of the C 20bis detailed account

Sums due	Year for which sums are due ☐ provisional ☐ final

	Administration preparing the statement	Corresponding administration
Carried forward from the C 20bis detailed accounts		
	SDR	SDR
Provisional payment made		
Paying administration	_____	_____
Totals		
Deduction		
Creditor administration	_____	_____
Balance		

Additional information

Administration preparing the statement
Signature

Postal administration
and postal address

DETAILED STATEMENT
Reply coupons exchanged
Date

C 23

UPU International Bureau
P O Box
CH-3000 BERNE 15
SWITZERLAND

Notes
Consignments of reply coupons must not contain fractions of a hundred

	Number	Amount
Reply coupons at SDR exchanged for postage stamps and sent to the International Bureau		SDR

Administration preparing the statement
Place, date and signature

Seen and accepted
by the International Bureau of the UPU
Place, date and signature

Berne,

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
International Bureau

DETAILED STATEMENT
Reply coupons supplied
Date

C 24

Administration which received the reply coupons

Notes
Consignments of reply coupons must not contain fractions of a hundred

		Number	Amount
Reply coupons at by the International Bureau	SDR supplied		SDR

International Bureau of the UPU
Place, date and signature

Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature

Berne,

Creditor administration

DETAILED MONTHLY ACCOUNT
Customs, etc, charges
Date

C 26/
CP 19

Debtor administration	Month
	Year

Serial No	Date of the advance	No of the franking note	Office which made the advance	Amount of each franking note (in national currency)	Observations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
			Total		

Creditor administration
Place, date and signature

Dispatching administration

TRIAL NOTE

C 27

Date

Determination of the most favourable route

☐ for a letter or parcel mail
☐ for items sent à découvert

Administration of destination	To be returned to

Notes
To be returned duly completed by the quickest route (air or surface)

To be filled in by the dispatching office

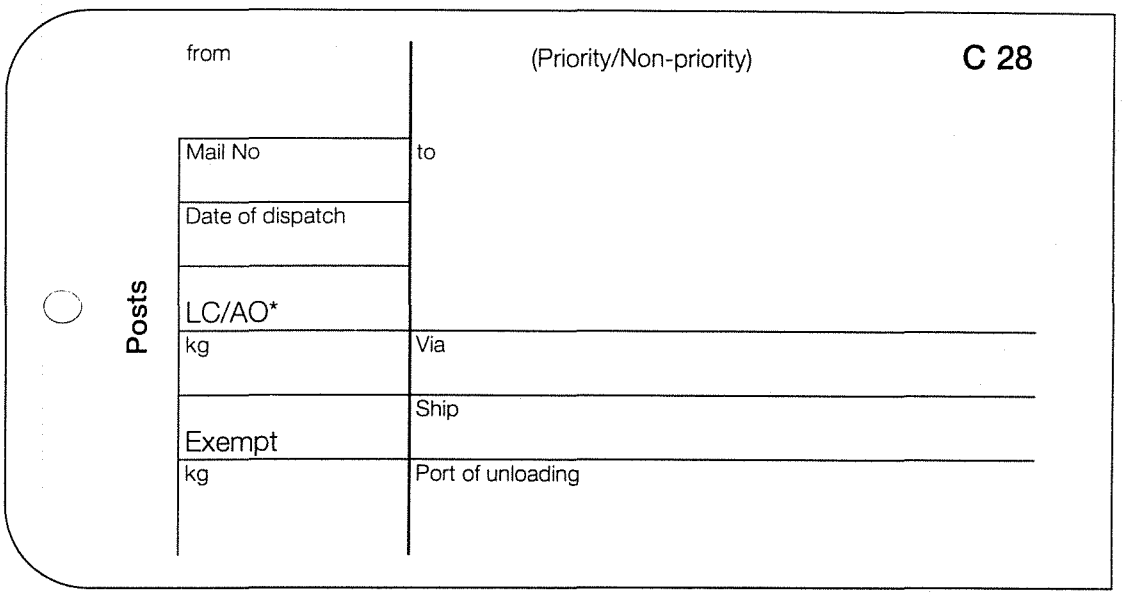
Mail	☐ Surface letters	☐ Air letters	☐ S.A.L. letters
	☐ Surface parcels	☐ Air parcels	☐ S.A.L. parcels
	No	Dispatching office	
	Date of dispatch	Office of destination	
Method of conveyance	☐ By train	No	
	☐ By ship	Name of ship	
	☐ By flight	No	
	☐ By		

Signature

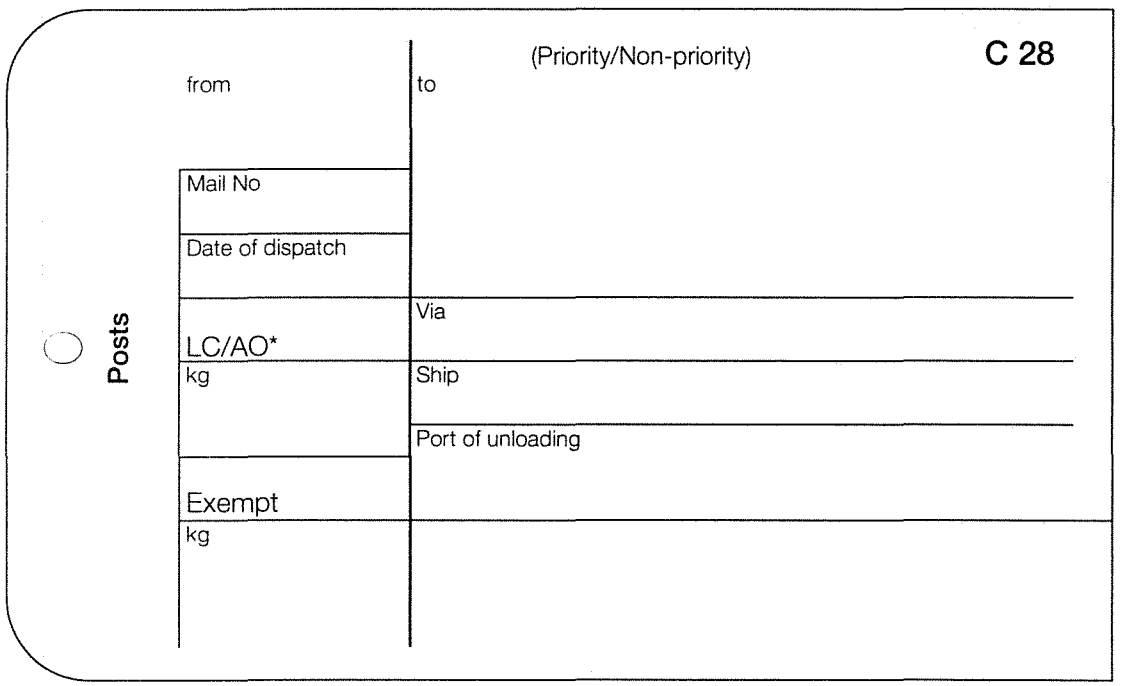
To be filled in by the office of destination

Arrival	Office which received the mail	
	Date of arrival	Time
Method of arrival	☐ By train	No
	☐ By ship	Name of ship
	☐ By flight	No
	☐ By	
Other information		

Signature

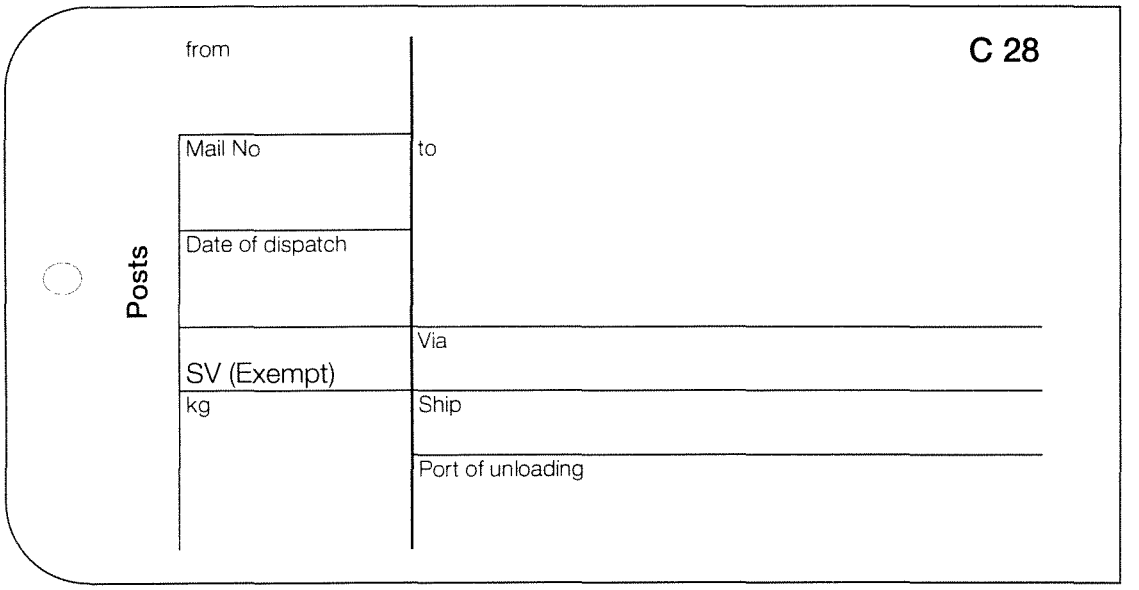


Size: 148 x 74 mm, colour red, white or blue

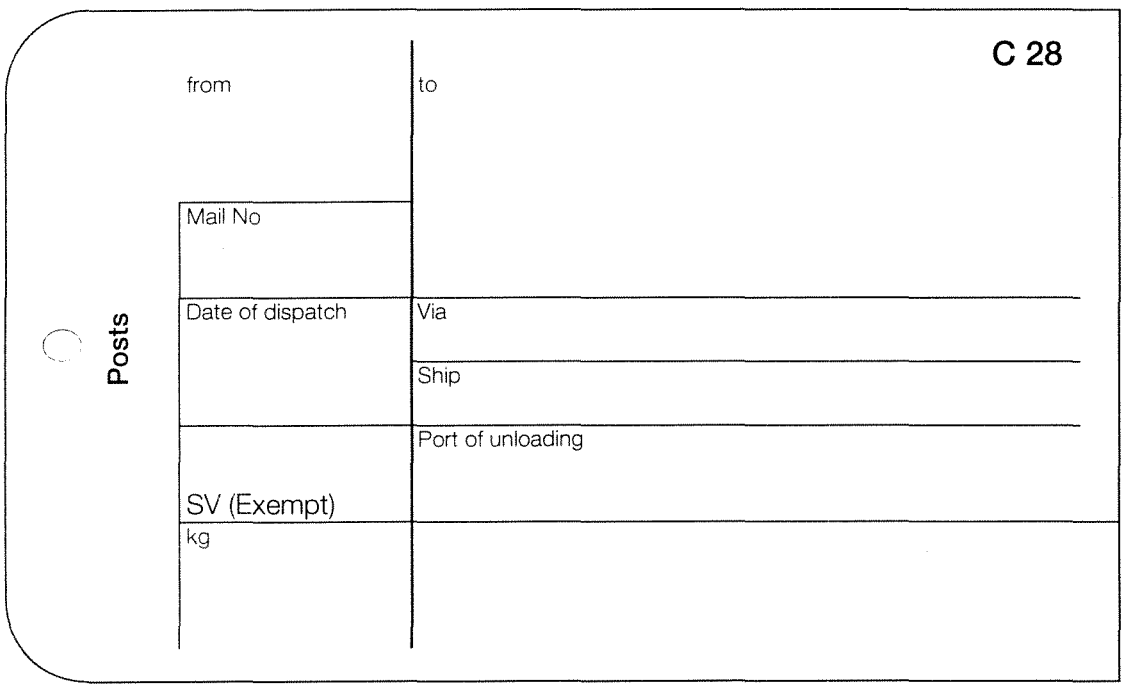


Size: 148 x 90 mm, colour red, white or blue

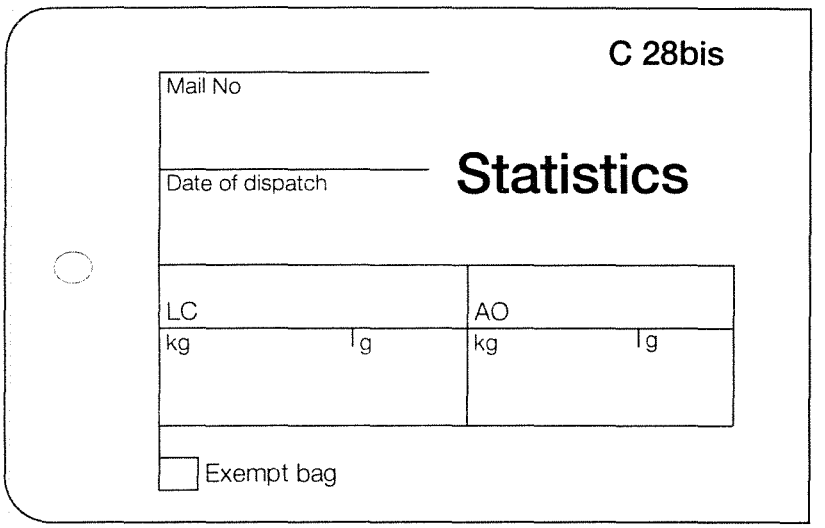
* On red or white labels: LC/AO; the words Priority/Non-priority appear in the heading.
On blue labels: AO – Non-priority.



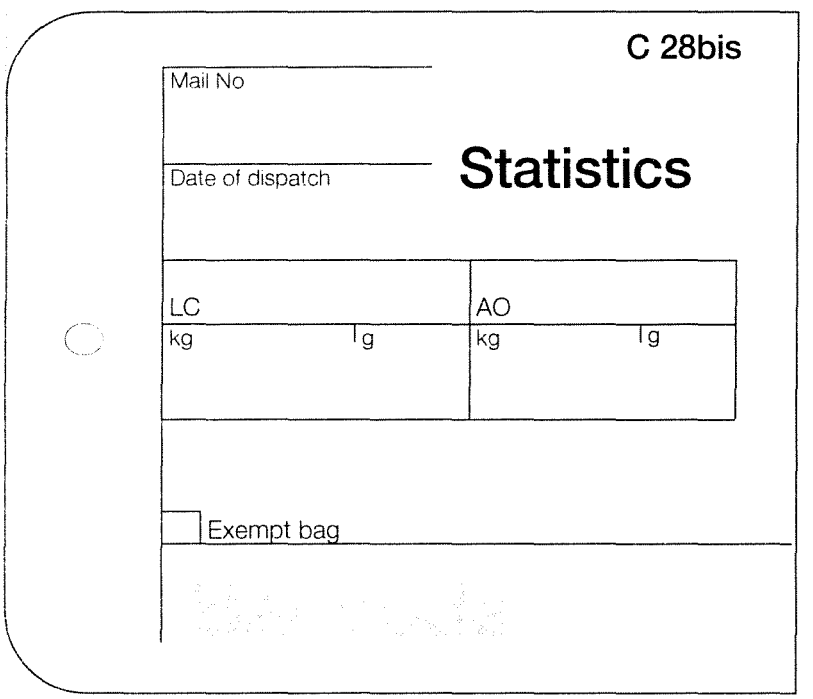
Size: 148 x 74 mm, colour green



Size: 148 x 90 mm, colour green



Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour light brown



Size: 105 x 90 mm, colour light brown

LC – Priority

C 30

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour white

LC – Priority

C 30

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour white

AO – Non-priority

C 30

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour light blue

AO – Non-priority

C 30

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour light blue

R ☐ LC – Priority
☐ AO – Non-priority

Number of registered items

C 30

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour pink

R ☐ LC – Priority
☐ AO – Non-priority

Number of registered items

C 30

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour pink

Creditor administration

Office of exchange

STATEMENT
Amounts due in respect of indemnity

Date

C 31/
CP 22

☐ LC/AO ☐ CP

Debtor administration	Month / Quarter
	Year

Notes
Compensation for letter-post items and postal parcels lost, damaged, sold, etc.
Any observations may be made on the back of the form

Serial No	Item No and office of origin	Destination	Letters authorizing recoveries (No of statement, name of office, date, reference No of debtor administration)	Amount in SDR
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
Signature

Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature

Notes

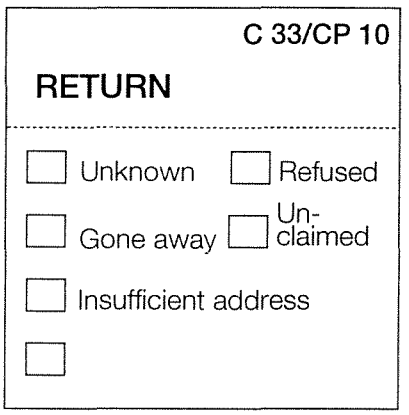
Postal administration

DECLARATION
concerning non-receipt (or receipt) of a postal item

C 32

Nature of item	Registered item ☐ Letter ☐ Printed paper ☐ Insured item ☐ Letter ☐ Parcel ☐ Ordinary parcel
Special particulars	Insured value ☐ Airmail ☐ Express ☐ Advice of delivery COD amount and currency ☐ COD Other information
Posting	Weight (parcel) 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	Date ☐ This item was delivered to me on ☐ I have not received this item by post or by any other means Place and date Signature



C 33/CP 10
Size: 52 x 52 mm, colour pink

Postal administration of

Office preparing the report

INFORMATION ABOUT A SEIZED POSTAL ITEM

Date Reference

C 33/
CP 10bis

To the administration of

Notes
One form is sufficient for several items posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee.
To be sent registered to the administration of origin of the item

Description of seized item	Nature of item ☐ LC – Priority ☐ AO – Non-priority ☐ Parcel ☐ Registered item ☐ Insured item No of item Weight of item Information concerning forwarding ☐ Airmail ☐ Surface ☐ S.A.L.
Posting of item	Office of origin Date of posting Dispatching office of exchange Date Destination office of exchange Mail No
Sender	Name and full address
Addressee	Name and full address

Information about the seizure	Reason for seizure ☐ Hazardous materials ☐ Violates import regulations ☐ Narcotics ☐ Violates public/moral/religious precepts ☐ Obscene articles ☐ Applicable regulation Article Paragraph Section ☐ UPU Convention ☐ UPU Postal Parcels Agreement ☐ National legislation (specify) Consequently, we have seized ☐ the entire contents of the item ☐ the part of the item specified below which violates current regulations:

In witness whereof we have prepared this report in duplicate in order that effect may be given to it in accordance with the Convention	Customs official Place and signature	Head of office at which seizure took place Place and signature

Reserved for the office of origin of the item	Comments, if any Signature of the sender or of his attorney (if applicable)	Office of origin of the item Signature of the official

Postal administration

TABLE VD 1

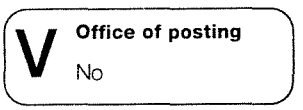
Notes
Countries for which the above-mentioned administration accepts insured letters in transit on the conditions given below

Serial No	Country of destination	Routes	Intermediate countries and sea services to be used	Limit of insured value	Observations
1	2	3	4	5	6



VD 2
Size: 74 x 37 mm, colour pink

Blank field for name of office of posting
and bar code



VD 2
Size: 37 x 13 mm, colour pink

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office of exchange

DISPATCH LIST
Insured letters

Date

Mail No

VD 3

☐ Priority
☐ Non-priority

☐ By airmail
☐ By S.A.L.
☐ By surface

Office of exchange of destination	No of dispatch list

Individual entry

No serial	of the mail	Office of origin	Place of destination	Amount of insured value	Observations
1	2	3	4	5	6
				SDR	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

Office of exchange of destination
Signature

Postal administration

REPORT

VD 4/
CP 14

Office preparing the report | Date | Reference

Notes
To be sent by registered post ☐ Insured letter ☐ Postal parcel

Reason for report	☐ Loss ☐ Theft ☐ Damage ☐ Decrease in weight ☐ Irregularities ☐		
Sender	Name and full address		
Addressee	Name and full address		
Posting of item	Office of posting	Date	Serial number
Special particulars	Insured value	COD amount and currency	Weight shown / Weight observed
	Other particulars		
Contents	☐ From the invoice ☐ From the customs declaration ☐ According to the addressee or the sender		
	Detailed description		
	The contents have been examined in the presence of ☐ the addressee ☐ the sender Contents established on examination Contents damaged Contents missing		
Packing	External packing		
	Internal packing		
	The item is sealed by ☐ wax seals ☐ security tapes ☐ ☐ The item is unsealed		
	Number of seals	Private mark on seals	
	The packing should be regarded as regulation ☐ Yes ☐ No		

Damage/Theft	Description The loss is due to
Estimate of loss	Amount and currency ☐ According to the addressee ☐ According to the sender
Mail in which the item was sent	Date of dispatch | Dispatching office | No Date of arrival | Office of destination The item was contained in an ☐ inner bag ☐ outer bag The fastening (lead seal) of the bag was ☐ intact ☐ not intact
Method of conveyance	☐ TPO ☐ Railway van ☐ Ship ☐ Flight Name or No ☐ In a bag ☐ Loose
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 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

Office preparing the report
Signature of the postal officials

Signature of the customs officer (as applicable)

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office of exchange

BILL – Weight of à découvert airmail correspondence

AV 2

Date

No

Office of exchange of destination	Priority items ☐ Registered ☐ Unregistered ☐ Statistics (during the statistical period)
Administration of destination	Date of dispatch | Mail No

Notes

The weight of items à découvert and, where applicable, for a specific zone, is rounded up to the next 10 grammes for fractions over 5 grammes and down for those below

Groups of countries for which the conveyance dues are the same	Net weight LC/AO or priority	Observations
1	2	3
	g	

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

Office of exchange of destination
Signature

Administration reforwarding the mails

Office of exchange reforwarding the mails

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS
Airmails and S.A.L. mails

AV 3

Date

☐ Airmail priority
☐ S.A.L.

Administration dispatching the mails	Month	Quarter	Year
	Mails forwarded from		
	to		

Notes

To be sent in duplicate

Any observations may be made on the back of the form

Date of conveyance	Mail No	Dispatching office	Office of destination	No of the flight used	Weight of each category of item			
					LC/AO		CP	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	
					kg	g	kg	g
				Totals				

Notes

Administration preparing the form

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS
A découvert airmail correspondence
Date

AV 4

Administration of destination	Month / Quarter
	Statistical period / Year
Office of exchange of destination of mails	Office of exchange dispatching the mails
Administration dispatching the mails	

Notes
To be sent in duplicate

Date of dispatch of the mail	Nº of AV 2 bill	Groups of countries of destination				Observations
		LC/AO-Priority	LC/AO-Priority	LC/AO-Priority	LC/AO-Priority	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		g	g	g	g	
Totals						
To be multiplied by 12 [1]						
To be carried forward to AV 5 form						

[1] In the case of AV 4 statements for correspondence sent during statistical periods

Creditor administration

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Airmail
Date

AV 5

Debtor administration	Month	Quarter	Year
	☐ Closed airmails		
	☐ A découvert airmail correspondence		

Route Country of destination or groups of countries	Cate- gories of items	Weight carried during the month or months of						Total weight		Cost of conveyance per kg	Total conveyance dues payable
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	8
		kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	SDR	SDR
	LC/AO[1]										
	CP										
	LC/AO[1]										
	CP										
	LC/AO[1]										
	CP										
	LC/AO[1]										
	CP										
	LC/AO[1]										
	CP										
	LC/AO[1]										
	CP										
Increase of 5% on the total amount for transit à découvert											
Final total											–

[1] If applicable, Priority

Creditor administration
Signature

Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature

Postal administration of origin

Office of origin of the bill

Office of destination

DELIVERY BILL
Airmails

Date

Serial No

AV 7

☐ Priority ☐ EMS ☐	Flight No	Date of departure	Time
Airport of direct transhipment	Airport of offloading		
If container is used	No of container	No of seal	

Entry

Mail No	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of			Gross weight of bags, etc			Observations
			LC/AO bags – Priority	M bags	CP bags and loose parcels[1]	LC/AO – Priority	M	CP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						kg [2]	kg [2]	kg [2]	
		Totals							

[1] The presence of loose parcels must be reported in the "Observations" column

[2] Kg to one decimal

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

The official of the carrier or airport
Date and signature

Office of exchange of destination
Date and signature

Airline originating substitute bill

Airport of origin of substitute bill

SUBSTITUTE DELIVERY BILL

Date

AV 7/ C 18bis

☐ AV 7
☐ C 18bis

Observations concerning mails as found	Administration of origin of mails

Description of mails as found (from AV 8 or AV 8bis labels)

From	To	Flight No	Airport of transhipment	Airport of offloading	Mail No	Date of dispatch	No of bags LC/AO – Priority/ Non-priority	No of bags M	No of bags CP	Gross weight
										kg [1]
						Totals				

[1] Kg to one decimal

Actual conveyance of mails

Airport of loading	Flight No	Date of departure
Airport of offloading	Office of destination of mails	

Airline at airport of loading	Airline at airport of offloading	Postal administration taking delivery of mails
Signature	Signature	Date and signature

Guidelines for the use of the AV 7/C 18bis substitute delivery bill

The following guidelines are to be observed by the postal administrations and the airlines in cases where a mail for direct transhipment between air carriers arrives at the airport of transhipment without the original AV 7 or C 18bis delivery bill:

1 When airmail or S.A.L. mail is received at an airport without an accompanying AV 7 or C 18bis, the airline receiving the mail shall prepare on the basis of the AV 8, AV 8bis, CP 24 and/or CP 24bis label(s), a substitute delivery bill conforming to the specimen developed jointly by the UPU and IATA

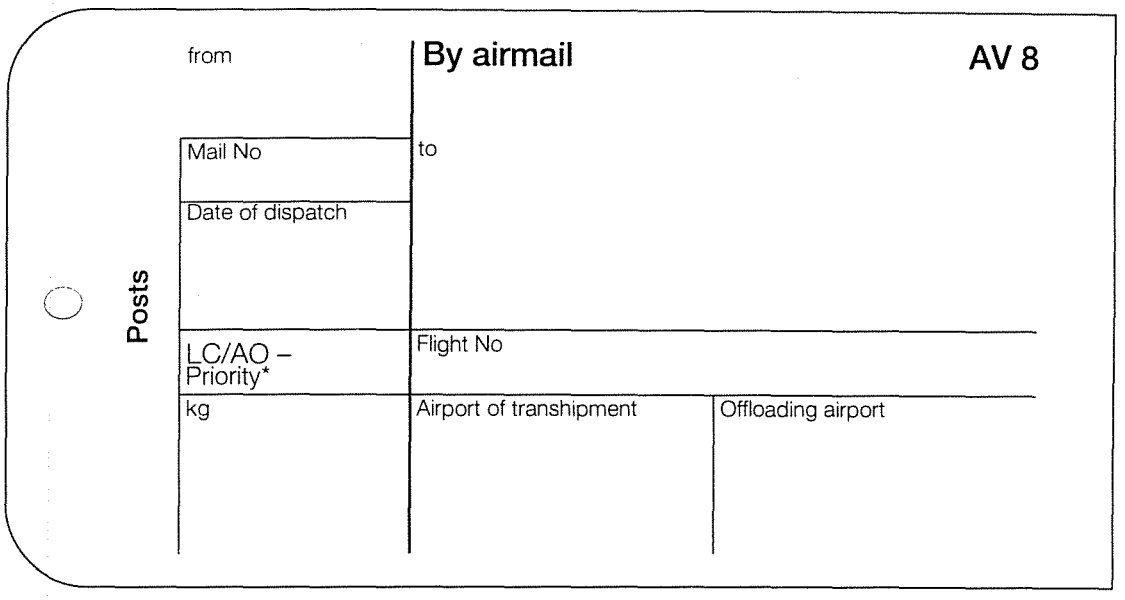
2 The number of copies to be prepared will vary with the circumstances of each case. In addition to the number of copies required by the preparing airline for its internal records and accounting, the following copies will be required:

- one copy for the administration of origin
- two copies for the administration of destination or, if the mail is handed over to an intermediate administration, for the intermediate administration
- if the mail is directly transhipped to another airline or airlines, three copies for each additional airline involved

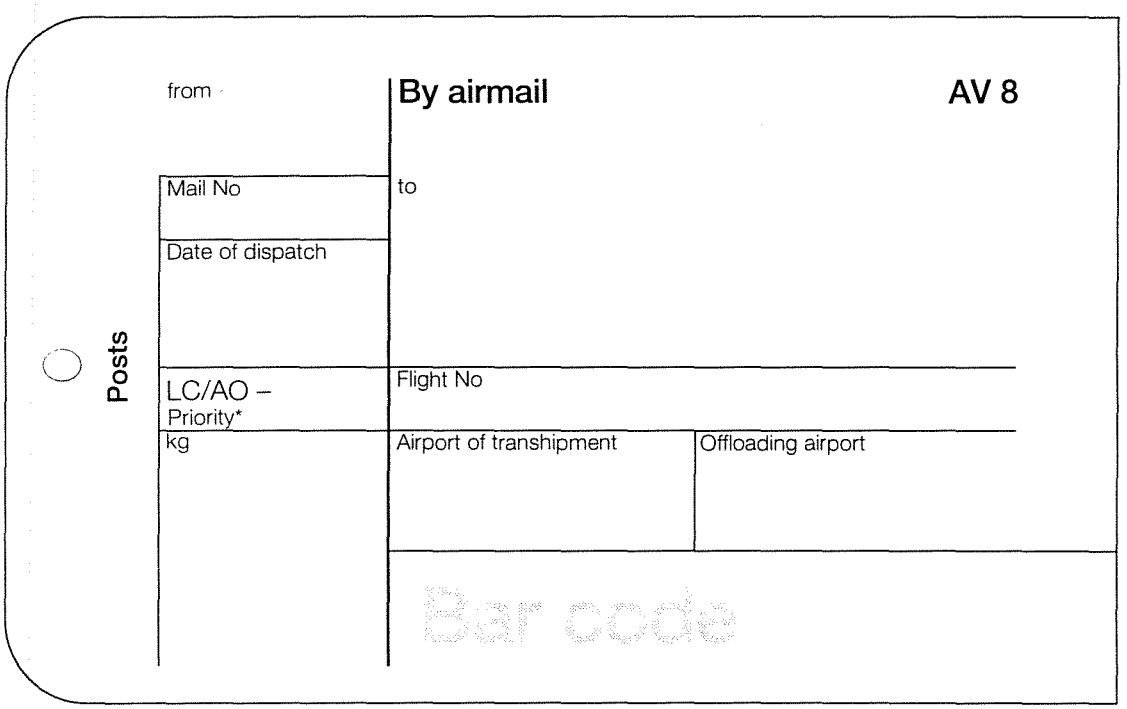
3 It will be the responsibility of the administration receiving the mail with a substitute document to provide the necessary copy to the administration of origin as an annex to a C 14 verification note documenting the arrival of the mail without the original bills

4 It will be the responsibility of the airlines to print the substitute documents in the format of the specimen agreed upon. The original and copies shall be white in colour

5 The postal administration shall accept the substitute delivery bill, properly endorsed by the receiving office of exchange, for the settlement of accounts with the airlines

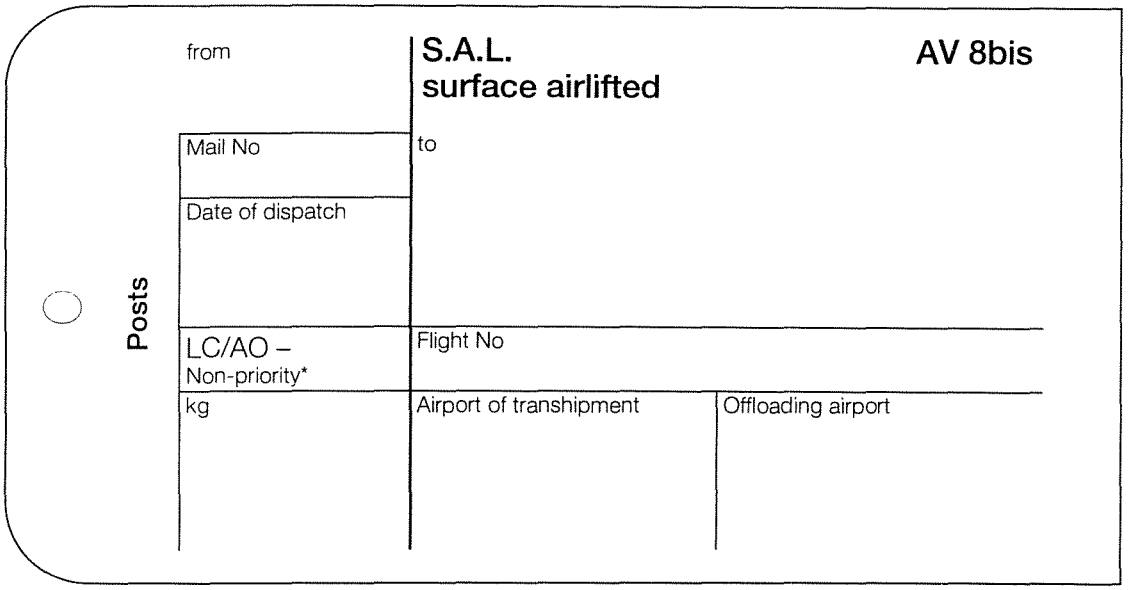


Size: 148 x 74 mm, colour red, white, light blue or green

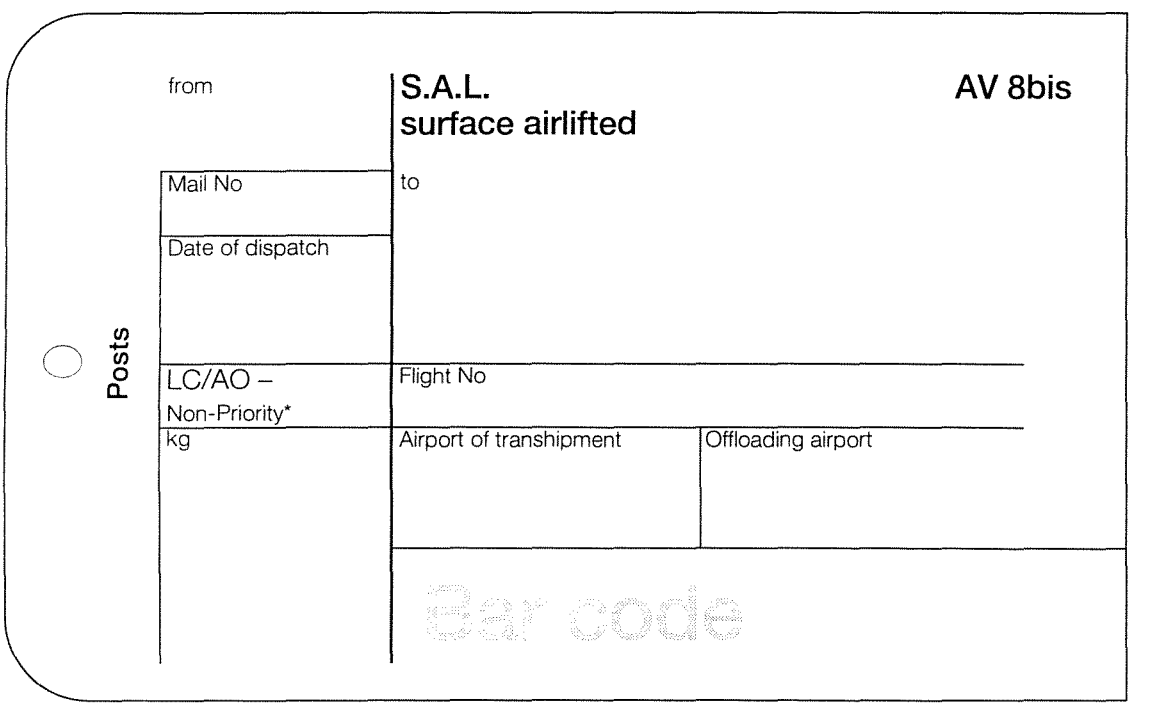


Size: 148 x 90 mm, colour red, white, light blue or green

* On red labels: LC/AO – Priority
On white labels: LC/AO – Priority
On blue labels: AO
On green labels: SV



Size: 148 x 74 mm, colour red, white or light blue



Size: 148 x 90 mm, colour red, white or light blue

* On red labels: LC/AO – Non-priority
On white labels: LC/AO
On blue labels: AO – Non-priority

AV 8ter

Posts

Transbordement direct
Direct Transfer

Size: 148 x 90 mm, colour orange

AV 9

Administration dispatching the mail

Date stamp

Dispatching office

Airmail dispatch

☐ No _____

Weight LC/AO/Priority
grammes

_____
Airport of transhipment

_____
Flight No

_____

Airmail dispatch

for

_____

Size 250 x 176 mm or 353 x 250 mm, colour blue

LC – Priority

By airmail AV 10

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour white

LC – Priority

By airmail AV 10

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour white

AO **By airmail** **AV 10**

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour light blue

AO **By airmail** **AV 10**

Dispatching administration

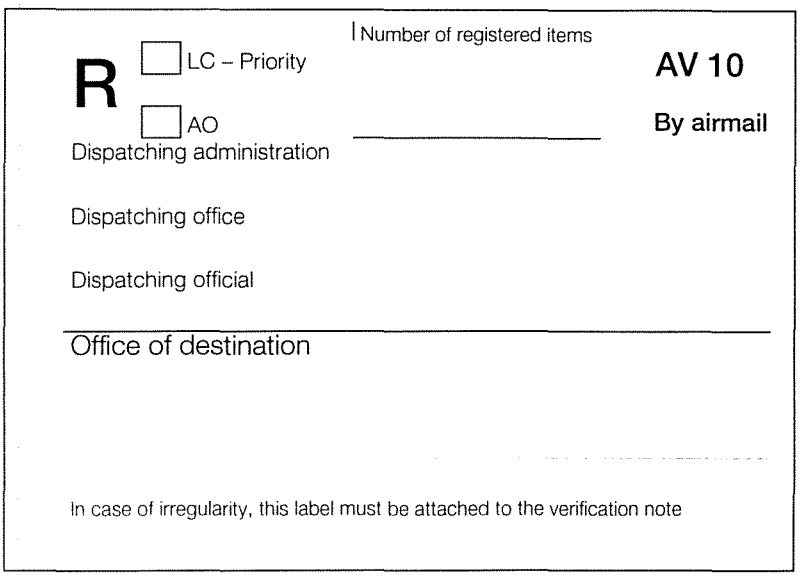
Dispatching office

Dispatching official

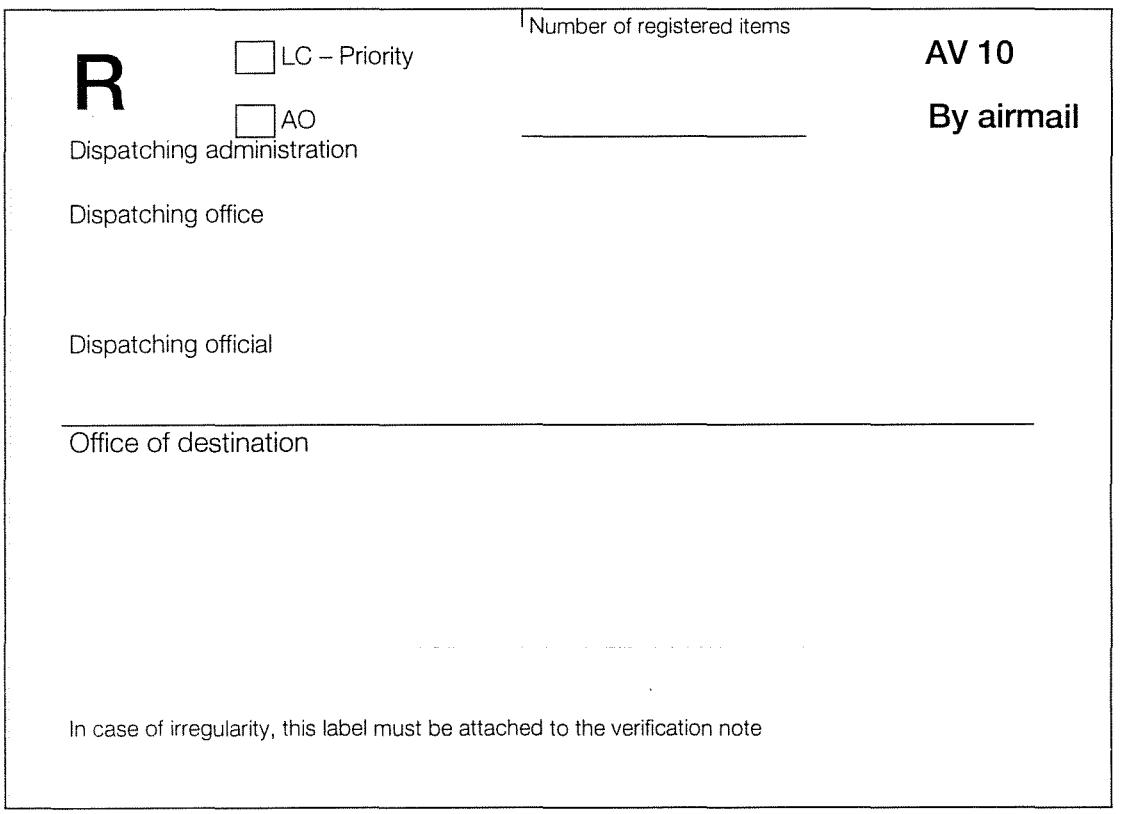
Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour light blue



Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour pink



Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour pink

LC – Priority

By airmail
Correspondence à découvert

AV 10

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

No of group of countries of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour white

LC – Priority

By airmail
Correspondence à découvert

AV 10

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

No of group of countries of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour white

AO **Correspondence à découvert** **By airmail** **AV 10**

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour light blue

AO **Correspondence à découvert** **By airmail** **AV 10**

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

No of group of countries of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour light blue

R

LC –
Priority

AO

Number

Number

By airmail AV 10

Registered items à découvert

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

No of group of countries of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 105 x 74 mm, colour pink

R

LC –
Priority

AO

Number

Number

By airmail AV 10

Registered items à découvert

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office

Dispatching official

Office of destination

No of group of countries of destination

In case of irregularity, this label must be attached to the verification note

Size: 148 x 105 mm, colour pink

Administration preparing the account

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Date

AV 11/ CP 18

Corresponding administration	Quarter	Year
	Half-year	Year

Exchange	Period	Balance of AV 5/CP 16 accounts in favour of the administration		Observations
		preparing the account	corresponding administration	
1	2	3	4	5
Received by the administration preparing the account		SDR	SDR	
Sent by the administration preparing the account				
Totals				
Less				
Credit balance				

Name of creditor administration

Administration preparing the AV 11/CP 18 account
Place, date and signature

Seen and accepted by the administration receiving the AV 11/CP 18 account
Place, date and signature

CONVENTION, FORMS

Form VD 3

Make-up of mails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **29. 3.1**

Insert an additional column 5bis entitled "Weight".

Reasons. – The failure to enter the weight of insured letters in the VD 3 dispatch list often gives rise to disagreement between the offices of transit/destination and origin. In the event of discrepancies in weight noted by the office of transit/destination by means of the verification note, the office of origin has no proof. Moreover, by enforcing entry of the weight for insured letters, postal officials will be able to ensure that the weight of the insured letters agrees with the entry in the VD 3 dispatch list, in the interest of safer handling of the letters.

Form AV 7

CANADA **29. 7.1**

Amend as follows:

Delete column 5 (Number of M bags) and column 8 (Gross weight of bags, etc, M).

Reasons. – Terminal dues are now documented on the C 12 letter bill and the separate columns regarding M bags on this transport document are superfluous and confusing. Their elimination would simplify this form. The same applies to forms C 18 and C 18bis.
Related proposals: 25. RE 4119.1, 29. 18.1 and 29. 18.2.

Form C 9

CANADA **29. 9.1**

Amend as follows:

Part 1. Particulars to be supplied by the inquirer. In the section regarding the name and full address of the sender and of the addressee, add a box entitled "Telephone number".

Reasons. – It is often necessary to communicate quickly with the sender or the addressee, as the case may be, to obtain additional information or to discuss elements relating to a given claim. The addition of the telephone number of the addressee and of the sender would facilitate the work of the postal administrations concerned.
The person making the inquiry can readily indicate a telephone number at which he or she may be reached. That person can often indicate the telephone number of the other person involved. Providing this information helps to accelerate service to customers. Where a telephone number is not known or there is no telephone available, the information would simply not appear.

Supported by. – Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden.

Form C 12

Letter bill

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **29. 12.1**

Amend the heading as follows:

Dispatching administration	LETTER BILL Exchange of mails	C 12 ☐ by air ☐ by S.A.L. ☐ by surface

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of dispatch	Mail No

Office of exchange of destination	Name of ship/Flight No
	Transit administration(s)

Number and weight of bags subject to transit charges and/or terminal dues						Bags exempt from transit charges and terminal dues
LC/AO bags			M bags over 5 kg		M bags under 5 kg	
Number	Weight		No	Weight	No	
	kg	g		kg g		Number

V. Official notes	
Dispatching administration bags	Number
Bags returned belonging to the administration of destination	Number
☐ C 27 note enclosed in mail	

I. The mail contains unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air	Other information (eg. number of IBRS items)
	.....

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 20. 47.3.

Form C 14

CZECH REP **29. 14.1**

Amend as follows:

Part 2. Irregularities concerning documents. In the first module, under the box "AV 7", add the box "C 18ter".

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 aimed at amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post dispatches and creating a separate C 18ter delivery bill for parcel-post dispatches.

Form C 18

CANADA **29. 18.1**

Amend as follows:

Delete column 5 (Number of M bags) and column 8 (Gross weight of bags, etc, M).

Reasons. – Terminal dues are now documented on the C 12 letter bill and the separate columns regarding M bags on this transport document are superfluous and confusing. Their elimination would simplify this form. The same applies to forms C 18bis and AV 7.
Related proposals: 25. RE 4119.1, 29. 18.1 and 29. 7.1

Form C 18bis

CANADA **29. 18.2**

Amend as follows:

Delete column 5 (Number of M bags) and column 8 (Gross weight of bags, etc, M).

Reasons. – Terminal dues are now documented on the C 12 letter bill and the separate columns regarding M bags on this transport document are superfluous and confusing. Their elimination would simplify this form. The same applies to forms C 18 and AV 7.
Related proposals: 25. RE 4119.1, 29. 18.1 and 29. 7.1

Form C 18

CZECH REP **29. 18.3**

Replace with the attached model.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 aimed at amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post dispatches and creating a separate C 18ter delivery bill for parcel-post dispatches.

Postal administration of origin

DELIVERY BILL
Surface mails

C 18

Office of origin of the bill

Date

Serial No

Office of destination

☐ By train
☐ By ship

		Date of departure	Time
☐ Priority ☐ Non-priority			
Train No	Route		
Name of ship	Port of disembarkation	Company	
If a container is used	No of container	No of seal	

Entry

Mail No	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of LC/AO bags – Priority/ Non-priority	M bags	CP bags and loose parcels[1]	Gross weight of bags, etc LC/AO – Priority/ Non-priority	M	CP	Obser-vations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						kg [2]	kg [2]	kg [2]	
		Totals							

[1] The presence of loose parcels must be reported in the "Observations" column
[2] Kg to one decimal

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

The official of the carrier
Date and signature

Office of exchange of destination
Date and signature

Form C 18

GREAT BRITAIN **29. 18.4**

Amend as follows:

Insert the following:
- a column for entering the number of empty bags, between column 5 and column 6;
- a column for entering the gross weight of empty bags, between column 8 and column 9.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.4.

Supported by. – Albania, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia.

Form C 18ter

CZECH REP **29. 18.91**

Create a form C 18ter in accordance with the attached model.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 aimed at amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post dispatches and creating a separate C 18ter delivery bill for parcel-post dispatches.

Administration des postes d´origine

C 18 ter

BORDEREAU DE LIVRAISON
Dépêche-surface

Bureau d'origine du C 18							Date de la remise								
A remplir si le chargement est remis à un bureau ou un train							A remplir si le chargement est remis à un service maritime								
Nom du bureau, No du train ou voie d´acheminement							Compagnie								
							Nom du paquebot								Date du départ
							Port de débarquement								
N°de la dépêche	Bureau d'origine	Bureau de destination	Nombre des				Poids brut des sacs, etc.								Observations ou en cas d´utilisation de conteneurs indication du No du conteneur
			sacs CP (ordinaires)	sacs CP (valeur déclarée)	CP hors sac (ord)	CP hors sac (VD)	sacs CP (ordinaires)		sacs CP (valeur déclarée)		colis hors sac (ordinaire)		colis hors sac (valeur déclarée)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11		12
							kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	
Totaux															

Timbre du bureau expéditeur du chargement
Date et signature

Le soussigné reconnaît avoir reçu en bon état
les dépêches mentionnées ci-dessus

Date et signature

IV

Parcels Agreement

- Final Protocol
- Detailed Regulations
- Final Protocol of the Detailed Regulations
- – Forms

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1989 Washington texts.

PARCELS, AGREEMENT, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 0.1/Rev 1**

Resolution

Introduction and extension of the postal parcels service

Congress,

Noting
the results of the study conducted by the Executive Council in execution of 1989 Washington Congress resolution C 16,

Noting
that, according to the results of this study, 21 of the 188* Union member countries have not acceded to the Postal Parcels Agreement,

Convinced
of the need to create a universal postal parcels service in order to serve postal customers better and to combat competition,

Renews

its invitation to the administrations of member countries which have not yet acceded to the Agreement to introduce this service in their international postal exchanges,

Instructs

the International Bureau to continue the activities undertaken pursuant to 1989 Washington Congress resolution C 16 by encouraging member countries which are not party to the Postal Parcels Agreement to accede to it.

Reasons – Stemming from resolution C 16/Washington 1989, the study entitled "Introduction and extension of the postal parcels service" involved examining the problems that prevented some member countries from acceding to the Postal Parcels Agreement and considering ways of enabling them to do so, and also studying the possibility of making the postal parcels service mandatory within the Union.
Bearing in mind the fact that 21 of the 27 member countries concerned had not yet signed the Agreement, the 1994 EC concluded that it would be premature to make the Agreement mandatory. It therefore adopted the present resolution calling for the study to be continued.

* At 1 July 1994.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 0.2**

Recommendation

Exceptional transit land rates

Congress,

Having adopted
the principle of the universal rate provided for in 1989 Washington Congress resolution C 17 in respect of transit land rates,

Bearing in mind
that these rates will be calculated henceforth per kilogramme and not in accordance with the weight steps laid down in article 48 of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Washington 1989),

Requests

the administrations of Union member countries which made a reservation in article II of the Final Protocol to the aforementioned Agreement with regard to exceptional transit land rates to withdraw these reservations since their wording has become inappropriate.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 34.1, the usual weight steps having been abandoned due to adoption of the "universal rate".

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 0.3**

Resolution

Revision of land rates and sea rates

Congress,

Having adopted
the new land rates and sea rates proposed by the Executive Council in conclusion of the studies pursuant to 1989 Washington Congress resolutions C 17 and C 18,

Given
- that the system of land rates and sea rates set according to rates per parcel and per kg of gross weight of the mail allows the real cost to be better reflected, as well as simplifying calculation of those rates;
- that the guideline rates applicable to outward and inward land rates were established in such a way that the rates enable administrations to cover the cost of handling inward parcels while ensuring that the parcel-post service remains competitive;
- that the transit land rates and sea rates were set by reference to the letter-post transit charges in accordance with the "comparative parcel-post/letter-post" method described in 1969 Tokyo Congress – Doc 13 (1969 Tokyo Documents, volume II, pages 483 to 486),

Instructs

the competent Union body:
i to carry out a fresh study on the amounts of the guideline rates applicable to outward and inward land rates laid down in article 33 of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Seoul 1994);
ii to adjust the transit land rates and sea rates laid down in articles 34 and 35 of that Agreement in the event of a revision of the letter-post transit charges;
iii to submit any proposals resulting from this study to the next Congress.

Reasons. – To adjust the outward and inward land rates to changes in cost prices and to maintain the existing relationship between the rates for land and sea conveyance and the letter-post transit charges.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 0.4/Rev 1**

Decision

Preparation and settlement of accounts. Reviewing the wording of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement. Preparation of an operational compendium on accounting

Congress,

Considering
that accounting for letter post and for the parcel-post service could be facilitated by a review of the relevant texts contained in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement, as well as by the publication of an operational compendium,

Instructs

the International Bureau:
- to examine the wording of the articles dealing with accounting contained in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement with the aim of making them easier to understand and to submit relevant proposals to the competent body by 1997;

- to prepare an operational compendium on accounting which would take over a part of the Operational Guide on Terminal Dues and Transit Charges and would be based on practical examples, thus providing accounting services with one single reference document.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 62.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 0.5**

Recommendation

Preparation of accounting documents sent between administrations

Congress,

Aware
of the problems that often arise as a result of the illegibility of accounting documents filled out by hand,

Recommends

administrations to avoid as far as possible filling out by hand accounting documents that are to be sent to other administrations and, to that end, to use typewriters or computer printers to ensure the legibility of these documents.

Reasons. – In accordance with resolution C 19 of the 1989 Washington Congress, the CCPS conducted a study (No 751) on the modernization of billing systems and the settlement of accounts. The EC, within the framework of studies arising from resolutions C 68/1989 and C 70/1989 and decisions C 52/1989 and C 87/1989, expanded this study to include all Union administrations, 117 of which provided replies.
The study's main underlying ideas were the following:
- to make it possible, in a given relation, to regard each of the airmail and parcel-post accounts as a bill to be settled and to allow creditor administrations the freedom to choose the billing frequency as they saw fit;
- to extend, on an optional basis, the UPU's present offsetting system, which would contribute a great deal to improving and modernizing the settlement of accounts.

The idea of encouraging the use of typewriters or computer printers to prepare accounting documents received the support of a majority of administrations and would greatly facilitate the work of accounting services.
See also proposals 20. 0.8, 20. 0.9, 25. RE 4405.1, 25. RE 5205.1, 25. RE 5206.1, 25. RE 5301.1, 30. 0.4, 35. RE 1503.1, 35. RE 3604.1 and 35. RE 3605.1.
See Congress – Doc 62.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **30. 0.6**

Recommendation

Customs clearance of postal parcels containing gifts or souvenirs

Congress,

Aware
of the possible advantages of applying to postal parcels the customs clearance procedures applied to travellers' baggage,

Recommends

all administrations of member countries to approach their national customs authority with a view to extending to postal parcels containing gifts or souvenirs the customs clearance procedures applied to travellers' baggage.

Reasons. – This recommendation is intended to facilitate implementation of the objectives of the Washington General Action Plan so that customers will be provided with better service as a result of faster customs clearance of postal items.

PARCELS, AGREEMENT

Article 2

Operation of the service by transport companies

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN **30. 2.1**

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 Any country whose postal administration does not undertake the conveyance of parcels and which is a party to the Agreement may arrange for its provisions to be implemented by transport companies. It may, at the same time, limit this service to parcels originating in or addressed to places served by these companies. The postal administration shall remain responsible for the execution of the Agreement.

Reasons. – To reaffirm the responsibility of the postal administration when implementation of the Agreement is entrusted to other enterprises.
See also proposal 35. RE 201.1.

Article 3

Principles

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN **30. 3.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels may be exchanged either direct or via one or more countries. The exchange of parcels whose individual weight exceeds 10 kilogrammes shall be optional, with a maximum individual weight of 20 kilogrammes under this Agreement. On the basis of bilateral agreements, administrations may, however, exchange parcels which exceed 20 kilogrammes. /.../

Reasons. – Drafting amendment.

Article 3

Principles

FRANCE **30. 3.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels may be exchanged either direct or via one or more countries. The individual weight may not exceed 31.5 kilogrammes. /.../ The exchange of parcels exceeding 10 kilogrammes shall be optional.

Reasons. – The aim is to promote the development of international parcel-post exchanges. The setting of the weight limit is based on the result of the study of CCPS Committee 1 and of EC Committee 7, as adopted by the EC.
Consequential proposal: 35. RE 301.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 4

Weight steps

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 4.1**

Amend as follows:

Article 4

Weight system

The weight of the parcels shall be expressed in kilogrammes.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 33.1, which renders the weight steps for parcels given in this article obsolete.

Article 7

Special charges

GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN **30. 7.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 1.2 (No change.)
1.3 (Deleted.)
1.4 and 1.5 (No change.)

1bis Where a parcel is normally delivered to the addressee's address, no delivery charge may be collected from the addressee. Where delivery to the addressee's address is not normally provided, the advice of arrival should be delivered free of charge. In this case, if delivery to the addressee's address is offered as an option in response to the advice of arrival, a delivery charge may be collected from the addressee. This should be the same charge as in the domestic service.

2 and 3 (Deleted.)

4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Senders of postal parcels expect a door-to-door service at an all-inclusive price. This concept is undermined by the collection of various charges from the addressee. (It is acknowledged that certain charges may be justified by virtue of the additional costs necessarily incurred by the postal administrations, for example, storage charges.)
However, it is reasonable for customers to assume that delivery of the parcel or delivery of an advice of arrival (where delivery is not normally provided) is included in the service price paid to the origin administration. This proposal therefore seeks to abolish these charges, but retains the option of collecting the delivery charge, where this service is provided at the request of the addressee in response to the advice of arrival, where this facility is available.
The repacking charge (paragraph 3), which is only incurred for a minority of items, should also be abolished in the interests of reducing administration and producing a customer-focussed service.

Deletion of delivery charge:

Supported by. – Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland.

Deletion of advice of arrival charge:

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland.

Deletion of repacking charge:

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 10

Express parcels

EGYPT **30. 10.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Express parcels shall be subject to a supplementary charge of not more than 1.63 SDR. This charge shall be collected from the addressee and accrue to the country of destination. It is payable when the parcel itself is delivered by special messenger or when the advice of arrival is sent to the addressee by special messenger.

Reasons. – The cost of delivery by special messenger is borne by the country of destination. Consequently, the charge collected for delivery by special messenger should accrue to it.

Article 11

Insured parcels

KOREA (REP) **30. 11.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Each administration may limit the insured value, so far as it is concerned, to an amount which may not be less than 4000 SDR. However, the limit of insured value adopted in the internal service may be applied if it is less than that amount.

Reasons. – Raising the amount of the insured value from 3266.91 SDR to 4000 SDR in consideration of the five years' inflation since the 1989 Washington Congress in order to:
- increase the volume of insured parcels by satisfying customers' service requirements;
- maintain a competitive edge over the private couriers.

Article 13bis

Consignment

GERMANY **30. 13.91/Rev 2**

Create the following new article 13bis:

1 "Consignment" is the term used for collective items sent abroad.

2 Wherever possible, this service shall be identified by a logo consisting of the following components:
- the letters CONSIGNMENT in blue;
- three horizontal bands (one red, one blue and one green).

3 The details of this service shall be laid down bilaterally between the administration of origin and the administration of destination.

Reasons. – More and more postal administrations are providing a collective items consignment service. As the consignment service is used for the collective dispatch of international parcels, chapter 2 of the Postal Parcels Agreement should be supplemented with the additional service of consignment. At present, the "Consignment" logo, described in paragraph 2, is used by most of the postal administrations taking part in the consignment service. A specimen of the logo is given in annex 1. The guidelines for the development of the consignment service (proposal to the POSTEUROP Plenary Assembly in Lisbon, 12 to 14 April 1994) are attached in annex 2.

Annex 1

Translation from French



1st line red: PMS 179 (XX00)
2nd line and text blue: PMS 294 (07X0)
3rd line green: PMS 356 (9190)

Annex 2

pd93218
POSTEUROP TASKFORCE IV.1

Guidelines for the development of the collective items consignment service

The consignment service is, in principle, an international product which may be defined as the dispatch of articles in several parcels from one participating country to another.
A consignment may comprise articles which can be sent:
- by one sender to several addressees (bulk goods);
- by one sender to one addressee (individual goods).

The following guidelines should be observed in preparing bilateral agreements between participating countries:

1 The consignment service is a standard product designed to generate additional volumes of mail. It combines features peculiar to the postal service, for instance, nationwide delivery, emphasis on costs, simplified documentation, possible extension to "letter" products, access to supplementary optional services (eg, cash-on-delivery items) and stress on the local presence of the sender, when this is advisable.

2 On the basis of the principle that the postal administration of origin is treated like a major national customer in the country of destination, the options of the level of service and the appropriate discounts on the relevant national tariff should be the subject of a bilateral agreement.

3 Relations with the customer (sender) should be regulated by the postal administration of origin.

4 The levels of price and liability guaranteed to customers should be set in relation to the conditions pertaining on the market in the country of origin.

5 A common logo has been allocated to the consignment service and should be used to promote a common image.

6 The basic operational procedures are laid down in the "*Nordic Consignment Agreement*". The following elements are of crucial importance:
   - *Use of a parcel bill for consigned items* providing operational data, announcing dispatch to the country of destination and following the standards for preparation of bills between the countries.
   - *Use of an individual article/identification number* to facilitate subsequent requests for information and to prepare customs documentation, where necessary.

7 Articles sent in consigned items should be given the same treatment as the equivalent category of domestic products.

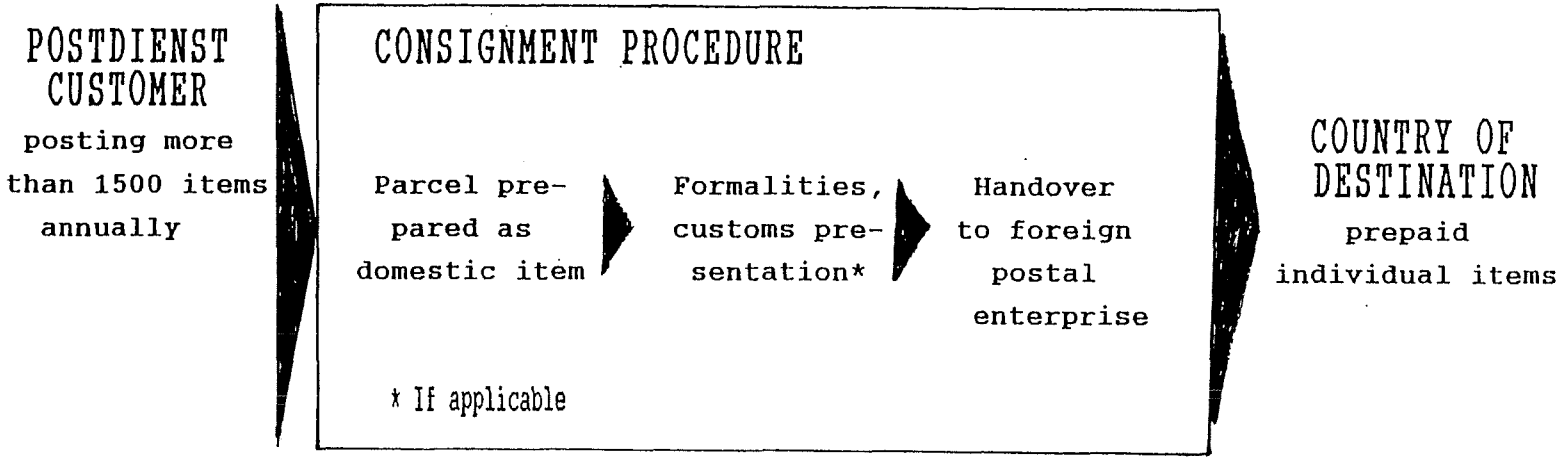
8 Where customs clearance is required, this should be done on the basis of the total consignment rather than on that of the individual articles. The postal administration of destination is responsible for notification of customs clearance conditions, for implementation of customs clearance and for settlement of any customs dues or VAT charges that have to be paid. In relations between the countries of the Community, the postal organization of destination may also wish to provide a statistical aid (Intrastat) for the customer.

9 An increase in volumes of consigned items would make it possible to develop, among the partner postal administrations, competitive and cost-effective transport networks.

10 Inter-administration billing in accordance with the Nordic system should be recommended, calculated on the basis of the average weight of the articles in each consignment and direct monthly bills attached to the parcel bills. (If administrations wish to introduce different billing procedures, this should be covered in a bilateral agreement.)

General note. – The greatest possible number of countries should be encouraged to participate in the development of the "consignment" product (even in one direction only), so as to offer customers the widest possible choice and to promote the growth of traffic volumes.

INTERNATIONAL MAIL

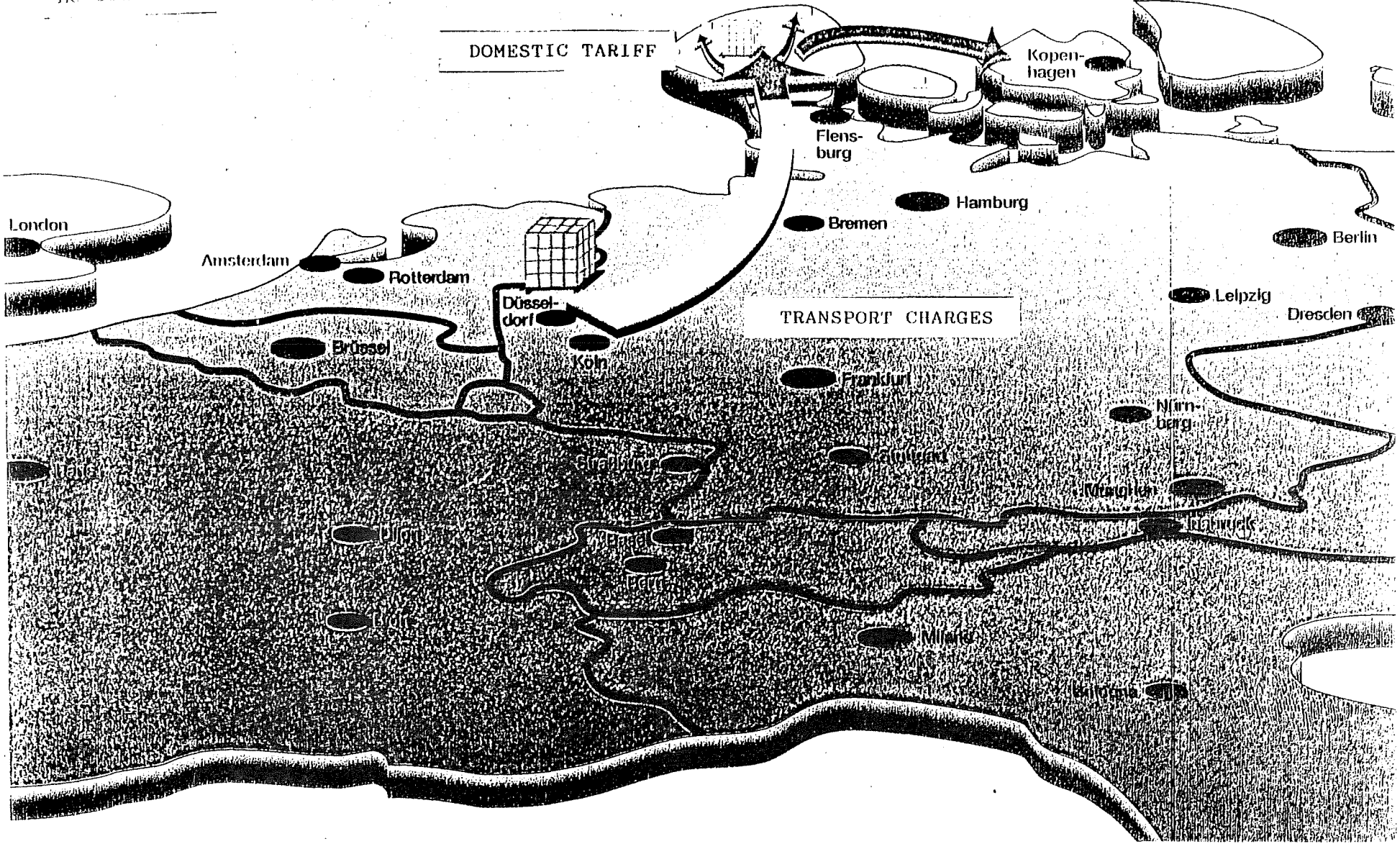


Postdienst
Deutsche Bundespost

CONSIGNMENT-
PROCEDURE
EC Countries
SORTING
DELIVERY
COLLECTION FROM CUSTOMERS
TRANSPORT
London
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Düssel-
dorf
Bremen
Hamburg
Flens-
burg
Kopen-
hagen
Berlin
Leipzig
Dresden
Prag

CONSIGNMENT- PRICES

EC Countries

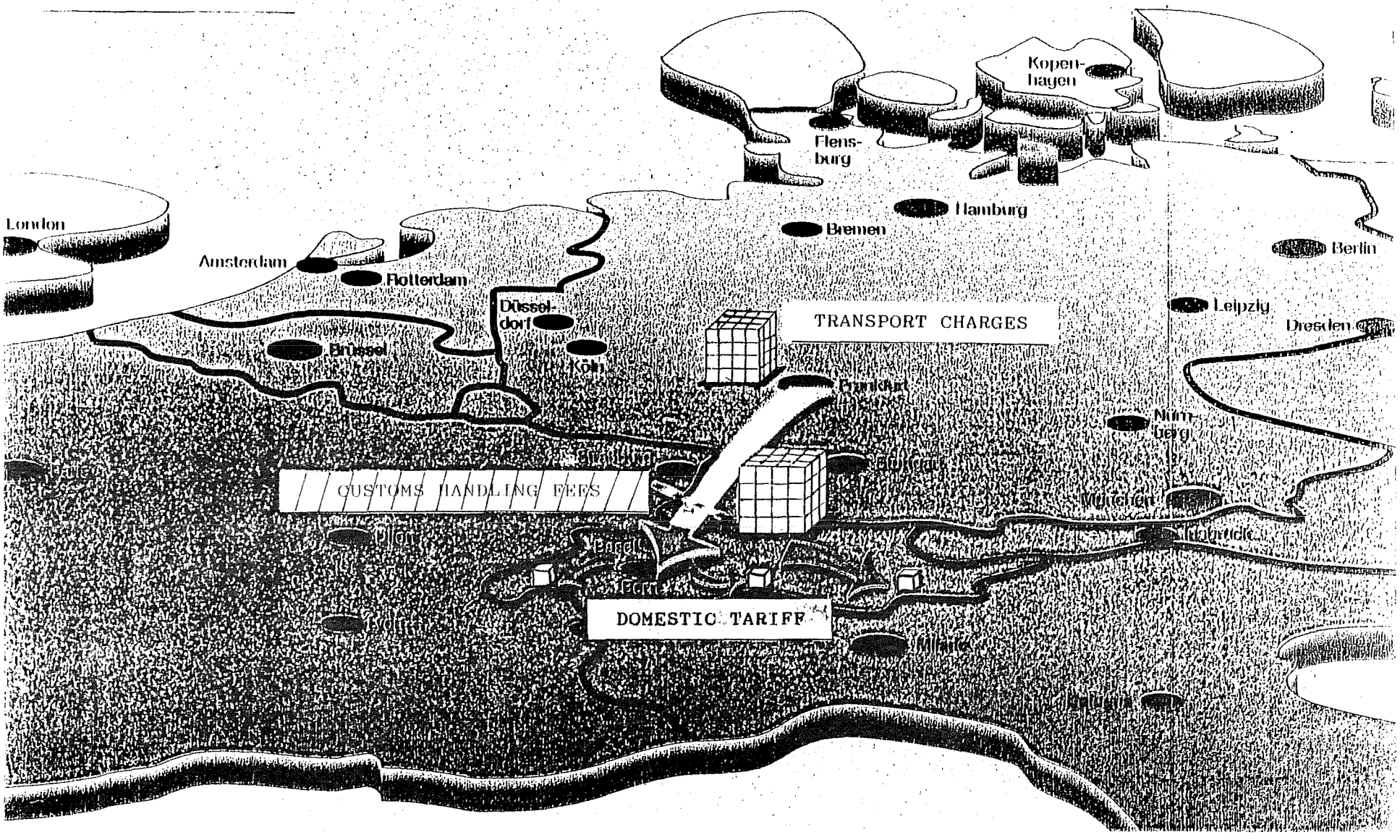


CONSIGNMENT-PROCEDURE

NON-EC Countries

CONSIGNMENT-PRICES

NON-EC Countries



Article 14

Advice of delivery

BANGLADESH **30. 14.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The sender of a parcel may request an advice of delivery under the conditions laid down in the Convention. However, administrations may impose restrictions in accordance with their internal rules and regulations.

Reasons. – The proposed modification will help to expand the scope of service to the customers. Moreover, some countries may allow an advice of delivery in case of both registered and insured parcels.

Article 15

Parcels for delivery free of charges and fees

SWEDEN **30. 15.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 In relations between postal administrations which have notified their agreement to that effect senders may, by means of a previous declaration at the office of origin, undertake to pay the whole of the charges and fees to which a parcel is subject on delivery. This is a "parcel for delivery free of charges and fees". /.../

Reasons. – The possibility to request parcels to be delivered free of charges and fees after posting is a very costly service and is also scarcely used.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Article 21

Inquiries

OMAN **30. 21.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Inquiries shall be entertained within a period of six months (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The present period (of one year) is relatively long. Normally, inquiries are made within a shorter period.
The length of the period leads to a pile-up of registers, which is very detrimental to operations.

Article 21

Inquiries

GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN **30. 21.2**

Amend as follows:

1 Inquiries shall be entertained within a period of a year from the day after that on which the parcel was posted. The processing of inquiries shall be free of charge. However, if, at the request of the customer, inquiries are transmitted by telecommunication or by EMS, they may be subject to a charge equivalent to the price of the service requested.

2 (No change.)

3 (Deleted.)

4 (No change.)

5 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – When a customer has paid for a service to be performed, it is unreasonable to expect payment of an additional fee to accept an inquiry about possible non-performance of that service. Indeed, this is likely to accentuate any negative impressions of the postal service that the customer may already be harbouring. All inquiries should therefore be accepted free of charge in the interest of a customer-focussed service.

Supported by. – Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 21

Inquiries

GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN **30. 21.3**

Add the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis Within this period, inquiries shall be accepted as soon as the problem is reported by the sender or the addressee. However, where a sender's inquiry concerns an undelivered parcel and the published anticipated transmission time has not expired, the sender should be informed of this transmission time.

Reasons. – This proposal seeks to avoid premature inquiries in loss cases by taking into account the expected transmission time between countries. These transmission times should be calculated by the origin administration and published in its customer literature as a matter of course. (The addressee cannot necessarily be expected to have knowledge of these times. Specific reference is therefore made in this context to the sender.)
Such premature inquiries reduce the ability of postal administrations to deal promptly and efficiently with other inquiries.
More importantly, application of this proposal would serve to encourage postal administrations to publish anticipated transmission times for their services in the interests of improved customer service. This would also require all administrations to keep an up-to-date entry in the UPU Compendium of Delivery Standards.

Supported by. – Germany, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Netherlands.

Article 21

Inquiries

ARGENTINA

30.21.4

Amendment to proposal 30.21.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Inquiries shall be entertained within a period of a year from the day after that on which the parcel was posted. Apart from the case provided for in paragraph 1bis, the processing (remainder unchanged).

1bis A special charge of 0.65 SDR at most may be collected if, on completion of the investigation conducted in response to the inquiry, it emerges that the latter was not justified; this charge shall be collected before the report is made available to the inquirer.

Reasons. – It is not considered appropriate to lay down that processing of inquiries shall be free in all cases as it is known that action on inquiries generates a considerable amount of work. Therefore, in cases where an inquiry is not justified, ie when it is established that the item has been correctly delivered or dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, it is felt that a special charge should be collected. In this regard, it should be emphasized that if a charge is not collected for unjustified inquiries there is a risk of involuntarily encouraging abuse of this free means of obtaining written proof of delivery of an item.

Article 23

Presentation-to-Customs charge

GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN

30. 23.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Parcels submitted to customs control in the country of destination may be subjected to a charge of 3.27 SDR at most per parcel. This charge shall be collected only in cases where parcels attract customs charges in the course of customs clearance. In the absence of special agreement, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Many parcels submitted to the customs authorities for clearance are released without any customs charges being raised. In such cases, postal administrations should refrain from collecting a presentation-to-Customs charge from the addressee. This initial presentation should be considered as an integral part of the international parcel service as paid for by the sender.
However, where customs charges are raised on a parcel, the postal administration may collect a supplementary charge from the addressee. This is justified by the additional costs incurred in collecting the customs duties from the addressee and accounting for these.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 25

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

JAPAN **30. 25.1**

Paragraphs 3.2 and 4. Amend as follows:

3.2 for other parcels, the following amounts:
66.15 SDR per parcel up to 5 kg;
98.01 SDR per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
132.32 SDR per parcel above 10 up to 15 kg;
166.61 SDR per parcel above 15 up to 20 kg;
above 20 kilogrammes, 34.31 SDR per parcel and per step or fraction of 5 kilogrammes.

4 Administrations may agree to apply, in their reciprocal relations, the amount of 166.61 SDR per parcel regardless of the weight.

Reasons. – There has been an increase in the number of dispatches of expensive goods by international parcel, and many customers feel unsatisfied with the current indemnities. Raising the amounts would eliminate the reasons for dissatisfaction.

Article 25

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

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

30. 25.2

Paragraph 3.2. Amend as follows:

3.2 for other parcels, the following amounts:

20 SDR per parcel up to 1 kg;
30 SDR per parcel up to 3 kg;
45 SDR per parcel /.../ up to 5 kg;
65 SDR per parcel /.../ up to 10 kg;
90 SDR per parcel /.../ up to 15 kg;
110 SDR per parcel /.../ up to 20 kg;
above 20 kilogrammes, 25 SDR per /.../ step or fraction of 5 kilogrammes.

Reasons. –
1 To space out the classes of indemnity in accordance with the weight steps.
2 To round off the fractions to whole numbers in conformity with the accounting system of the international Post.

Article 25

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

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

30. 25.3

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Administrations may agree to apply, in their reciprocal relations, the amount of 110 SDR per parcel regardless of the weight.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 25.2.

Article 25

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

KOREA (REP) **30. 25.4**

Paragraphs 3.2 and 4. Amend as follows:

3.2 for other parcels, the following amounts:
60 SDR per parcel up to 5 kg;
80 SDR per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
110 SDR per parcel above 10 up to 15 kg;
140 SDR per parcel above 15 up to 20 kg;
above 20 kilogrammes, 30 SDR per parcel and per step or fraction of 5 kilogrammes.

4 Administrations may agree to apply, in their reciprocal relations, the amount of 140 SDR per parcel regardless of the weight.

Reasons. – Increase in the amount of indemnities payable for ordinary parcels about 25 percent in consideration of the five years' inflation since the 1989 Washington Congress in order to:
- meet customers' needs;
- maintain a competitive edge over the private couriers.

Article 25

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

INDONESIA **30. 25.5**

Paragraph 3.2. Amend as follows:

3.2 for other parcels, the following amounts:
50.72 SDR per parcel up to 5 kg;
75.14 SDR per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
101.44 SDR per parcel above 10 up to 15 kg;
127.72 SDR per parcel above 15 up to 20 kg;
above 20 kilogrammes, 26.30 SDR per parcel and per step or fraction of 5 kilogrammes.

Reasons. – The amount of indemnity is very low compared with the increase in the price of items. This has probably occurred since the postal parcel service came up against fierce competition from private couriers during the five years after the 1989 Washington Congress. An analysis of the above figures shows that amounts have been increased by 15 percent.

Article 25

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

GREAT BRITAIN, JAPAN, NORWAY **30. 25.6**

Paragraphs 3.2 and 4. Amend as follows:

3.2 for other parcels, the following amounts:
66 SDR per parcel up to 5 kg;
98 SDR per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
132 SDR per parcel above 10 kg up to 15 kg;
167 SDR per parcel above 15 kg up to 20 kg;
above 20 kilogrammes, 34 SDR per parcel and per step or fraction of 5 kilogrammes.

4 Administrations may agree to apply, in their reciprocal relations, /.../ a fixed amount /.../ per parcel regardless of the weight, but not lower than 167 SDR.

Reasons. – The existing limits were last amended at the Washington Congress. In the intervening period, price levels and customer expectations have risen.
The revised text of paragraph 4 would give administrations the option to agree bilaterally on any amount of indemnity regardless of the weight, provided that this amount is more satisfactory to the customer than the indemnity paid for a parcel of 20 kilogrammes in accordance with paragraph 3.2.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland.

Article 25

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 25.7**

Paragraphs 3.2 and 4. Amend as follows:

3.2 for other parcels, /.../ amounts <u>calculated by combining the rate of 40 SDR per parcel and the rate of 4.50 SDR per kilogramme.</u>

4 Administrations may agree to apply, in their reciprocal relations, the amount of <u>130</u> SDR per parcel regardless of the weight.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 33.1.
Adoption of the principle of a universal rate inevitably involves abolishing the weight steps hitherto used as the basis for calculating land and sea rates. Since article 25.3.2 of the Agreement (recast text) at present provides for indemnities based on the above-mentioned weight steps for lost, rifled or damaged unregistered parcels, a presentation more in line with that of the universal rate should be adopted (rate per parcel and/or rate per kilogramme).
In preparing this proposal, account has been taken of the prime need to produce indemnities *at least equal* to the existing indemnities while not being excessive.
A single amount of indemnity per parcel has not been adopted as that would involve an unrealistic increase for light parcels.
Similarly, a rate per kilogramme would be inappropriate because of the excessive increases involved for heavy parcels.

Accordingly, a solution providing for a "universal rate" combining a fixed rate per parcel and a variable rate per kilogramme was required. The ideal rates calculated – 40 SDR per parcel and 4.50 SDR per kilogramme – produce indemnities at least equal if not higher than the existing indemnities (median increase of 9.95 percent) so as not to reduce the maximum indemnity offered to customers.
Article 25, paragraph 4, will have to be amended as a result of the new indemnity for parcels weighing 20 kilogrammes.
See Congress – Doc 77.

Article 25

Liability of postal administrations. Indemnities

GREAT BRITAIN, NORWAY **30. 25.8**

Amendment to proposal 30. 25.7

Paragraphs 3.2 and 4. Amend as follows:

3.2 for other parcels, /.../ amounts calculated by combining the rate of 40 SDR per parcel and the rate of 6 SDR per kilogramme.

4 Administrations may agree to apply, in their reciprocal relations, an amount of at least 167 SDR per parcel regardless of the weight.

Reasons. – The Executive Council proposed that article 25 be amended after adoption of the principle of a universal rate and suggested indemnity rates as close as possible to existing ones. Not being acquainted with the proposal that the EC would formulate, Norway, Great Britain and Japan presented proposal 30. 25.6 aimed at increasing indemnities by 50 percent and supported by 16 Posteurop administrations. The purpose of the above proposed amendment to proposal 30. 25.7 is to work in a 50 percent increase when calculating the indemnity according to the principle of a universal rate.

Supported by. – Japan.

Article 28

Payment of indemnity

GREAT BRITAIN, NORWAY **30. 28.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 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 two months to pass without finally settling the matter, or without having reported:

3.1 (no change);

3.2 (no change).

Reasons. – Customers' expectations regarding the speed of response to inquiries are continually increasing. It should be possible for all administrations to provide a reply within two months.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 28

Payment of indemnity

HUNGARY (REP) **30. 28.2/Rev 2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 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 three months to pass without finally settling the matter or has had to return an incomplete C 9 form with the missing or incomplete data, and thus exceeded the time limit stipulated in the Detailed Regulations for indemnification of the rightful claimant, or did not report: (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Postal administrations are responsible for correctly preparing C 9 forms and inadequacies in this field should not have disadvantageous consequences for users by delaying payment of indemnity.
See also our proposal concerning amendment of article 38.3 of the Convention.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 28

Payment of indemnity

ISRAEL **30. 28.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 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 two months to pass without finally settling the matter, or without having reported:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – In the competitive environment in which the postal services are operating, customers demand an answer to their inquiries within a reasonable time. The Washington Congress reduced the period from five to three months but this is still unacceptable to customers, particularly in view of the fact that electronic transmission of messages has become current.
The proposed period of two months, in our view, gives administrations enough time to make an investigation and give their reply, and would make it possible to indemnify customers within three months, which is still a lot longer than the period applied by our competitors.
Proposal 20. 38.1 provides for a similar amendment to article 38 of the Convention.

Article 28

Payment of indemnity

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **30. 28.4**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 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 three months to pass (or thirty days, if the incident is reported by facsimile, telex or any other means of telecommunication) without finally settling the matter, or without having reported:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. –
- To help customers.
- If telecommunication methods are used, follow-up of the matter should be shorter.

CANADA **30. 29.91/Rev 1**

Create the following new article:

Article 29bis

Special remuneration for repairing damaged parcels

1 In cases where an administration of destination receives from an administration of origin a large quantity of damaged parcels in one or more dispatches, the administration of destination may charge to the administration of origin the extra costs of documenting and repairing such damaged parcels. The charge in question shall reflect the actual cost incurred by the administration of destination in repairing the parcels, but shall not exceed 5.00 SDR per parcel. Where parcel contents and wrappers become separated and cannot be accurately reconstituted, the administration of destination shall either return such contents and wrappers to the administration of origin and obtain reimbursement of the applicable transport costs, or dispose of such contents and empty wrappers in accordance with its internal legislation.

2 The provision in paragraph 1 may only be invoked by the administration of destination:
2.1 after it has notified the administration of origin, by telecommunication, of the high incidence of damaged parcels received;
2.2 where the further dispatches concerned have been made up at least 15 calendar days after the sending of such notice to the administration of origin in the case of air parcels, and 60 calendar days in the case of surface parcels.

3 The administration of destination shall document on the CP 13 verification note the number of parcels in each dispatch which have been repaired and shall specify the additional costs to be reimbursed for such repair. The charges involved shall be entered in column 12 "Observations" of the CP 15 statement of amounts due (surface parcels) in the case of surface parcels, and in column 14 "Observations" of the CP 15bis statement of amounts due (air parcels), in the case of air parcels.

Reasons. – One of the basic rules of the service is that parcels must be properly packaged and resist normal handling and processing within the postal and transport systems. The onus is squarely on administrations of origin (posting) of parcels to ensure this.
One recognizes that, for various reasons, a limited number of parcels can become damaged at some point between deposit in the postal system and delivery (including between dispatch from the office of exchange of origin and receipt by the office of exchange of destination). There are detailed provisions in the Postal Parcels Agreement to deal with such cases. The assumption underlying these provisions is that damaged parcels are the exception, not the rule. The situation is radically different when an administration of destination receives dispatches where a large proportion of the total number of parcels is damaged.
Repairing damaged parcels is a very expensive and time-consuming process. It is unreasonable to expect the receiving administration to repair, without appropriate compensation, such large quantities of damaged parcels. It is justifiable in such circumstances that administrations of delivery be permitted to charge the additional costs of repairing the many parcels involved, up to a maximum amount of 5 SDR per parcel. This will require determination by the administration of delivery of its average per parcel costs for normal receipt and induction operations and the additional costs involved in documenting and repackaging damaged parcels.
The damage may, of course, have occurred during transport or at another point between the offices of exchange of origin and of destination. The administration of origin retains responsibility for the parcels it dispatches until they are in the hands of the receiving administration. It is up to the administration of origin to pursue the matter with the transport firms and/or the transit administrations involved, to determine their responsibility in the matter.
Receipt of dispatches containing very large numbers of damaged parcels is not hypothetical. Our service has been subjected to this for some incoming dispatches, and believes that this situation cannot continue unchanged. A key objective is to drastically reduce the incidence of damaged parcels, in the interest of customers in the countries of origin and destination, as well as that of the other parties involved. It is not possible however for us to continue absorbing the high costs of repair in the meantime. Adequate compensation to administrations of delivery for repair of large quantities of damaged parcels is clearly needed. The measure put forward should also be an incentive for the administrations of origin concerned to correct such situations.

Supported by. – Bulgaria (Rep), Ireland, Sweden.

Article 30

Quality-of-service targets

GREAT BRITAIN **30. 30.1**

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis Administrations shall monitor actual performance against the service targets fixed by them.

Reasons. – Customers are seeking an end-to-end service level that is both predictable and reliable. Administrations must monitor their own performance to ensure that the agreed targets are maintained. Given that reliability and predictability are key buying factors in deciding which parcel carrier to use, administrations entering into bilateral service agreements should also consider financial penalties for not achieving agreed targets.

Supported by. – Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 32

Determination of liability between postal administrations

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **30. 32.1**

Create the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis In the case of surface postal parcels, if disappearance of the contents or damage, substitution or loss of the item is noted by the office of destination on receipt and opening of the bag or bags of the dispatch concerned, whereas the receptacle and the fastenings appear intact, and if the office of destination has issued in time a CP 13 verification note in accordance with the regulatory provisions and has informed the offices concerned of the situation, liability shall rest with the office of origin, and the office of destination shall be relieved of all liability.

Reasons. –
- to improve quality of service;
- to make post offices of origin bear greater liability;
- to obtain customer consent;
- to ensure correct programming of surface-mail dispatches;
- to make greater use of the S.A.L. service and closed containers, especially on long routes.

Article 32

Determination of liability between postal administrations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 32.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 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 the amount fixed in article 25.3.2, for a parcel <u>of 1</u> kg, this sum shall be borne equally by the administration of origin and the administration of destination, intermediate administrations being excluded.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 25.7.
In view of the proposed revision of article 25.3.2, it seemed appropriate to adopt the indemnity for a 1 kilogramme parcel (44.50 SDR) as the maximum amount, rather than continuing with that for a 5 kilogramme parcel which, according to proposal 30. 25.7, would be 62.50 SDR, ie 42 percent more than the current maximum amount of 44.10 SDR.

Article 33

Outward and inward land rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 33.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations shall be subject to /.../ outward and inward land rates for each country and each parcel calculated by combining the following guideline rate per parcel and guideline rate per kilogramme:

Guideline rate:		SDR
a	per parcel:	2.85
b	per kg of gross weight of the mail:	0.28

2 (Deleted.)

3 (No change.)

4 The rates mentioned in 1 and 2 (remainder unchanged).

5 (No change.)

Reasons. – 1989 Washington Congress resolution C 17 instructed the Executive Council to study the possibility of introducing a universal rate combining a rate per parcel and a rate per kg of gross weight of the mail, on the basis of two elements: fixed costs and variable costs. Similarly, resolution C 18 asked it to undertake a study on the amount of the guideline rates applicable to the outward and inward land rates.
The fixed and variable rates proposed have been calculated from the following elements:
- the theoretical revenue from inward land rates in SDR established on the following bases:
  - distribution by weight steps of inward traffic according to the information supplied by 26 administrations for 1986 to 1990 (consultation carried out in 1991 and 1992);
  - the amounts of the outward and inward land rates given in article 47 of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Washington 1989) increased by 8.25 percent, the figure adopted as the rate of growth of the inward land rates applied by administrations between 1988 and 1993;
- the average parcel weight of 6.04 kg derived from the above-mentioned consultation.

Having adopted the principle of a universal rate and accounting standardized on that basis, the EC accordingly approved proposal 30. 36.2 calling for the abolition of accounting that may be agreed between administrations of origin and destination on the basis either of rates allocated in bulk for each weight step or of an amount per parcel or an amount per kilogramme of gross weight of the mail. The deletion of paragraph 2 of article 33 called for in this proposal is a consequence of this.

The possibility of remuneration on a bilateral basis is nevertheless maintained in the Framework Agreement on a new range of parcel-post products/services which was endorsed by the 1993 EC and distributed to administrations under cover of circular letter No 4415–714(N)1712.
See Congress – Doc 77.

Article 33

Outward and inward land rate

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

30. 33.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations shall be subject to the following guideline outward and inward land rates for each country and each parcel:

Weight steps	Outward and inward land rate Guideline rates
1	2
	SDR
Up to 1 kg	3
Above 1 up to 3 kg	3.5
Above 3 up to 5 kg	4
Above 5 up to 10 kg	5
Above 10 up to15 kg	6
Above 15 up to 20 kg	7
Above 20 kg, for each step or fraction of 5 kg	1

Reasons. –

1 To eliminate the SDR fractions in order to facilitate accounting operations between postal administrations.

2 To limit errors due to SDR fractions on the CP 20 and CP 11 parcel bills.

3 It is customary accounting practice to round the SDR fractions up or down to the nearest whole number.

Article 33

Outward and inward land rate

GREAT BRITAIN **30. 33.3**

Amend the title and text of the article as follows:

/.../ Inward land rate

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations shall be subject to the following guideline /.../ inward land rates for each country and each parcel:

Weight steps	/.../ Inward land rate
	Guideline rates
1	2
	SDR
Up to 1 kg	2.61
Above 1 up to 3 kg	3.27
Above 3 up to 5 kg	3.92
Above 5 up to 10 kg	4.90
Above 10 up to 15 kg	5.88
Above 15 up to 20 kg	6.53
Above 20 kg, for each step or fraction of 5 kg	0.65

2 In case of allocation of rates in accordance with article 36.3, the following guideline rates are recommended:
2.1 inward /.../ land rate per parcel: 4 SDR;
2.2 inward /.../ land rate per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails: 0.40 SDR.

3 Bearing in mind the above guideline rates, administrations shall set their /.../ inward land rates to bring these into relation with the costs of their service. /.../

4 (No change.)

5 The /.../ inward land rates shall be uniform for the whole of the territory of each country.

Reasons. – Outward land rates were introduced as a mechanism for controlling inward land rates. However, they are largely ineffective in this regard and are generally misunderstood. It is therefore proposed that they be abandoned. The competition in the postal parcel market should oblige administrations to control their costs and set realistic rates. Otherwise, they will inevitably lose market share to the private operators.
Consequential proposals: 33. 8.2 and 35. RE 3801.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 33

Outward and inward land rate

GREECE **30. 33.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations shall be subject to the following guideline outward and inward land rates for each country and each parcel:

Weight steps	Outward and inward land rate
	Guideline rates
1	2
	SDR
/.../	/.../
Above 1 up to 3 kg	3.27
Above 3 up to 5 kg	3.92
Above 5 up to 10 kg	4.90
Above 10 up to15 kg	5.88
Above 15 up to 20 kg	6.53
Above 20 kg, for each step or fraction of 5 kg	0.65

Reasons. – We propose the deletion of the first weight step (up to 1 kg) and of the corresponding rate (2.61 SDR) as all countries exchange small packets up to 1 kg and some up to 2 kg; as the rates for small packets are well below those of parcels of the same weight, traffic in parcels up to 1 kg is non-existent.
In addition, this amendment would simplify postal parcels rates and the accounting procedures for rates.
Adoption of this proposal would entail amendment of forms CP 11, CP 12, CP 13, CP 15, CP 20.

Article 34

Transit land rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 34.1**

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 land rates, payable to the countries whose services take part in the routeing on land, calculated by combining the rate per parcel and the rate per kilogramme below, according to the distance step applicable:

Distance steps expressed in km				Rate per parcel	Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail
1				2	3
				SDR	SDR
Up to	50 km			1.30	0.02
Above	50 km	up to	100 km	1.30	0.05
Above	100 km	up to	200 km	1.30	0.08
Above	200 km	up to	300 km	1.30	0.12
Above	300 km	up to	400 km	1.30	0.15
Above	400 km	up to	500 km	1.30	0.18
Above	500 km	up to	600 km	1.30	0.21
Above	600 km	up to	700 km	1.30	0.23
Above	700 km	up to	800 km	1.30	0.26
Above	800 km	up to	900 km	1.30	0.28
Above	900 km	up to	1 000 km	1.30	0.30
Above	1 000 km	up to	1 100 km	1.30	0.33
Above	1 100 km	up to	1 200 km	1.30	0.35
Above	1 200 km	up to	1 300 km	1.30	0.37
Above	1 300 km	up to	1 400 km	1.30	0.39
Above	1 400 km	up to	1 500 km	1.30	0.41
Above	1 500 km	up to	1 600 km	1.30	0.43
Above	1 600 km	up to	1 700 km	1.30	0.45
Above	1 700 km	up to	1 800 km	1.30	0.47
Above	1 800 km	up to	1 900 km	1.30	0.49
Above	1 900 km	up to	2 000 km	1.30	0.50
Above	2 000 km	up to	2 500 km	1.30	0.56
Above	2 500 km	up to	3 000 km	1.30	0.64
Above	3 000 km	up to	4 000 km	1.30	0.76

Distance steps expressed in km				Rate per parcel	Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail
1				2	3
				SDR	SDR
Above	4 000 km	up to	5 000 km	1.30	0.91
Above	5 000 km	up to	6 000 km	1.30	1.05
Above	6 000 km	up to	7 000 km	1.30	1.18
Above	7 000 km	up to	8 000 km	1.30	1.31
Above	8 000 km	up to	9 000 km	1.30	1.43
Above	9 000 km	up to	10 000 km	1.30	1.55
Above	10 000 km	up to	15 000 km	1.30	1.88

2 (Deleted.)

3 (No change.)

4 The rates mentioned in 1 and 2 (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – In resolution C 18, the 1989 Washington Congress instructed the Executive Council to adjust the transit land rates and sea rates in the event of a revision of the letter-post transit charges. For carrying out this revision, the 1990 EC agreed to the use of the "comparative parcel-post/letter-post method" described in 1969 Tokyo Congress – Doc 13 (1969 Tokyo Documents, volume II, pages 483 to 486).
Furthermore, the EC has conducted a study, pursuant to Washington Congress resolution C 17, on the possibility of introducing a universal rate combining a rate per parcel and a rate per kg of gross weight of the mail, on the basis of two elements: fixed costs and variable costs. Having accepted the principle of this rate for outward and inward land rates (see proposal 30. 33.1), the EC instructed the International Bureau to take account of it in preparing proposals for amending the transit land rates and sea rates.
The 1992 EC had also instructed its Working Party WP 7/1 to take into account in due course the conclusions of its study on adjustment of the parcel-post/letter-post comparative method and graduation of postal parcel scales, under which the price of postal parcel transit should be fixed on a scale of distances identical to that for the letter post.
The fixed and variable rates, the subject of the present proposal, have been calculated taking that conclusion into account and according to the above-mentioned "comparative method", on the basis of the following elements:
- the average parcel weight of 6.04 kg (derived from the study on the universal rate conducted by Morocco in 1992);
- letter-post postal charges and transport charges;
- the scale of distances proposed for the letter post.

Having adopted the principle of a universal rate and accounting standardized on that basis, the EC accordingly approved proposal 30. 36.2 calling for the abolition of accounting that may be agreed between administrations of origin and destination on the basis either of rates allocated in bulk for each weight step or of an amount per parcel or an amount per kilogramme of gross weight of the mail. The deletion of paragraph 2 of article 34 called for in this proposal is a consequence of this.

The possibility of remuneration on a bilateral basis is nevertheless maintained in the Framework Agreement on a new range of parcel-post products/services which was endorsed by the 1993 EC and distributed to administrations under cover of circular letter No 4415–714(N)1712.
See Congress – Doc 77.

Article 34

Transit land rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 34.2**

Amend as follows:

1 and 2 (No change.)

3 For /.../ parcels in transit à découvert, intermediate administrations shall be authorized to claim a single rate of 0.40 SDR per item.

4 (No change.)

Reasons. – The 1992 EC instructed the International Bureau to conduct a survey on the application of the "comparative method" to à découvert mails.
The majority of the 59 administrations that participated in the study came out in favour of remuneration for the extra work caused by parcels sent à découvert. The 1993 EC adopted the principle of such remuneration and instructed its Committee 7 to consider what form it should take, bearing in mind the principle of the universal rate that the EC had adopted and also the great difference between the unit rates proposed by the International Bureau and the single rate of 0.33 SDR which could be collected on air parcels in transit à découvert.
On completion of its study, the International Bureau proposed remuneration in the form of a single rate of 0.75 SDR.
The 1994 EC, aware of the absolute necessity of maintaining a competitive postal service, adopted the amount of 0.40 SDR.
Consequential proposal: 35. RE 3401.2.

Article 34

Transit land rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

30. 34.3

Amendment to proposal 30. 34.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations (remainder unchanged):

Distance steps /.../	Rate per parcel	Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail
1	2	3
	SDR	SDR
Up to 600 km	0.77	0.10
Above 600 up to 1000 km	0.77	0.19
Above 1000 up to 2000 km	0.77	0.29
Above 2000 km	0.77	0.08 for each additional 1000 km

Reasons. – Consequence of the decision taken by Committee 4 at its first meeting to retain the transit charges adopted at Washington in 1989.

Article 34

Transit land rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 34.4**

Create the following paragraph 4bis:

4bis The Postal Operations Council shall be authorized to revise and amend the tables mentioned under 2 and 3 between Congresses. Any revision made, in accordance with a methodology that ensures equitable remuneration for administrations which conduct transit operations, must be based on reliable and representative economic and financial data. Any change decided upon shall enter into force at a date set by the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Proposal similar to proposal 20. 46.1/Rev 1, drawn up following the deliberations of Committee 4 at its first meeting.

Article 35

Sea rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 35.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 For each sea conveyance used, the sea rate shall be calculated /.../ by combining the rate per parcel and the rate per kilogramme below, according to the distance step applicable:

| Distance steps | | |

The 1992 EC had also instructed its Working Party WP 7/1 to take into account in due course the following conclusions deriving from its study on adjustment of the parcel-post/letter-post comparative method and graduation of postal parcel scales under which the price of postal parcel transit should be fixed on a scale of distances identical to that for the letter post.
The fixed and variable rates, the subject of the present proposal, have been calculated taking that conclusion into account and according to the above-mentioned "comparative method", on the basis of the following elements:

- the average parcel weight of 6.04 kg (derived from the study on the universal rate conducted by Morocco in 1992);
- letter-post postal charges and transport charges;
- the scale of distances proposed for the letter post;
- the increase of 10 percent over letter-post transit charges, as provided in note 2, b, to part IV of the Agreement, Annotated Code, volume 3.

The rates proposed are basic rates, that is, rates which, when combined and increased by the 50 percent provided in article 35.4 (recast text), will correspond to the letter-post transit charges increased by 10 percent.
Having adopted the principle of a universal rate and accounting standardized on that basis, the EC accordingly approved proposal 30. 36.2 calling for the abolition of accounting that may be agreed between administrations of origin and destination on the basis either of rates allocated in bulk for each weight step or of an amount per parcel or an amount per kilogramme of gross weight of the mail. The deletion of paragraph 3 of article 35 called for in this proposal is a consequence of this.
The possibility of remuneration on a bilateral basis is nevertheless maintained in the Framework Agreement on a new range of parcel-post products/services which was endorsed by the 1993 EC and distributed to administrations under cover of circular letter No 4415–714(N)1712.
See Congress – Doc 77.

Article 35

Sea rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

30. 35.2

Amendment to proposal 30. 35.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 For each sea conveyance used (remainder unchanged):

Distance steps						Rate per parcel	Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail
a expressed in nautical miles			b expressed in km after conversion on the basis of 1 n.m. = 1.852 km				
						SDR	SDR
Up to 500 n.m.			Up to 926 km			0.58	0.06
Above 500	up to	1 000	Above 926	up to	1 852	0.58	0.09
Above 1 000	up to	2 000	Above 1 852	up to	3 704	0.58	0.12
Above 2 000	up to	3 000	Above 3 704	up to	5 556	0.58	0.14
Above 3 000	up to	4 000	Above 5 556	up to	7 408	0.58	0.16
Above 4 000	up to	5 000	Above 7 408	up to	9 260	0.58	0.17
Above 5 000	up to	6 000	Above 9 260	up to	11 112	0.58	0.19
Above 6 000	up to	7 000	Above 11 112	up to	12 964	0.58	0.20
Above 7 000	up to	8 000	Above 12 964	up to	14 816	0.58	0.21
Above 8 000			Above 14 816			0.58	0.01 per additional 1000 nautical miles (1852 km)

Reasons. – Consequence of the decision of Committee 4, at its first meeting, to keep the transit rates adopted at Washington in 1989.

Article 35

Sea rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 35.3**

Create the following paragraph 4bis:

4bis The Postal Operations Council shall be authorized to revise and amend the tables mentioned under 2 and 3 between Congresses. Any revision made, in accordance with a methodology that ensures equitable remuneration for administrations which conduct transit operations, must be based on reliable and representative economic and financial data. Any change decided upon shall enter into force at a date set by the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Proposal similar to proposal 20. 46.1/Rev 1, drawn up following the deliberations of Committee 4 at its first meeting.

Article 36

Allocation of rates

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 36.2**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 and 3 (Deleted.)

4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Having adopted the principle of the universal rate (proposal 30. 33.1), the 1994 EC approved the present proposal which calls for the abolition of accounting which may be agreed between the administrations of origin and of destination on the basis:
- either of rates in bulk for each weight step;
- or of an amount per parcel;
- or of an amount per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails.

The possibility of remuneration on a bilateral basis is nevertheless maintained in the Framework Agreement on a new range of parcel-post products/services, endorsed by the 1993 EC and distributed to administrations under cover of circular letter No 4415–714(N)1712.
See Congress – Doc 77.
Consequential proposals: 30. 34.1, 30. 35.1, 35. RE 3601.1 and 35. RE 3603.1.

Article 37

Air conveyance dues

OMAN **30. 37.1**

Transfer paragraph 4 to article 34, paragraph 5.

Reasons. – Article 37 deals with air conveyance dues whereas paragraph 4 of that article talks about transit land rates for airmails. It would be preferable to transfer this paragraph and add it to article 34 which deals specifically with transit land rates.

Article 37

Air conveyance dues

GREAT BRITAIN **30. 37.2**

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – Internal air conveyance charges for onward transmission by air of parcels within the destination country should be abolished. International parcels should be given the same treatment as the equivalent category of domestic parcel within the destination country. Charges for such items might reasonably by expected to take the form of a single charge. Supplements, such as the internal air conveyance charge, cause an additional administrative cost which could be avoided.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Sweden.

Article 41

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 41.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement which have been referred by Congress to the /.../ Council of Administration for a decision or which have been introduced between Congresses must be approved by a majority of the members of the /.../ Council of Administration which are parties to this Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 30. 41.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 41

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 41.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement which have been referred by Congress to the Postal Operations Council for a decision or which have been introduced between Congresses must be approved by a majority of the members of the Postal Operations Council which are parties to this Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 41

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **30. 41.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 To become effective, proposals introduced between Congresses relating to this Agreement must obtain:
3.1 two thirds of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.2 (no change).

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 41

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

JAPAN **30. 41.4**

Amendment to proposal 30. 41.3

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 To become effective, proposals introduced between Congresses relating to this Agreement must obtain:
3.1 two thirds of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.2 (no change).

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis Notwithstanding the provisions under 3.1, any member country whose national legislation is as yet incompatible with the proposed amendment or addition may, within 90 days from the date of notification of the latter, make a written declaration to the Director-General of the International Bureau stating that it is unable to accept the amendment or addition.

Reasons. – If provisions are amended between Congresses, it is possible that a member country might refuse the amended provisions, pursuant to article 22, paragraph 6, of the Constitution and article 122 of the General Regulations. However, since there is a provision (article 26 of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses) which clearly provides that a member country may refuse to agree to apply provisions amended at a session of Congress, Japan proposes that a provision be formulated which clearly states that a member country may declare that it refuses to accept that the provision amended between Congresses should be inserted in the relevant Act.

PARCELS, AGREEMENT, FINAL PROTOCOL, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **33. 0.1/Rev 1**

Recommendation

Exceptional transit land rates

Congress,

Having adopted
the principle of the universal rate provided for in 1989 Washington Congress resolution C 17 in respect of transit land rates,

Bearing in mind
that these rates will be calculated henceforth per kilogramme and not in accordance with the weight steps laid down in article 48 of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Washington 1989),

Requests

the administrations of Union member countries which made a reservation in article IX of the Final Protocol to the aforementioned Agreement with regard to exceptional transit land rates to withdraw these reservations since their wording has become inappropriate.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 34.1, the usual weight steps having been abandoned due to adoption of the "universal rate".

ITALY

33. 0.2

Amendment to proposal 33. 0.1/Rev 1

Resolution

Exceptional transit land rates

Congress,

Having adopted
proposal 30. 34.1 calling for land rates calculated by combining a rate per parcel and a rate per kilogramme,

Considering
that the reservations appearing in articles IX and XI, paragraph 2, of the Final Protocol to the Postal Parcels Agreement and based on the weight steps laid down in article 34, paragraph 1, of the Agreement (Congress – Doc 60/Add 3) have become unsuitable,

Decides

to abolish these reservations while inviting the administrations of Union member countries that truly need supplementary rates to cover their costs to submit new reservations on the basis of the updated system.

Reasons. – The purpose of this amendment is to introduce more clarity.
Since current reservations are based on the existing transit land rates system and level, they will lose their basis if proposal 30. 34.1 is adopted. Administrations wishing to have supplementary rates also in the future will therefore have to submit new reservations based on the land rates set out in proposal 30. 34.1.
Moreover, it seems desirable to make reference to both proposal 30. 34.1, which calls for a rate per parcel and a rate per kilogramme, and to Congress – Doc 60/Add 3, used by Committee 7 as the basis for its discussions.

PARCELS, AGREEMENT, FINAL PROTOCOL

Article I

Advice of delivery

CANADA **33. 1.1**

The postal administration of Canada shall be authorized not to apply article 14, given that it does not offer the advice of delivery service for parcels in its internal service.

Article II

Prohibitions

BRAZIL **33. 2.1**

Create the following new paragraph 2bis:

2bis The postal administration of Brazil shall be authorized not to accept insured parcels containing coins and currency notes in circulation, as well as any securities payable to bearer, since this is contrary to its internal regulations.

Reasons. – Brazilian internal legislation prohibits the importation of coins, currency notes or any securities payable to bearer.

Article II

Prohibitions

GHANA **33. 2.2**

Create the following new paragraph 2bis:

2bis Since this is prohibited under internal legislation, the postal administration of Ghana cannot accept insured parcels containing coins and currency notes.

Reasons. – The internal legislation of Ghana prohibits the importation of coins and currency notes.

Article II

Prohibitions

CANADA **33. 2.3**

The postal administration of Canada shall be authorized not to accept insured parcels containing the valuable articles covered in the article 17.2, since this is contrary to its internal regulations.

Article II

Prohibitions

MYANMAR **33. 2.4**

The postal administration of Myanmar shall be authorized not to accept insured parcels containing the valuable articles covered in the article 17.2, since this is contrary to its internal regulations.

Article II

Prohibitions

SAUDI ARABIA **33. 2.5**

In addition to the articles listed in article 17, the administration of Saudi Arabia shall be authorized not to accept parcels containing:

1 medicines of any kind unless they are accompanied by a medical prescription issued by a competent official authority;
2 products designed for extinguishing fires and chemical liquids;
3 articles contrary to the principles of the Islamic religion.

Article II

Prohibitions

ZAMBIA **33. 2.6**

The postal administration of Zambia shall be authorized not to accept insured parcels containing the valuable articles covered in the article 17.2, since this is contrary to its internal regulations.

Article IV

Compensation

CUBA **33. 4.1**

Notwithstanding article 25.8, Cuba shall be authorized to maintain the sender's right to indemnity for insured parcels after the addressee has taken delivery thereof, unless the sender waives this right in favour of the addressee.

Article IV

Compensation

GREECE **33. 4.2**

Create a new paragraph 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding article 25, the administration of Greece shall have the right not to pay compensation for uninsured parcels lost, rifled or damaged in its service to countries which do not pay such compensation in accordance with the first paragraph of this article.

Article IV

Compensation

CANADA **33. 4.3**

Notwithstanding article 25, the postal administration of Canada shall have the right not to pay compensation for uninsured parcels lost, rifled or damaged in its service.

Article IV

Compensation

BAHAMAS **33. 4.4**

Notwithstanding article 25, the postal administration of Bahamas shall have the right not to pay compensation for uninsured parcels lost, rifled or damaged in its service.

Article IV

Compensation

SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS **33. 4.5**

Notwithstanding article 25, the postal administration of Saint Christopher and Nevis shall have the right not to pay compensation for uninsured parcels lost, rifled or damaged in its service.

Article IV

Compensation

SAINT LUCIA **33. 4.6**

Notwithstanding article 25, the postal administration of Saint Lucia shall have the right not to pay compensation for uninsured parcels lost, rifled or damaged in its service.

Article IV

Compensation

ZAMBIA **33. 4.7**

Notwithstanding article 25, the postal administration of Zambia shall have the right not to pay compensation for uninsured parcels lost, rifled or damaged in its service.

Article IV

Compensation

AUSTRALIA **33. 4.8**

Notwithstanding article 25, the postal administration of Australia shall have the right not to pay compensation for uninsured parcels lost, rifled or damaged in its service.

Article V

Exceptions to the principle of liability

SAUDI ARABIA **33. 5.1**

Notwithstanding article 25, the administration of Saudi Arabia shall have the right not to pay compensation for parcels containing liquids, substances which easily liquefy, fragile or perishable substances or containing articles prohibited under articles 27 of the Convention and 17 of the Parcels Agreement.

Article VIII

Exceptional inward land rates

TUNISIA **33. 8.1**

Notwithstanding article 33.3, the administration of Tunisia reserves the right to set its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than its outward land rates.

Reasons. – To cover the costs of handling inward parcels, which are appreciably higher than those for outward parcels.

Article VIII

Exceptional inward land rates

GREAT BRITAIN **33. 8.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 33.3.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article VIII

Exceptional inward land rates

CHAD **33. 8.3**

Notwithstanding article 33.3, the administration of Chad reserves the right to set its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than its outward land rates.

Reasons. – To cover the costs of handling inward parcels, which are appreciably higher than those for outward parcels.

Article VIII

Exceptional inward land rates

MONGOLIA **33. 8.4**

Notwithstanding article 33.3, the administration of Mongolia reserves the right to set its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than its outward land rates.

Reasons. – To cover its costs.

Article VIII

Exceptional inward land rates

TUNISIA **33. 8.5**

Notwithstanding article 33.3, the administration of Tunisia reserves the right to set its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than its outward land rates.

Article VIII

Exceptional inward land rate

AFGHANISTAN **33. 8.6**

Notwithstanding article 33, the administration of Afghanistan reserves the right to collect an exceptional inward land rate of 7.50 SDR per parcel.

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

THAILAND **33. 9.1**

Provisionally, the administration of THAILAND shall be authorized to collect the exceptional transit land rates indicated below, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 0.58 SDR Rate per kilogramme of gross weight of the mail: 0.14 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

MALAYSIA **33. 9.2**

Provisionally, the administration of MALAYSIA shall be authorized to collect the exceptional transit land rates indicated below, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 0.39 SDR Rate per kilogramme of gross weight of the mail: 0.05 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

GREECE **33. 9.3**

Provisionally, the administration of GREECE shall be authorized to collect the exceptional transit land rates indicated below, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 1.16 SDR Rate per kilogramme of gross weight of the mail: 0.29 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

SINGAPORE **33. 9.4**

Provisionally, the administration of SINGAPORE shall be authorized to collect the exceptional transit land rates indicated below, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 0.39 SDR Rate per kilogramme of gross weight of the mail: 0.05 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

INDIA **33. 9.5**

For the time being, the administration of India shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 0.40 SDR

Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail: 0.51 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

RUSSIAN FEDERATION **33. 9.6**

For the time being, the administration of the Russian Federation shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 0.77 SDR

Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail:
twice the SDR indicated

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

AFGHANISTAN **33. 9.7**

For the time being, the administration of Afghanistan shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 0.48 SDR Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail: 0.45 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

SUDAN **33. 9.8**

For the time being, the administration of Sudan shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 1.61 SDR Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail: 0.65 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

CHILE **33. 9.9**

For the time being, the administration of Chile shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail: 0.21 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

FRANCE **33. 9.10**

For the time being, the administration of France shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 1 SDR Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail: 0.20 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **33. 9.11**

1 For the time being, the administrations listed in the table below shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1 and 2:

Authorized administration	Amount of the exceptional transit land rate	
	Distance steps	Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail (SDR)
United States of America	Up to 600 km	0.10
	Above 600 up to 1000 km	0.18
	Above 1000 up to 2000 km	0.25
	Above 2000 km	0.10 for each additional 1000 km

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

BAHRAIN **33. 9.12**

For the time being, the administration of Bahrain shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article

Rate per parcel: 0.85 SDR Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail: 0.55 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

SYRIAN ARAB REP **33. 9.13**

For the time being, the administration of Syrian Arab Rep shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail: 0.65 SDR

Article IX

Exceptional transit land rates

EGYPT **33. 9.14**

For the time being, the administration of Egypt shall be authorized to collect the following exceptional transit land rates, in addition to the transit rates mentioned in article 34.1:

Rate per parcel: 1 SDR Rate per kg of gross weight of the mail: 0.25 SDR

Article X

Sea rates

CANADA **33. 10.1**

The postal administration of Canada reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in article 35.

Article X

Sea rates

PORTUGAL **33. 10.2**

The postal administration of Portugal reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at most the sea rates provided for in article 35.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

MONGOLIA **33. 10.91**

Mongolia shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

INDONESIA **33. 10.92**

Indonesia shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

NEW ZEALAND **33. 10.93**

New Zealand shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

INDIA **33. 10.94**

India shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

CHAD **33. 10.95**

Chad shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

SUDAN **33. 10.96**

Sudan shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

RUSSIAN FEDERATION **33. 10.97**

The Russian Federation shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

KAZAKHSTAN **33. 10.98**

Kazakhstan shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

TURKEY **33. 10.99**

Turkey shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **33. 10.100**

China (People's Rep) shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

CANADA **33. 10.101**

Canada shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

AFGHANISTAN **33. 10.102**

Afghanistan shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

BRAZIL **33. 10.103**

Brazil shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad, whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

VIET NAM **33. 10.104**

Viet Nam shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad, whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

BAHAMAS **33. 10.105**

Bahamas shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

CUBA **33. 10.106**

Cuba shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

HONDURAS (REP) **33. 10.107**

Honduras (Rep) shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

BOLIVIA **33. 10.108**

Bolivia shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

CHILE **33. 10.109**

Chile shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

PARAGUAY **33. 10.110**

Paraguay shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

MEXICO **33. 10.111**

Mexico shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

COLOMBIA **33. 10.112**

Colombia shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

EL SALVADOR **33. 10.113**

El Salvador shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

VENEZUELA **33. 10.114**

Venezuela shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

ECUADOR **33. 10.115**

Ecuador shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

GUYANA **33. 10.116**

Guyana shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

MYANMAR **33. 10.117**

Myanmar shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

PAKISTAN **33. 10.118**

Pakistan shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

PERU **33. 10.119**

Peru shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

YEMEN **33. 10.120**

Yemen shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

CAPE VERDE **33. 10.121**

Cape Verde shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

GABON **33. 10.122**

Gabon shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

ZAMBIA **33. 10.123**

Zambia shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

SAUDI ARABIA **33. 10.124**

Saudi Arabia shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

SPAIN **33. 10.125**

Spain shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

AUSTRALIA **33. 10.126**

Australia shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

ARGENTINA **33. 10.127**

Argentina shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **33. 10.128**

Iran (Islamic Rep) shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article Xbis

Air conveyance dues

CONGO (REP) **33. 10.129**

Congo (Rep) shall be authorized to claim reimbursement of the additional costs incurred for providing air conveyance of foreign origin air parcels within its country. These air conveyance dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

Article XI

Supplementary rates

DENMARK **33. 11.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Every parcel sent in transit between Denmark and the Faröe Islands or between Denmark and Greenland shall give rise to the collection of the following supplementary rates:
4.1 "surface" parcels:
4.1.1 the Danish transit land rate;
4.1.2 the Danish sea rate corresponding to the distance step between Denmark and the Faröe Islands or between Denmark and Greenland, respectively;
4.2 air parcels:
4.2.1 the air conveyance dues corresponding to the airmail distance between Denmark and the Faröe Islands or between Denmark and Greenland, respectively.

Reasons. – To cover the conveyance costs.

Secretariat note. – Proposal 33. 11.3 was deemed by Committee 7 to have lapsed. Since it relates to the Final Protocol, the author has resubmitted it – a new reference number is therefore needed.

Article XI

Supplementary rates

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

33. 11.2

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The postal administrations of Egypt and Sudan shall be authorized to collect a supplementary rate of 1 SDR (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Surface parcels are conveyed between the two countries (Egypt and Sudan) by river shipping companies on the Nile. The present rate of 0.65 SDR is appreciably below the actual cost of the transportation service.

Article XI

Supplementary rates

DENMARK **33. 11.3**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Every parcel sent in transit between Denmark and the Faröe Islands or between Denmark and Greenland shall give rise to the collection of the following supplementary rates:
4.1 "surface" parcels:
4.1.1 the Danish transit land rate;
4.1.2 the Danish sea rate corresponding to the distance step between Denmark and the Faröe Islands or between Denmark and Greenland, respectively;
4.2 air parcels:
4.2.1 the air conveyance dues corresponding to the airmail distance between Denmark and the Faröe Islands or between Denmark and Greenland, respectively.

Reasons. – To cover the conveyance costs.

Article XI

Supplementary rates

ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, YEMEN **33. 11.4**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The postal administrations of Egypt and Sudan shall be authorized to collect a supplementary rate of 1 SDR (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Surface parcels are conveyed between the two countries (Egypt and Sudan) by river shipping companies on the Nile. The present rate of 0.65 SDR is appreciably below the actual cost of the transportation service.

Secretariat note. – Proposal 33. 11.2 was deemed by Committee 7 to have lapsed. Since it relates to the Final Protocol, the author has resubmitted it – a new reference number is therefore needed.

Article XI

Supplementary rates

FRANCE **33. 11.5**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Every parcel sent by surface or air addressed to /..../ the French Overseas Departments, the French Overseas Territories and the Communities of Mayotte and Saint Pierre and Miquelon shall be subject to an inward land rate not exceeding the corresponding rate for France. When such a parcel transits metropolitan France it shall, in addition, give rise to the collection of the following supplementary rates and dues:

1.1 "surface" parcels:
1.1.1 the French transit land rate;
1.1.2 the French sea rate corresponding to the distance step between metropolitan France and each of the Departments, Territories and Communities in question;
1.2 air parcels:
1.2.1 the French transit land rate for parcels in transit à découvert;
1.2.2 the air conveyance dues corresponding to the airmail distance between metropolitan France and each of the Departments, Territories and Communities in question.

Reasons. – To cover transport costs.

Article XII

Special tariffs

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **33. 12.1**

1 The administration of the United States of America may collect higher land rates for air parcels than for surface parcels.

Article XIIbis

Insured parcels

SWEDEN **33. 12.91**

Add the following reservation:

The postal administration of Sweden reserves the right to provide its customers with the insured parcels service outlined in article 11 in accordance with specifications other than those defined in article 11 and in the relevant articles of the Detailed Regulations.

Reasons. – Sweden and some other countries have decided to improve customer service by introducing a new insurance service, the main features of which are the following:
- all risks are covered by an insurance agreement with a private insurance company;
- the maximum amount of insurance is the same for all countries of destination;
- such items are sent without any special marking as insured parcels in accordance with article RE 1103 and the other relevant articles of the Detailed Regulations and may accordingly be sent to all countries in the world;
- the responsibility of postal administrations of destination is limited to that for ordinary parcels;
- Sweden will continue to admit insured parcels originating from other countries and parcels in transit under the conditions laid down in the Convention.

MONGOLIA **33. 12.92**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Mongolia reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

CANADA **33. 12.93**

Create the following article XIIquater:

Principles

Notwithstanding article 3, paragaph 1, the postal administration of Canada shall be authorized to limit to 30 kg the maximum weight of incoming and outgoing parcels.

MYANMAR **33. 12.94**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Myanmar reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

CZECH REP **33. 12.95/Rev 1**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of the Czech Rep reserves the right to collect a special charge when, on completion of the investigation conducted in response to the inquiry, it emerges that the latter was unjustified.

SLOVAKIA **33. 12.96/Rev 1**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Slovakia reserves the right to collect a special charge when, on completion of the investigation conducted in response to the inquiry, it emerges that the latter was unjustified.

CAPE VERDE **33. 12.97**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Cape Verde reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

GABON **33. 12.98**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Gabon reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

GABON **33. 12.99**

Create the following article XIIquinquies:

Presentation-to-Customs charge

The administration of Gabon reserves the right to collect a presentation-to-Customs charge from customers.

ZAMBIA **33. 12.100**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Zambia reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

AFGHANISTAN **33. 12.101**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Afghanistan reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

SURINAME **33. 12.102**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Suriname reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

ZAMBIA **33. 12.103**

Create the following article XIIquinquies:

Presentation-to-Customs charge

The administration of Zambia reserves the right to collect a presentation-to-Customs charge from customers.

SAUDI ARABIA **33. 12.104/Rev 1**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Saudi Arabia reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

ARGENTINA **33. 12.105**

Create the following new article XIIsexies:

Inquiries

The postal administration of the Argentine Republic reserves the right to collect a special charge when, on completion of the investigation conducted in response to the inquiry, it emerges that the latter was unjustified.

CONGO (REP) **33. 12.106**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Congo (Rep) reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

CONGO (REP) **33. 12.107**

Create the following article XIIquinquies:

Presentation-to-Customs charge

The administration of Congo (Rep) reserves the right to collect a presentation-to-Customs charge from customers.

SYRIAN ARAB REP **33. 12.108**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of the Syrian Arab Rep reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **33. 12.109**

Create the following article XIIter:

Inquiries

The administration of Iran (Islamic Rep) reserves the right to collect an inquiry charge from customers.

PARCELS, DETAILED REGULATIONS

Article RE 201

Operation of the service by transport companies

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

35. RE 201.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The postal administration which has the service operated by transport companies shall make arrangements with them to ensure full implementation by them of all the provisions of the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, with special reference to the arrangements for the exchange of parcels. The postal administration shall be responsible for all their relations with administrations of the other contracting countries and with the International Bureau.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 2.1.

Article RE 301

Special conditions relating to limits of weights for parcels

FRANCE

35. RE 301.1

Amend as follows:

1 Countries which set a weight of less than 31.5 kilogrammes shall, however, admit parcels in transit or other closed receptacles up to a weight of 31.5 kilogrammes. /.../

2 Parcels relating to the postal service as provided for in article 9.1 of the Agreement may weigh up to 31.5 kilogrammes.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 3.2.

Supported by. – Austria, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Italy, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Switzerland.

Article RE 306

Formalities to be complied with by the sender

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 306.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Each parcel shall be accompanied by a CP 2 dispatch note, either as a single form of strong white cardboard or as part of a CP 2–C 2/CP 3 manifold set.

2 A C 2/CP 3 customs declaration shall be attached to each parcel, either as a single form or as part of a CP 2–C 2/CP 3 manifold set. The contents of the parcel shall be shown in detail on the customs declaration and indications of a general kind shall not be admitted. The customs declaration shall be made out in the required number of copies, these being securely attached to the dispatch note.

3 to 5 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms CP 2 and C 2/CP 3. A new model of the combined CP 2–C 2/CP 3 form was accepted by the 1994 EC.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1, 35. RE 307.3 and 35. RE 3803.1.

Article RE 306

Formalities to be complied with by the sender

GERMANY **35. RE 306.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 A C 2/CP 3 customs declaration shall be attached to each parcel. The contents of the parcel shall be shown in detail on the customs declaration and indications of a general kind shall not be admitted. The customs declaration shall be /.../ securely attached to the dispatch note.

Reasons. – Operational procedures connected with customs treatment in the country of destination normally require only one customs declaration. This facilitates acceptance of parcels and corresponds better to what customers want.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland (Rep), Slovakia, Sweden.

Article RE 306

Formalities to be complied with by the sender

GREAT BRITAIN **35. RE 306.3**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Each parcel shall be accompanied by a CP 2 dispatch note /.../.

Reasons. – This proposal deletes the reference to the dispatch note being "of strong white cardboard". This requirement has been overtaken by developments and is now largely ignored. In view of the cost constraints faced by postal administrations in a competitive environment, the

requirement seems unnecessary. Furthermore, some administrations are now moving to multi-part document sets with a view to simplifying the dispatch procedure for the customer and are not therefore able to comply with this requirement in the production of such documents.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 306

Formalities to be complied with by the sender

GREAT BRITAIN

35. RE 306.4

Add the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis Administrations may combine the forms referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 into a multi-part set, designed to speed up and simplify dispatch procedures for the customer.

Reasons. – Some administrations have introduced such document packs in the course of the last few years and have found them a great help, both operationally and commercially. Adoption of this proposal would result in formal recognition of the existence of this practical option.
Such documents, securely attached to the outside of the parcel to which they refer, can also speed up the customs clearance process where this requires the examination of the parcel together with its documents.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 307

Sender's instructions at the time of posting

NORWAY **35. RE 307.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 At the time of posting of a parcel, the sender shall be invited to indicate the treatment to be given in case of non-delivery.

Reasons. – If no instruction is given, parcels may be returned at the sender's expense. In most cases, this could be the normal procedure.
A sender's instruction is necessary only if he wishes to have his parcel given special treatment. The sender should therefore be invited, rather than required, to indicate the treatment to be given to an undelivered parcel.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 307

Sender's instructions at the time of posting

NORWAY **35. RE 307.2**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 In general, parcels shall be returned without advice if the sender has given no or contradictory instructions.

Reasons. – The purpose of the amended text is to remove any doubt about the standard procedure to be followed if the sender decides to give no instruction or if the instructions given are contradictory.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 307

Sender's instructions at the time of posting

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 307.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 For this purpose he shall insert a cross on the front of the dispatch note in the appropriate box. The sender may reproduce or have printed only one of the permitted instructions on the front of the dispatch note. The instruction marked 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. /.../

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms CP 2 and C 2/CP 3. A new model of the combined CP 2–C 2/CP 3 form was accepted by the 1994 EC. As a consequence of the introduction of the table for entering the sender's instructions on the front of the new model of the form, the EC adopted the proposal on abolishing form CP 2bis.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1, 35. RE 306.1 and 35. RE 3803.1.

Article RE 307

Sender's instructions at the time of posting

GERMANY **35. RE 307.4**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 For this purpose he shall insert a cross /.../ in the appropriate box of the dispatch note. The sender may reproduce or have printed only one of the permitted instructions on /.../ the dispatch note. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The new combined CP 2–C 2/CP 3 form facilitates preparation and processing of accompanying documents while abolishing the CP 2bis form and making it possible to combine other forms (address label, receipt of posting, verification docket).

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Slovakia, Sweden.

Article RE 307

Sender's instructions at the time of posting

GERMANY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND

35. RE 307.5

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 Administrations shall have the option of not accepting the instruction referred to in 2.1 /.../ when their legislation or regulations do not so permit.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 35. RE 307.6.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Slovakia.

Article RE 307

Sender's instructions at the time of posting

GERMANY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND

35. RE 307.6

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 (No change):
2.1 (no change);
2.2 (deleted);
2.3 return forthwith to the sender by the most economical route or by air;
2.4 to 2.6 (deleted);
2.7 (no change).

Reasons. – The number of instructions to be given by the sender in case of non-delivery must be reduced for practical and financial reasons. Overheads are heavy and application of the instructions varies from country to country.
Surface routeing is increasingly being replaced by S.A.L. This development should be borne in mind in instruction 2.3 so as to avoid disputes with senders in case of return.
The instruction given in 2.6 is imprecise and leads to confusion.
Adoption of this proposal would involve amending the following forms:

CP 2	Dispatch note (back)
CP 2bis	Sender's instructions in the event of non-delivery
CP 9	Advice of non-delivery (back).

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep).

Article RE 401

Pound avoirdupois

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 401.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Countries which by reason of their internal regulations are unable to adopt the metric-decimal system of weight may substitute for the weights expressed in kilogrammes the equivalents in pounds avoirdupois.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 33.1, whereby the parcel weight steps provided for in article 4 of the Agreement and expressed in kilogrammes or pounds avoirdupois (article RE 401 of the Detailed Regulations of the Agreement) will lapse. For countries that are unable to adopt the metric weight system in their domestic service, however, the possibility of substituting the equivalents in pounds avoirdupois for the weights expressed in kilogrammes should be retained.
On the other hand, the adoption of accounting based on the "universal rate", which uses a rate per kilogramme, makes it necessary that each country express its land or sea "universal rate" according to a single weight system.

Article RE 1102

Insured parcels. Insured value

NORWAY **35. RE 1102.1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The amount of the insured value shall be converted into SDRs by the sender or by the office of origin. The result of the conversion, rounded up where appropriate to the nearest SDR, shall be shown in figures at the side of or below those representing the value in the currency of the country of origin. /.../ The conversion shall not be carried out in direct services between countries which have a common currency.

Reasons. – The obligation to underline the SDR amount in coloured pencil tends to be regarded by many customers and staff as another curious postal practice. Besides, as the amounts are checked at the time of posting and are also indicated on the CP 2, any special marking of the SDR amount seems unnecessary.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 1503

Accounting with the administration of posting of parcels for delivery free of charges and fees

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 1503.1/Rev 2**

Amend as follows and add the following new paragraphs 3bis and 3ter:

1 Accounting in respect of charges, customs duty and other fees paid out by each administration on behalf of another shall be effected by means of CP 19 /.../ detailed quarterly accounts, drawn up on a quarterly basis by the creditor administration /.../. The data of parts B of the franking notes which it has retained shall be entered in the alphabetical order of the offices which have advanced the charges and in the numerical order given to them. "Nil" accounts shall not be prepared.

2 The detailed account, accompanied by parts B of the franking notes, shall be forwarded to the debtor administration at the latest by the end of the second month after the quarter /.../ to which it relates. /.../

3 Accounting shall be effected by means of the CP 16 account.

3bis Unless the administrations concerned have agreed otherwise, the amount on the last line of the CP 19 shall be included by the creditor administration in the next CP 16 sent by that administration, with justification given in the "Observations" column.

3ter In cases where the administration does not use the CP 16 in its relations with the debtor administration, the AV 5 account can, exceptionally, be used in similar fashion.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 62 and proposal 35. RE 3604.1/Rev 2.

Article RE 1503

Accounting with the administration of posting of parcels for delivery free of charges and fees

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 1503.2**

Paragraph 1. Replace the reference to "CP 19" by "C 26/CP 19".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms C 26 and CP 19. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposal: 39. 0.1.

Article RE 1601

Marking and treatment of parcels for which an advice of embarkation is requested

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 1601.1**

Delete this article.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing abolition of certain forms (services) of limited use. The 1993 EC came out in favour of abolishing form CP 6 as administrations could still choose whether to provide this service or not. Details about the possible use of this service in reciprocal relations between administrations will be the subject of an International Bureau commentary in the Postal Parcels Manual.
Related proposals: 35. RE 3107.1 and 35. RE 3803.1.

Article RE 1902

Advice of non-delivery

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 1902.1**

Paragraph 4, 4th line. Replace the reference to "CP 14" by "VD 4/CP 14".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms VD 4 and CP 14. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1, 35. RE 2601.1, 35. RE 2602.1, 35. RE 3114.1, 35. RE 3115.1 and 35. RE 3116.1.

Article RE 1902

Advice of non-delivery

GERMANY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND **35. RE 1902.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 /.../ The advice of non-delivery shall be accompanied by the dispatch note. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 35. RE 307.6.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Slovakia.

Article RE 1903

Non-delivery. New instructions by the person concerned

GERMANY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND **35. RE 1903.1**

Amend as follows:

1 After receipt of the advice of non-delivery, the sender /.../ shall give his instructions. These may only be the instructions presented below /.../:
1.1 (no change);
1.1bis return forthwith to the sender by the most economical route or by air;
1.1ter abandonment of the parcel by the sender;
1.2 to 1.5 (no change).

2 The advice of non-delivery shall be returned under registered cover and by the quickest route to the office which prepared it. It shall be completed with new instructions from the sender /.../ and accompanied, if appropriate, by the dispatch note. (Remainder unchanged.)

3 Provided that no instructions have been received from the sender /.../, the administration of destination shall be authorized to deliver the parcel to the addressee originally indicated. (Remainder unchanged.)

4 In such cases, the sender shall be so informed through the office of his place of residence. /.../ If a cash-on-delivery parcel (remainder unchanged).

5 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 35. RE 307.6.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Slovakia.

Article RE 1904

Return to sender of undelivered parcels

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

35. RE 1904.1

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 Every parcel returned to sender shall be subject to the rates entailed in the further transmission. It shall also be subject to the uncancelled charges and fees which are due to the administration of destination /.../ at the time of return to sender.

Reasons. – Drafting amendment.

Article RE 1904

Return to sender of undelivered parcels

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

35. RE 1904.3

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Every parcel shall be returned by the route normally used for dispatching mails. It shall not be returned by air unless the sender has guaranteed the payment of the air surcharges or unless the air route is the only available route.

Reasons. – In many countries there is no longer any surface mail or parcel service and the air route has become the only available route.

Article RE 1904

Return to sender of undelivered parcels

KOREA (REP) **35. RE 1904.4**

Paragraphs 3, 9 and 10. Amend as follows:

3 Every parcel shall be returned by the route normally used for dispatching mails. It shall not be returned by air unless the sender has guaranteed the payment of the air surcharges or unless, notwithstanding the sender's instruction at the time of posting to return the parcel by surface, the addressee requests that it be returned by air, on condition that he pays the air surcharges.

9 The allocation and recovery of rates, charges and fees paid on the parcel shall be made as mentioned in article RE 3602. They shall be indicated in detail on a CP 25 statement of charges. In the case of return by air at the request of the addressee, the indication "Taxe de renvoi-avion perçue" (Return air surcharges paid) shall be entered on the CP 25 statement. This statement shall be affixed at one edge to the dispatch note.

10 Except in the case of return by air at the request of the addressee, these rates, charges and fees shall be collected from the sender.

Reasons. – The purpose of this proposal is to make it possible to return undeliverable parcels by air at the request of the addressee if he pays the air surcharges and related charges and fees, even though the sender indicated at the time of posting that they should be returned by surface.
In certain cases, the addressee cannot receive the parcel for various reasons arising from the domestic legislation of certain countries such as prohibition of importation, excessive customs duties, etc. In these circumstances, he wishes to return the parcel to the sender by the quickest route at his own expense in order to take the necessary action immediately because of the perishable nature of the contents, expected house-move of the sender, and so on. Our customers find it difficult to understand why this procedure for expediting the return should not be allowed.
A further consideration is that it is not a question of the ownership of postal items (article 2 of the Convention) and will not cause any harmful effect to the sender.
In this context, it is an appropriate amendment to meet the needs of customers and to satisfy service requirements.

Article RE 1904

Return to sender of undelivered parcels

GERMANY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND **35. RE 1904.5**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 (No change):
1.1 (no change);
1.2 the sender /.../ has made an unauthorized request;
1.3 the sender /.../ refuses to pay the charge authorized in article 19.3 of the Agreement;
1.4 the sender's instructions /.../ have not achieved the desired result, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 35. RE 307.6.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Slovakia.

Article RE 2101

Treatment of inquiries

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 2101.1**

Paragraph 2. Replace the reference to "C 9" by "C 8/C 9".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms C 8 and C 9. The 1994 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposal: 29. 0.1

Article RE 2601

Delivery of a rifled or damaged parcel

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 2601.1**

Replace the references to "CP 14" by "VD 4/CP 14".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms VD 4 and CP 14. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1, 35. RE 1902.1, 35. RE 2602.2, 35. RE 3114.1, 35. RE 3115.1 and 35. RE 3116.1.

Article RE 2602

Settlement of cases of delivery of rifled or damaged parcels

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 2602.1**

Paragraph 1. Replace the reference to "CP 14" by "VD 4/CP 14".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms VD 4 and CP 14. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1, 35. RE 1902.1, 35. RE 2601.1, 35. RE 3114.1, 35. RE 3115.1 and 35. RE 3116.1.

Article RE 2801

Period for payment of indemnity

ISRAEL

35. RE 2801.1

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 The payment of the indemnity shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of three months from the day following the day of the inquiry.

2 The payment of the indemnity may be postponed for a further period of two months:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – See also proposal 30. 28.3.
In the competitive environment in which the postal services are operating, customers demand an answer to their inquiries within a reasonable time. The Washington Congress reduced the periods concerned but these are still unacceptable to customers, particularly in view of the fact that electronic transmission of messages has become current.
The period of two months proposed in proposal 30. 28.3, in our view, gives administrations enough time to make an investigation and give their reply, and would make it possible to indemnify customers within three months, which is still a lot longer than the period applied by our competitors.

Article RE 2801

Period for payment of indemnity

GREAT BRITAIN, NORWAY

35. RE 2801.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The payment of the indemnity shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of three months from the day following the day of inquiry.

Reasons. – Four months is an unreasonably long time to expect customers to wait for payment. Administrations should be making every effort to shorten the time taken to pay the indemnities requested.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 2801

Period for payment of indemnity

GREAT BRITAIN, NORWAY **35. RE 2801.3**

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – It should not be necessary to delay payment a further three months to determine whether or not "force majeure" may apply. This decision should have been reached during the original investigation of the inquiry. It is not reasonable to impose this delay on the customer.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 2801

Period for payment of indemnity

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **35. RE 2801.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The payment of the indemnity shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of four months from the day following the day of inquiry, but, if the case is reported in writing by telecommunication, no later than forty-five days from the date of transmission of the document.

Reasons. –
- The aim is to help the customer.
- The period for payment of the indemnity should be reduced in line with the speed of the means of telecommunication used.

Article RE 2801

Period for payment of indemnity

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP) **35. RE 2801.5**

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

2 The payment of the indemnity may be postponed for a further period of three months or of no more than thirty days in the case of written transmission by telecommunication.

Reasons. –
- The aim is to help the customer.
- The period for payment of the indemnity should be reduced in line with the speed of the means of telecommunication used.

Article RE 2802

Automatic payment of indemnity

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 2802.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The return of a C 8/C 9 form in which the "Particulars to be supplied by the intermediate services or by the service of destination", "Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination" and "Final reply" sections have not been completed shall not be considered as a final reply within the meaning of article 28.3 of the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing abolishing or merging certain forms. The C 8 and C 9 forms are therefore being merged. The consultation within the framework of the study revealed that postal administrations favoured merging them. Related proposal: 29. 0.1.

Article RE 3103

Transmission in closed mails

GERMANY **35. RE 3103.1**

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 As a general rule, bags and other receptacles containing parcels shall not weigh more than 32 kilogrammes.

Reasons. – Customers of some postal administrations are allowed to send domestic parcels weighing up to 31.5 kilogrammes because of the requirements of the small goods market. This option should also be offered to commercial customers in the international parcels service.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Slovakia, Sweden.

Article RE 3106

Dispatch of documents accompanying parcels

GERMANY, SWITZERLAND **35. RE 3106.1**

Amend as follows:

1 The accompanying documents referred to in article RE 306.1 and 2 shall be /.../ affixed, in principle, to the relevant parcel.
1.1 an 1.2 (deleted).

1bis The accompanying documents shall be placed in a CP 5 or CP 5bis transparent adhesive envelope. This shall be fixed to the parcel.

2 (No change.)

3 and 4 (Deleted.)

4bis The administrations of origin and destination may agree to attach the accompanying documents to the parcel bill.

5 In the case provided for in 4bis, the administrations concerned may agree to send the parcel bill and the documents accompanying the parcels by air to the office of exchange of destination.

6 (Deleted.)

7 to 9 (No change.)

Reasons. – The accompanying documents should, in principle, be affixed to the relevant parcel, preferably by means of a transparent adhesive envelope. The system of sending accompanying documents and parcels separately is very time-consuming at operational level. This system complicates mail processing, may cause delays and contributes to the risk of losing documents.

Supported by. – Austria, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Slovakia, Sweden.

Article RE 3107

Treatment of parcels with advice of embarkation

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3107.1**

Delete this article.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing abolition of form CP 6. Please refer to the reasons for proposal 35. RE 1601.1.
Related proposal: 35. RE 3803.1.

Article RE 3110

Transfer of mails

CZECH REP **35. RE 3110.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 In the absence of special agreement between administrations concerned, the transfer of surface parcel mails shall be carried out by means of a C 18ter delivery bill referred to in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 on amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post mails and the creation of the separate C 18ter bill for parcel-post mails.

Article RE 3111

Check of mails

CZECH REP **35. RE 3111.1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

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 CP13 verification note, a copy of which shall be handed to the undertaking, or, as the case may be, on the C 18ter, C 18bis or AV 7 delivery bill accompanying the mail.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 25. RE 4119.2 on amending the C 18 delivery bill for letter-post mails and the creation of the separate C 18ter bill for parcel-post mails.

Article RE 3112

Discovery of irregularities and processing of verification notes

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **35. RE 3112.1**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Verification notes shall be sent /.../ by the quickest route in a special envelope as specified in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. Irregularities concerning insured parcels which involve the liability of the administrations shall, in addition, be notified immediately by telecommunications.

Reasons. – Registered mail is used to provide protection and security. Verification notes are not considered articles of value and do not require protection and security. Registering verification notes could delay their transmission by requiring extra handling. If any other evidence of irregularity is attached to the verification note, the verification note may be registered.

Article RE 3112

Discovery of irregularities and processing of verification notes

GERMANY **35. RE 3112.2**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 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 SDR per parcel bill.

Reasons. – Reduces work and correspondence.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, France, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland (Rep), Slovakia, Sweden.

Article RE 3114

Receipt by the office of exchange of a damaged or insufficiently packed parcel

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3114.1**

Paragraph 2. Replace the reference to "CP 14" by "VD 4/CP 14".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms VD 4 and CP 14. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1, 35. RE 1902.1, 35. RE 2601.1, 35. RE 2602.1, 35. RE 3115.1 and 35. RE 3116.1.

Article RE 3115

Notification of irregularities for which administrations may be liable

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3115.1**

Paragraph 1.1. Replace the reference to "CP 14" by "VD 4/CP 14".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms VD 4 and CP 14. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1, 35. RE 1902.1, 35. RE 2601.1, 35. RE 2602.1, 35. RE 3114.1 and 35. RE 3116.1.

Article RE 3116

Check of mails of parcels forwarded in bulk

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3116.1**

Paragraph 2. Replace the reference to "CP 14" by "VD 4/CP 14".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms VD 4 and CP 14. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1, 35. RE 1902.1, 35. RE 2601.1, 35. RE 2602.1, 35. RE 3114.1 and 35. RE 3115.1.

Article RE 3117

Reforwarding of a parcel arriving out of course

JAPAN **35. RE 3117.1/Rev 1**

Amend as follows:

1 Any parcel arriving out of course shall be reforwarded to its proper destination by the quickest route (air or surface).

2 (Deleted.)

3 to 5 (No change.)

Reasons. – As most misdirected parcels are the result of an error by the dispatching administration, they should be reforwarded to the proper country of destination as soon as possible to improve service to customers.

Article RE 3118

Return of empty receptacles

ISRAEL **35. RE 3118.1**

Amend as follows:

1 /.../ The Detailed Regulations of the Convention shall apply to the return of parcel bags.

2 to 7 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – The provisions of this article are similar to those of article RE 4127 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. To simplify things, identical rules should be laid down for the return of empty bags of all categories.

Article RE 3118

Return of empty receptacles

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3118.2**

Paragraph 6. Replace the reference to "AV 7 S" by "C 18 S/AV 7 S".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms C 18 S and AV 7 S. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposal: 29. 0.1.

Article RE 3203

Reimbursement of the indemnity to the paying administration

NORWAY **35. RE 3203.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The administration which is liable or on behalf of which payment is made shall reimburse the paying administration the amount of indemnity paid to the rightful claimant. The reimbursement shall be made within two months of the date of dispatch of the notice of payment.

Reasons. – As liability has already been established, the procedure of settling the reimbursement bill should not take much time, since no further discussions are required.

Supported by. – Denmark, Sweden.

Article RE 3205

Accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for parcels

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3205.1**

Paragraph 1. Replace the reference to "CP 22" by "C 31/CP 22".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms C 31 and CP 22. The 1994 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposal: 39. 0.1.

Article RE 3401

Application of transit land rates

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3401.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Each of the countries taking part in conveyance shall be authorized to collect for each parcel the transit land rates applicable to the relevant distance step. /.../

2 to 4 (No change.)

Reasons. – The adoption by 1994 EC Committee 7 of the letter-post distance steps as the basis of the transit land rate scale for postal parcels will make it possible to calculate a more realistic remuneration for the land conveyance of parcels.
Similarly, it no longer seems realistic to use the concept of a weighted average distance relating to the territory of each country, as provided for in article 48, paragraph 2, of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Washington 1989).

Article RE 3401

Application of transit land rates

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3401.2**

Amend as follows:

1 Each of the countries taking part in conveyance shall be authorized to collect for each parcel the transit land rates applicable to the relevant distance step. This distance corresponds to the weighted average distance over which a country conveys parcels in transit. It shall be calculated by the International Bureau. <u>If there is no land route, only the single rate mentioned in article 34.3 shall apply.</u>

2 Reforwarding, where applicable after warehousing, by the services of an intermediate country of mails /.../ entering and leaving by the same port or airport (transit not involving a land route) shall be subject to the single rate per parcel mentioned in article 34.3, but not to transit land rates.

3 (Deleted.)

4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal: 30. 34.2
The 1992 EC instructed the International Bureau to conduct a survey on the application of the "comparative method" to à découvert mails.
The majority of the 59 administrations that participated in the study came out in favour of remuneration for the extra work caused by parcels sent à découvert. The 1993 EC adopted the principle of such remuneration and instructed its Committee 7 to consider what form it should take, bearing in mind the principle of the universal rate that the EC had adopted and also the great difference between the unit rates proposed by the International Bureau and the single rate of 0.33 SDR which could be collected on air parcels in transit à découvert.
On completion of its study, the International Bureau proposed remuneration in the form of a single rate of 0.75 SDR.
The 1994 EC, aware of the absolute necessity of maintaining a competitive postal service, adopted the amount of 0.40 SDR.

Article RE 3601

Rates and dues credited to other administrations by the administration of origin of the mail

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3601.1**

Paragraph 3. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 36.2.
See Congress – Doc 77.

Article RE 3603

Determination of average payments per parcel or per kilogramme

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3603.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 36.2.
See Congress – Doc 77.

Article RE 3604

Preparation of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3604.1/Rev 2**

Amend as follows:

1 Each administration shall have its offices of exchange prepare immediately at the end of each month or quarter for all the items received from one and the same administration by dispatching office and per mail:
(remainder unchanged).

2 (No change.)

3 The CP 15 and CP 15bis statements shall be summarized in a CP 16 account /.../.

3bis Administrations that were creditors in the preceding year would have the option of choosing the accounting system based on direct billing or the one based on bilateral offsetting. The option exercised shall remain in force for a period of one calendar year starting from 1 January.

4 Under the direct billing system, the CP 16s would serve as bills for direct settlement. 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 to the administration concerned for acceptance and payment on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual basis. This dispatch shall be made during the two months following the arrival of the last parcel bill of the period to which it related. /.../

5 After it has been checked and accepted, the CP 16 account /.../ shall be returned to the administration which prepared it only in the case of an amendment. /.../ If the administration which has sent the account does not receive any notice of amendment within two months, 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 six months of the /.../ period to which they refer.

6 Under the bilateral offsetting system, as soon as the CP 16 accounts between two administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted, they shall be summarized in a CP 18 monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual general account prepared by the creditor administration. /.../ The CP 18 account shall be sent to the debtor administration by the quickest route. If, one month from the date of dispatch of the CP 18 account, the debtor administration has raised no objection, payment shall be made to the creditor administration.

6bis Any difference exceeding 9.80 SDR noted by the debtor administration shall be indicated in the "Observations" column of the CP 16. The CP 15 and CP 15bis statements in question shall be attached to the CP 16 which is returned to the creditor administration. The difference noted shall be incorporated in the next CP 16 account submitted to the debtor administration or shall be disputed. If this is not done, the administration which drew attention to the difference shall regard it as fully accepted and shall have it appear as such in its next CP 16 account amended accordingly.

7 When the balance of a CP 16 or CP 18 account does not exceed 163.35 SDR, it shall be carried into the next CP 16 or CP 18 account when the administrations concerned do not participate in the general liquidation account. /.../

8 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – In accordance with resolution C 19 of the 1989 Washington Congress, the CCPS conducted a study (No 751) on the modernization of billing systems and the settlement of accounts. The EC, within the framework of studies arising from resolutions C 68/1989 and C 70/1989 and decisions C 52/1989 and C 87/1989 (which also envisaged a detailed study of postal accounting), expanded study 751 to include all Union administrations, 117 of which provided replies.
The main suggestions arising from the study were the following:

- to make it possible, in a given relation, to regard each of the air conveyance and parcel-post accounts as a bill to be settled and to allow creditor administrations the freedom to choose the billing frequency as they saw fit;
- to extend, on an optional basis, the UPU's present offsetting system, which would contribute a great deal to improving and modernizing the settlement of accounts;
- to continue to permit bilateral offsetting on the basis of the imbalance of accounts, while benefiting from the adjustments desired by the majority of administrations within the framework of CCPS study 751.

The details of the study form the subject of Congress – Doc 62. A list of the proposals arising therefrom to be submitted to Congress is as follows: 20. 0.8/Rev 1, 20. 0.9/Rev 1, 20.0.18, 25. RE 0.4, 25. RE 4405.1/Rev 2, 25. RE 5205.1/Rev 2, 25. RE 5206.1/Rev 2, 25. RE 5301.1/Rev 2, 35. RE 1503.1/Rev 2, 35. RE 3604.1/Rev 2 and 35. RE 3605.1/Rev 2.
The following table contains, in summary form, the conclusions of the study, as well as the articles of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Postal Parcels Agreement which should be amended accordingly:

Conclusions	Detailed Regulations of the Convention	Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement
Settlement of accounts on the basis of the AV 5 and CP 16 accounts, prepared on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual basis, as agreed between the creditor administrations	RE 4405 RE 5205 RE 5206 RE 5301	RE 3604 RE 3605
Use of AV 11 and CP 18 general accounts prepared on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual basis, solely in cases where certain administrations require billing on the basis of the imbalance of the accounts	RE 4405 RE 5205 RE 5206	RE 3604 RE 3605
Abolition of the CP 17 statement of differences	–	RE 3604
Abolition of the return by debtor administrations of the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements, except in the event of discrepancies	–	RE 3604
Non-preparation of AV 5, AV 11, CP 16 and CP 18 accounts for amounts less than 163.35 SDR, the amount being carried over to the following account. However, this provision would not apply in cases where the general liquidation account is used	RE 5206	RE 3604
A six-month deadline for the submission of accounts to the debtor administrations, after which they are entitled to refuse them	RE 5206	RE 3604 RE 3605
Reduction from three to two months of the normal time limit for checking and acceptance of AV 5 and CP 16 accounts	RE 5206	RE 3604 RE 3605
Preparation of CP 19 detailed accounts (customs charges, exemptions, etc) and CP 22 accounts (indemnities) only when justified by a particular circumstance, but no later than two months after the period to which they refer. The totals of these accounts should be carried over to the AV 5 or CP 16 without being incorporated in them	–	RE 1503
Proposal of a general nature concerning the expansion of the offsetting of accounts prepared by the International Bureau, monitoring of the direct billing system, of the texts dealing with accounting and of the preparing of accounting documents	–	–

Paragraph 1 of this proposal:
Decision C 52/1989 instructed the Executive Council, within the framework of its study "Preparation and settlement of accounts", to take account, among other things, of proposal 5550.4. The aim of that proposal was, in particular, to specify that the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements should be prepared at the end of each month or quarter, as appropriate. As this specification seems very useful, it has been incorporated into the first paragraph of the present proposal.

Article RE 3604

Preparation of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3604.2**

Paragraphs 6 and 7. Replace the reference to "CP 18" by "AV 11/CP 18".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms AV 11 and CP 18. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1 and 35. RE 3605.2.

Article RE 3604

Preparation of accounts

GREAT BRITAIN **35. RE 3604.3**

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. They shall be returned 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 12 months of the date of receipt of the CP 11, CP 12 and CP 20 parcel bills by the offices of exchange.

Reasons. – This amendment will have the effect of accelerating the final settlement of accounts. Accruals reflecting the amounts due to other administrations will be able to be reduced earlier than at present with the 18-month limit. This will have a positive effect in the preparation of annual accounts.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 3605

Settlement of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3605.1/Rev 2**

Amend as follows:

1 The /.../ balance of each CP 16 prepared by the creditor administration shall be paid to it by the debtor administration /.../ in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

2 In the case of bilateral offsetting and of billing based on the imbalance:

2.1 The preparation and dispatch of a general account may be carried out, without waiting for /.../ a possible amendment of the CP 16 account /.../, 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. The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which are not transmitted to it within six months of the end of the year to which they refer.

2.2 (Text of former paragraph 3 unchanged.)

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 62 and proposal 35. RE 3604.1/Rev 2.

Article RE 3605

Preparation of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3605.2**

Paragraph 2. Replace the reference to "CP 18" by "AV 11/CP 18".

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms, proposing merging forms AV 11 and CP 18. The 1993 EC accepted the model of this combined form.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1 and 35. RE 3604.2.

Article RE 3701

Calculation of air conveyance dues

GREAT BRITAIN **35. RE 3701.1**

Paragraphs 3 and 4. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 37.2.

Supported by. – Albania, Austria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland (Rep), Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article RE 3801

Information to be supplied by administrations

GREAT BRITAIN **35. RE 3801.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Each administration shall notify the other administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, of:
1.1 the /.../ inward land rates and, where appropriate, the transit land rates and sea rates which it collects;
1.2 (no change).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 30. 33.3.

Supported by. – Austria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (Rep), Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article RE 3803

Forms

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 3803.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The texts, colours and dimensions of forms as well as other characteristics such as the position reserved for entering the bar code shall be those prescribed in these Detailed Regulations.

3 (No change.)

4 The following forms shall be considered as forms for the use of the public:

CP 2	(Dispatch note);
/.../	
C 2/CP 3	(Customs declaration);
CP 2–C 2/CP 3 (manifold set)	(Dispatch note/Customs declaration);
C 3/CP 4	(Franking note).
/.../	

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on rationalizing UPU forms in accordance with which the layout of a number of forms has been adapted for entering the bar code, forms CP 2bis and CP 6 have been abolished and forms CP 2 and C 2/CP 3 merged. Details about the use of forms with bar codes in reciprocal relations between administrations are contained in an International Bureau commentary in the Manual of the Universal Postal Convention. It is possible that this same commentary will be included in the Postal Parcels Manual. The 1994 EC accepted the model of the combined CP 2–C 2/CP 3 form.
Related proposals: 39. 0.1, 35. RE 306.1, 35. RE 307.3, 35. RE 1601.1 and 35. RE 3107.1.

Article RE 4201

Entry into force and duration of the Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 4201.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless otherwise decided by the /.../ Council of Administration.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 35. RE 4201.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article RE 4201

Entry into force and duration of the Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **35. RE 4201.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless otherwise decided by the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

PARCELS, DETAILED REGULATIONS, FINAL PROTOCOL

Article RE I

Treatment of parcels wrongly accepted

VIET NAM **37. RE 1.1**

Viet Nam reserves 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 its internal legislation.

CANADA **37. RE 3.91**

Create the following article RE IIIbis:

Transmission in closed mails

Notwithstanding article RE 3103, paragraph 19, the postal administration of Canada shall be authorized to limit to 30 kg the maximum weight of inbound and of outbound bags and other receptacles containing postal parcels.

BAHAMAS **37. RE 3.92**

Create the following article RE IIIbis:

Transmission in closed mails

Notwithstanding article RE 3103, paragraph 10, the postal administration of Bahamas shall be authorized to limit to 30 kg the maximum weight of inbound and of outbound bags and other receptacles containing postal parcels.

BARBADOS **37. RE 3.93**

Create the following article RE IIIbis:

Transmission in closed mails

Notwithstanding article RE 3103, paragraph 10, the postal administration of Barbados shall be authorized to limit to 30 kg the maximum weight of inbound and of outbound bags and other receptacles containing postal parcels.

PARCELS, FORMS, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **39. 0.1**

I. General rationalization of UPU forms

1 In decision C 84, supplemented by decision C 83, the 1989 Washington Congress assigned to the Executive Council:

i study of proposals 4903.1, 4903.2, 4907.1/Rev 1, 4617.1, 4624.1, 4625.1;

ii study of proposal 2564.2, arising from proposal 4907.1/Rev 1;

iii a general study on rationalizing UPU forms aimed at:
- reducing their number;
- simplifying them;
- adapting them to new technologies.

2 To conduct all the work entailed by this rationalization, the 1991 Executive Council set up a Working Party consisting of the following countries: Brazil, China (People's Rep), Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Indonesia, Korea (Rep), Morocco, Sweden (reporting country), Tunisia as well as France and the Netherlands (observers, members of the CCPS but not of the EC) and the PUASP. Canada, Japan and Pakistan joined the work of the WP later.

3 The study was done in two stages, first, laying down a list of general principles governing the preparation of forms for postal use and customers' use and, second, examining each form drawn up on the basis of those principles. EMS forms and forms relating to the Financial Agreements were excluded from the field of the study.

4 The WP held seven meetings chaired by Mr Kjell Jonsson, Manager, International Relations, Sweden Post International.

5 In the first phase of the study, the Executive Council adopted the list of ISO standards applicable to the new forms and the general principles governing the design of new forms for postal use recommended by the WP as a normative base designed to serve as a framework for later revision of each UPU form.

6 In a second stage, the WP prepared model forms for postal use and for customers' use on the basis of the general principles approved by the EC.

7 All the new models of forms were gradually submitted, by means of questionnaires, for administrations to make remarks and suggestions on the new layout of the forms at their leisure. In addition, some of these new models of forms were also submitted to various Executive Council Committees and WPs for their views.

8 As the study on recasting the Acts of the UPU and the abolition or merger of some forms had rendered the present numbering of the UPU forms obsolete, the EC accepted a proposal to renumber the forms (see proposal 20. 0.13).

9 Suggestions and remarks were examined as part of the Working Party's work and some were selected for inclusion in the final draft of the new models of UPU forms.

10 To adapt the forms to new technologies, the EC approved the layout of forms designed for entering bar codes (forms C 4, C 28, C 28bis, VD 2, AV 8, AV 8bis, CP 2–C 2/CP 3, CP 7, CP 8, CP 23, CP 24 and CP 24bis). In the absence of exactly defined standards on the position and type of bar code to be used on forms, the WP, by default, prepared guidelines prescribing the position, layout and dimensions of the boxes or fields to be reserved on forms for entering bar codes. These data will be included in the Postal Parcels Manual, preparation of which is planned from 1995 and for which updates will be produced later.

11 The new presentation of the forms and the relevant amendments as well as the proposals for merging or abolishing forms were adopted by Committees 4 and 7 and endorsed by the 1994 EC for submission for approval by the Seoul Congress.

II. Postal Parcels Agreement; new models of forms

12 The new models of UPU forms are the subject of this proposal of a general nature 39. 0.1.

13 As the work of Congress may result in many new changes to the forms, their abolition or the creation of new forms, the EC proposed continuing the work on rationalizing forms in order to adapt them to the final decisions of Congress (see proposal 20. 0.12).

Reasons. – Results of the Executive Council study on rationalizing UPU forms. See Congress – Doc 59.

NB. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the new models of forms approved by the EC (39. 0.1 for the Postal Parcels Agreement and its Detailed Regulations; 29. 0.1 for the Convention and its Detailed Regulations).
In addition a reference to the purpose of the amendment is given in the attached summary table, which is followed by the amended forms.

Draft recast UPU forms (Postal Parcels Agreement and its Detailed Regulations)

Description of changes

1 New presentation of the forms

The work of the 1990–1994 Executive Council on "Rationalizing UPU forms" culminated in the adoption of a complete range of revised forms as well as in amendments to be made later to the relevant provisions of the Acts and the proposals for submission to Congress.

This new presentation of the forms overall shows:

- a reduction in the number of forms (most of the forms were recast in whole or in part, some of them being merged and others abolished because they were rarely used);
- clarification and simplification of the layout of the forms making it easier to use them and adapting the layout of the forms to the requirements of ISO standards;
- revision of the forms in line with the results of the study on the "Structure of the Acts" and with other observations made by the various EC and CCPS WPs and Committees and by Union member countries;
- adaptation of the forms to new technologies with a view to their production on the base of the "Forms Designer" computer program; this means they can be completed by computer (if the appropriate equipment is available);
- the layout of some forms was adapted for entry of the bar code in accordance with recommendations CCEP 1/1988/Rev 1990 and CCEP 2/1992.

2 General changes

On the basis of the application of the general principles (ratified by the 1992 EC) governing the graphic layout of the new UPU forms, some general changes[1] have been made to the forms, namely:

- increase in type size;
- removal of the frame for the reference data and signatures;
- adjustment of the layout of the area for the signature on forms requiring a signature;
- removal of the wording of the area for date-stamp impressions (a space for date-stamping has, however, been retained);
- removal of the indication of the time on the relevant forms;
- replacement of "N° courant" by "N° d'ordre" in the French version of the forms and of "Number of dispatch" by "Dispatch No" on the relevant forms;
- introduction of the abbreviation "kg" in lower case characters and the abbreviation "g" to the left in the appropriate boxes on the relevant forms.

[1] The technical characteristics such as size, type size, font, formats, space between lines, size of margins and other typographical data, composition, paper grade, etc, are available, on request, at the International Bureau.

3 *Summary table (specific changes)*

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts[1]
CP 1	Table CP 1	Art RE 3101.1	
	• Column 1 (unnumbered) moved into margin and "Observations" column placed horizontally at foot of page. • Columns 6g and 6h added for 25 and 30 kg parcels.		–
CP 2–C 2/CP 3	Customs declaration/Dispatch note		
	• New merged form (manifold set) designed exclusively for use in the parcel-post service. • The data has been rearranged so as to eliminate all duplicate entry of information on the form as well as fields that were rarely used or seemed to be illogical in current mail processing flows. • Additions: new column "Country of origin of goods" in the "Contents" field; words "(if known)" after "Tariff No" and of the term "(customs)" after "Value". • Replacement of box titles "Sample of no commercial value" and "Documents of no commercial value" by "Commercial sample" and "Documents". • The sender's instructions on the back of form CP 2 have been transferred to the front of the merged form. Amendment of certain headings on the form. • Data required for customs clearance are grouped in a specific area of the form to enable carbon paper to be used so that the relevant data appear only on the customs declaration. • Space is reserved in the top right-hand corner for entering a bar code as required. • The undertaking given by the sender that the parcel does not contain any dangerous goods has been supplemented with a declaration by the sender agreeing to pay the costs related to non-delivery of the parcel (sender's instructions in the case of non-delivery). The sender's instructions (on the back of the form) have been adapted to the new layout of the form and to the type of heading.		35. RE 306.1 35. RE 307.3 35. RE 3803.1
CP 2	Dispatch note	Art RE 306.1	
	• New presentation of the form, the layout of which conforms to that of the new CP 2–C 2/CP 3 manifold set so that it can be used either as part of the manifold set or as a single form. • The sender's instructions (in case of non-delivery) on the back of the old form CP 2 and the headings "Date and addressee's signature" and "Sender's signature" have been transferred to the front of the new CP 2 form. • The data has been rearranged so as to eliminate all duplicate entry of information on the form as well as fields that were rarely used or seemed to be illogical in current mail processing flows. • Space is reserved in the top right-hand corner for entering a bar code as required. • The undertaking given by the sender that the parcel does not contain any dangerous goods has been supplemented with a declaration by the sender agreeing to pay the costs related to non-delivery of the parcel (sender's instructions in the case of non-delivery).		35. RE 306.1 35. RE 307.3

[1] Following the changes made in the layout of the forms, certain amendments of the corresponding articles of the Postal Parcels Agreement and its Detailed Regulations are the subject of proposals to Congress.

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts
CP 2bis	Sender's instruction label	Art RE 307.3	
•	Abolished (decision CE 1994). The information on this form is now included on the front of the combined CP 2–C 2/CP 3 form (as well as on the front of the CP 2 form).		35. RE 307.3 35. RE 3803.1
C 2/CP 3	Customs declaration	Art RE 306.2	
•	New presentation of the form, the layout of which conforms to that of the new CP 2–C 2/ CP 3 manifold set so that it can be used either as part of the manifold set or as a single form.		35. RE 306.1
•	The data has been rearranged so as to eliminate all duplicate entry of information on the form (or forms, in the case of the manifold form) as well as fields that were rarely used or seemed to be illogical in current mail processing flows.		
•	Space is reserved in the top right-hand corner for entering a bar code as required. The sender's instructions (on the back of the form) have been adapted to the new layout of the form and to the type of heading.		
C 3/CP 4	Franking note	Art RE 1501.2	
•	New presentation of the existing form. The size and the main headings have been retained so as not to disrupt processing for accounting purposes. A strip with the title and number of the form has been added. Deletion of a field "Signature of the official who has converted the amount".		–
•	Creation of fields enabling the official to know which parts are to be filled in at each stage. The word "Coupon" is replaced by "Receipt".		
•	References to "Administration" have been replaced by "Country" in headings giving instructions on completing parts of the form.		
CP 5	Envelope for transmitting the dispatch note, customs, etc, documents	Art RE 3106.6	
•	No substantive amendment is proposed.		–
CP 5bis	Envelope for transmitting the dispatch note, customs, etc, documents	Art RE 3106.6	
•	No substantive amendment is proposed.		–
CP 6	Advice of embarkation	Art RE 1601.2	
•	Abolished (decision CE 1993).		35. RE 1601.1 35. RE 3107.1 35. RE 3803.1
CP 7	"V" label for insured parcels combined with the serial number of the parcel and the name of the office of origin	Art RE 1103.1	
•	The name of the office of origin appears above the serial number.		–
•	Two sizes proposed: 52 x 37 mm (as at present); 74 x 37 mm (for labels with bar codes) and the same layout as the C 4.		

No	Name or type of form / Type of change	References	References to related proposals on the texts
CP 8	Label for parcels with the serial number of the parcel and the name of the office of origin	Art RE 308.1	
	• The name of the office of origin appears above the serial number. • Two sizes proposed: 52 x 37 mm (as at present); 74 x 37 mm (for labels with bar codes) and the same layout as the C 4.		–
CP 9	Advice of non-delivery	Art RE 1902.1	
	• The text "Office or service of destination of CP 9 advice" has been placed in the address field and the service to which the advice should be returned is given to the left of that field. • The notes have been moved to the left. • On the back: the address field has been moved to the right; the check boxes have been moved; a check box has been placed in the bottom section to indicate that the parcel should be returned to sender. Words "on the back of the dispatch note" replaced by "on the front of the dispatch note". The words "on the expiry of a period of" have been replaced by "after" and the text "Office stamp" has been replaced by "Place, date and signature".		–
C 33/CP 10	Label giving reason for non-delivery	Art RE 1904.4	
	• Proposed size: 52 x 52 mm. Deletion of instruction "Tick as appropriate". • The data has been rearranged so as to eliminate all fields that were rarely used or seemed to be illogical in current mail processing flows. Only one unnamed check box has been kept.		–
C 33/ CP 10bis	Information about a seized postal item	Art RE 1702.6	
	• The words "To the administration of" have been placed in the address field. • The form has been provided with side headings – the data relating to the various headings being grouped together. No substantive change has been made. • The "Observations" column ("Description of seized item" section) has been dropped. • "No" below the "Parcel" check box has been transferred to the line below the check boxes. In the section giving the reasons for the seizure, the text "Other" alongside one of the check boxes has been removed (unnamed box). The text "In witness whereof, we have prepared this report ..." has been placed on the left as a side heading.		–
CP 11	Parcel bill	Art RE 3104.1	
	• Column 2 has been made wider and column 3 narrower. • In the "Bulk entry" section, two columns have been added for the 20 to 25 kg and 25 to 30 kg weight steps. The number of lines on the back has been reduced to 30.		–
CP 12	Special parcel bill	Art RE 3104.11	
	• The "Office of destination of the mail" field has been moved to the right. • In the "Bulk entry" section, two columns have been added for the 20 to 25 kg and 25 to 30 kg weight steps respectively.		–

No	Name or type of form	References	References to related proposals on the texts
	Type of change		
CP 13	Verification note	Art RE 3111.4	
	• New design of form and substantive changes to its layout. • The data on missent parcels, missing parcels, excess parcels, rifled or damaged parcels and on detailed entry of such parcels are grouped together in one general table "Parcels irregularities", with check boxes for each case. • The headings for bulk entry of parcels are grouped together in one table with two lines "Parcels entered" and "Parcels received". • The headings of the old form have been rearranged and those from the back have been transferred to the front. Check boxes relating to missing documents or irregular documents have been introduced into the form.		–
VD 4/CP 14	Report concerning loss, theft, damage or decrease in weight (insured parcels or letters)	Art RE 1902.4	
	• New merged VD 4/CP 14 form. New title. All the text has been adapted to cover both letters and parcels. • Additions/changes: two check boxes under the name of the form to show whether the report concerns an insured letter or insured parcel; a check box without text in the "Reason for report" section; the "Weight" field in the "Special particulars" section; the method of receipt (à découvert or in bags) in the "Method of conveyance" section. The "Contents" section has been placed on the front. In the "Packing" section, the wording of the two forms has been merged. The "Damage/Theft" section replaces the "Cause" and "Detailed statement of the facts" sections (CP 14). The "Estimate of loss" section has been placed after "Damage/Theft". In the "Mail in which the item was sent", "Method of conveyance" and "Subsequent treatment of the item" sections, the check boxes have been moved. • The attestation has been separated from the rest of the text.		35. RE 1902.1 35. RE 2601.1 35. RE 2602.1 35. RE 3114.1 35. RE 3115.1 35. RE 3116.1
CP 15	Monthly/quarterly statement of amounts due for surface parcels	Art RE 3604.1.1	
	• Two columns have been added for the 20 to 25 kg and 25 to 30 kg weight steps respectively. • A note has been added in the "Observations" column to the effect that the back of the form can be used if necessary. • At the bottom of columns 2 to 11, the abbreviation "SDR" (amount per column) has been added.		–
CP 15bis	Monthly/quarterly statement of amounts due for air parcels	Art RE 3604.1.2	
	• Addition of the heading "Office preparing the statement" and replacement of the text "Administration of destination of parcels" by "Postal administration of". • Two columns have been added for the 20 to 25 kg and 25 to 30 kg weight steps respectively. • A note has been added in the "Observations" column to the effect that the back of the form can be used if necessary. • At the bottom of columns 2 to 11, the abbreviation "SDR" (amount per column) has been added.		–
CP 16	Summarized account	Art RE 3604.3	
	• An entry for a reference has been added in the address field.		–

No	Name or type of form	References	References to related proposals on the texts
	Type of change		
CP 17	Statement of differences observed in the summarized account	Art RE 3604.4	
• The note "To be sent in duplicate" has been transferred from the head of the form to the left. • Proposed size: 210 x 297 mm. A field for adding the amounts has been created and a creditor administration entry added. • The headings "Totals", "Less" and "Difference to the credit" have been added at the bottom of the main table of the form.			–
AV 11/CP 18	General account	Art RE 3604.6	
• Merger of forms AV 11 and CP 18. • The head of the form has been rearranged. • In columns 3 and 4, the "AV 5" has been replaced by "AV 5/CP 16". • At the signature position, "AV 11" has been replaced by "AV 11/CP 18".			35. RE 3604.2 35. RE 3605.2
C 26/CP 19	Detailed monthly account, customs, etc, charges.	Art RE 1503.1	
• Merger of forms C 26 and CP 19. • The head of the form has been rearranged. • Column 2 has been widened at the expense of column 3. • In column 5, the words "in national currency" have been added and the abbreviation "SDR" has been removed.			35. RE 1503.2
CP 20	Air parcel bill	Art RE 3104.1	
• The serial number has been placed in the margin and columns 1, 2 and 7 have been made wider. • In the "Bulk entry" section, two columns have been added for the 20 to 25 kg and 25 to 30 kg weight steps respectively. • In column c of the "Bulk entry" section, "in kg" has been replaced by "kg" and moved into the entry field.			–
CP 21	Table CP 21	Art RE 3101.1	
• The size has been changed from A 4 vertical to A 4 horizontal to widen the columns on the back which were too narrow. • The data on the existing form have therefore been rearranged because of the new presentation of the form. • On the back, the notes have been arranged differently.			–
C 31/CP 22	Account of amounts due in respect of indemnity	Art RE 3205.1	
• Merger of forms C 31 and CP 22. • Change in the name and head of the form. • Two check boxes have been added under the name of the form to indicate whether the account concerns letter post or parcels. • A place for entering the office of exchange has been arranged in the head of the form. • The notes at the foot of the page on the existing form, almost as a footnote, have been placed under the head of the form. This text has been adapted to the merger of the two forms. "SDR" (column 5) has been transferred into the "Amount" field ("Amount in SDR"). • The words "Postal parcels" in column 2 have been deleted.			35. RE 3205.1

No	Name or type of form	References	References to related proposals on the texts
	Type of change		
CP 23	Parcel mail label	Art RE 3103.2	
• New sizes: 148 x 74 mm; 148 x 90 mm (for labels with bar codes). • Addition of the word "Posts".			–
CP 24	Air parcel mail label	Art RE 3103.2	
• New sizes: 148 x 74 mm; 148 x 90 mm (for labels with bar codes). • Addition of the word "Posts". • Removal of the frame around the words "By airmail".			–
CP 24bis	S.A.L. parcel mail label	Art RE 3103.2	
• New sizes: 148 x 74 mm; 148 x 90 mm (for labels with bar codes). • Addition of the word "Posts". • Removal of the frame around the words "S.A.L. surface par avion".			–
CP 25	Statement of charges	Art RE 1904.9	
• Addition of an unnamed check box in the "Reason for return" field.			–

NB. – The following forms have been abolished:
CP 2bis Sender's instructions;
CP 6 Advice of embarkation.

Postal administration

TABLE CP 1
Surface parcels

Countries for which the above-mentioned administration accepts postal parcels in transit on the conditions given below.

Serial No	Country of destination	Routes	Limit of insured value	Weight steps	Rates to be allocated to the administration of	Rates									Number of customs declarations
						Breakdown of the amounts in column 5 (in SDR)								Countries and sea services to which they are due	
						1 kg	3 kg	5 kg	10 kg	15 kg	20 kg	25 kg	30 kg		
	1	2	3	4	5	6 a	6 b	6 c	6 d	6 e	6 f	6 g	6 h	7	8
				kg	SDR										

Observations

CUSTOMS DECLARATION
DISPATCH NOTE

C 2/CP 3
CP 2

(Logotype. Postal administration)

From

Sender's reference

No(s) of parcel(s) (Bar code, if any)

To

Insured value – Words | figures

Cash-on-delivery amount – Words | figures

Giro account No and Giro centre

Itemized list of contents (including number of items)	Country of origin of goods	Tariff No (if known)	Net weight	Value (customs)

☐ Gift ☐ Commercial sample ☐ Documents

Number of parcels	certificates and invoices	Gross weight	Charges

Sender's instructions in case of non-delivery

☐ Advice of non-delivery to sender or address below

☐ Return immediately to sender by ☐ surface ☐ air

☐ Return to sender after _____ (Days) by ☐ surface ☐ air

☐ Deliver/Redirect to address below by ☐ surface ☐ air

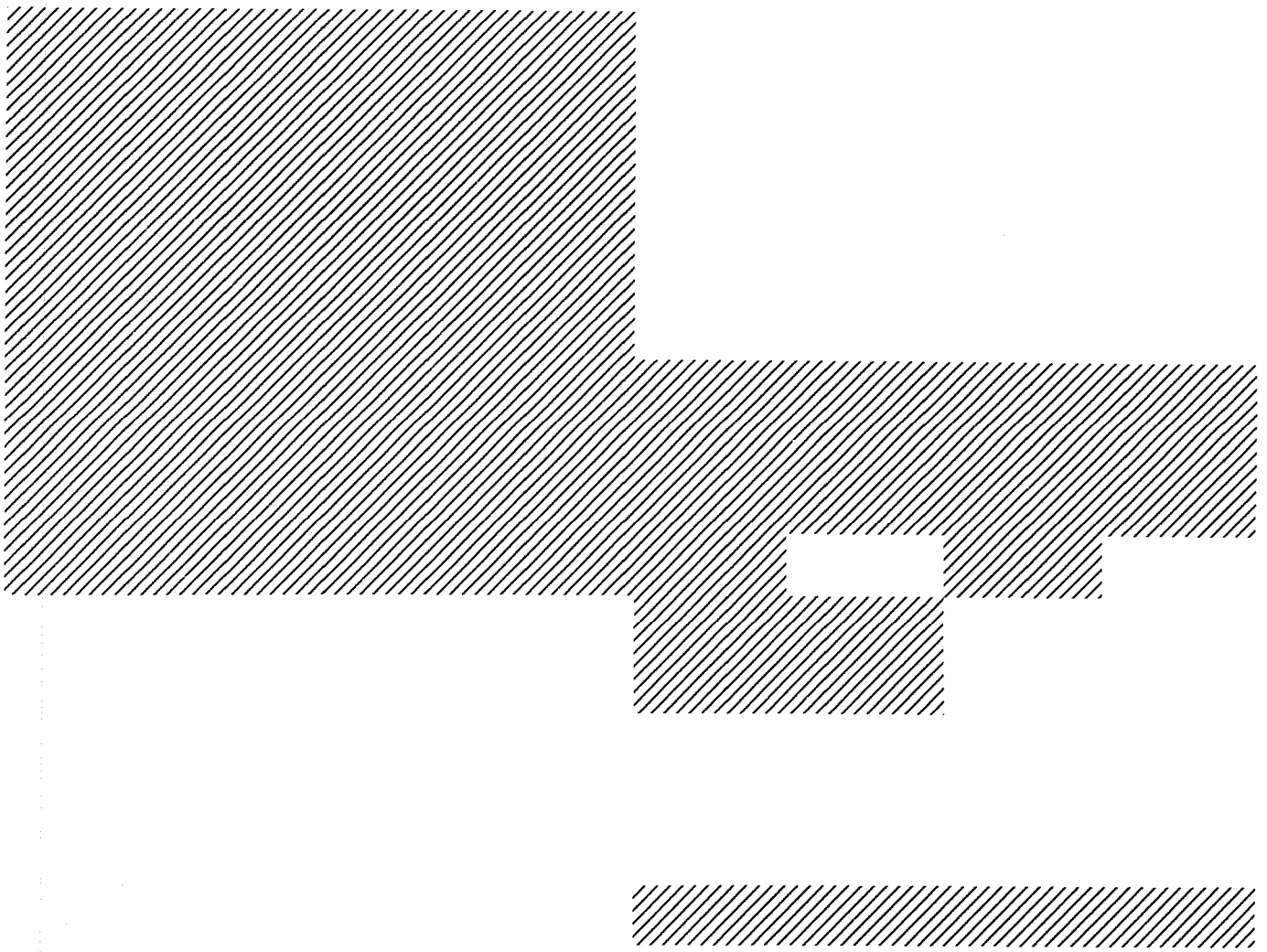
☐ Treat as abandoned

Name and address

Date of posting	Insured value SDR
Office of origin	Office of exchange

I certify that the particulars given in the customs declaration are correct and that this item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations. I also agree to pay the costs related to my adjacent instruction in case of non-delivery.

Date and sender's signature



Spot carbon in front of the "Customs declaration"

(Logotype. Postal administration)

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

C 2/CP 3

From

Sender's reference

No(s) of parcel(s) (Bar code, if any)

To

Itemized list of contents (including number of items)	Country of origin of goods	Tariff No (if known)	Net weight	Value (customs)

☐ Gift ☐ Commercial sample ☐ Documents

Number of parcels

Gross weight

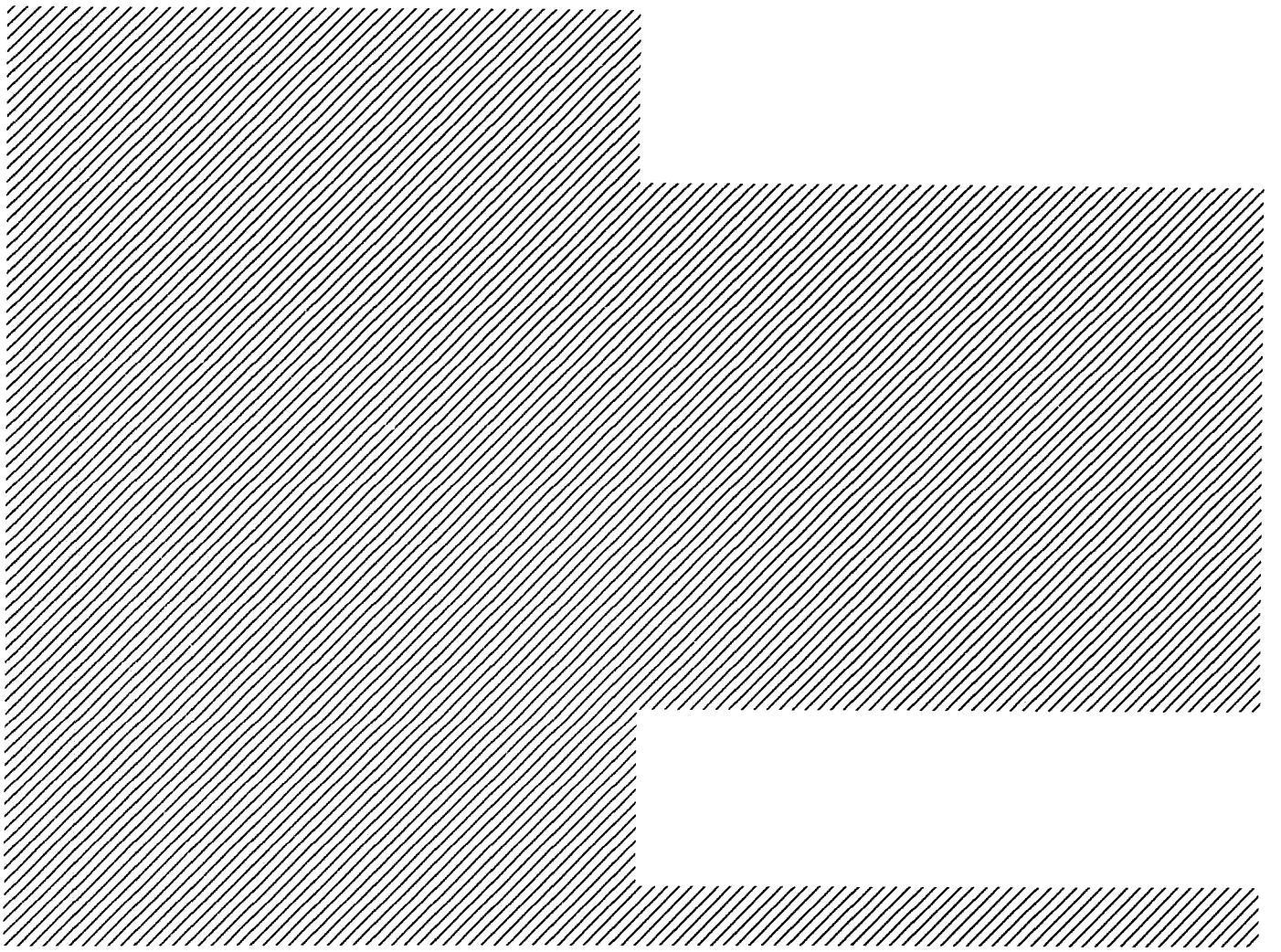
Observations

Date of posting

Office of origin

I certify that the particulars given in the customs declaration are correct and that this item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations.

Date and sender's signature



Spot carbon in front of the "Dispatch note"

(Logotype. Postal administration)

DISPATCH NOTE

CP 2

From

Sender's reference

No(s) of parcel(s) (Bar code, if any)

To

Insured value – Words | figures

Cash-on-delivery amount – Words | figures

Giro account No and Giro centre

Itemized list of contents (including number of items)	Country of origin of goods	Tariff No (if known)	Net weight	Value (customs)

☐ Gift ☐ Commercial sample ☐ Documents

Sender's instructions in case of non-delivery

☐ Advice of non-delivery to sender or address below

☐ Return immediately to sender by ☐ surface ☐ air

☐ Return to sender after _____ (Days) by ☐ surface ☐ air

☐ Deliver/Redirect to address below by ☐ surface ☐ air

☐ Treat as abandoned

Name and address

Number of parcels	certificates and invoices	Gross weight	Charges

Date of posting	Insured value SDR
Office of origin	Office of exchange

Receipt of addressee

I have received the parcel described on this note

Date and addressee's signature

I certify that this item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations. I also agree to pay the costs related to my adjacent instruction in case of non-delivery.

Sender's signature

Instructions

The customs declaration (manifold set) should be completed in French or in a language which is accepted in the country of destination

To clear your item the Customs in the country of destination need to know what the contents are. You must therefore complete your declaration fully, accurately and legibly, otherwise delay and inconvenience may be caused for the addressee. Moreover, a false, misleading or incomplete declaration may lead, for instance, to the seizure of the package

It is also your responsibility to inquire into import and export regulations (prohibitions, make-up, etc) and to find out what documents, if any (certificate of origin, health certificate, invoices, etc) are required in the country of destination and to attach them to this form

"From" box	Enter the sender's name and address
"To" box	Enter the addressee's full name and address, including the country of destination
"Gift", "Commercial sample", "Documents" boxes	Make a cross (x) in the appropriate box. The insertion of a cross in this space does not relieve you of the obligation of completing the declaration detail; nor does it necessarily imply that the goods will be admitted free of duty in the country of destination: – "commercial sample" means: articles considered by Customs as being of negligible value, which are merely used in pursuit of orders for merchandise of the kind they represent; – "documents" means: any medium intended to contain and actually containing information which, by virtue of its quality or nature, is considered by Customs as being of negligible value
"Date and sender's signature" box	Your signature on the front is an undertaking on your part that the item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations
"Observations" box (Customs declaration)	Insert in this box any other relevant information (eg "returned goods", "temporary admission")
"Itemized list of contents (including number of items)" box	Indicate separately different kinds of goods. General terms, such as "foodstuffs", "samples", "spare parts", etc, are not permitted
"Country of origin of goods" box	Give the name of the country of origin for each kind of goods
"Tariff No (if known)" box	If known, state tariff number in the country of destination
"Net weight" box	State net weight of each kind of goods
"Value (Customs)" box	State the (Customs) value of each kind of goods separately, indicating the monetary unit used

1 The same applies to the back of the C 2/CP 3 form if it is used as a single form.

C 3/CP 4

Coupon to be handed to the sender

DETAILS OF CHARGES DUE
(in the currency of the country of destination of the item)

Charge for delivery free of charges[1]		
Customs duty		
Presentation-to-Customs charge		
Other charges		
Total		
Total (after conversion)		

Stamp of the office which has recovered the charges

[1] Also called "Commission charge"

Part A
To be filled in by the country of destination

TOTAL OF CHARGES ADVANCED

Amount (in figures, in the currency of the country of destination of the item)

Stamp of the office advancing the charges

Office which has made the advance

No of register | Date | Signature

To be filled in by the country of origin (on return)

Amount (in figures after conversion)

Stamp of the office which has recovered the charges

In-register No

FRANKING NOTE **C 3/CP 4**

Part B
To be filled in by the country of dispatch

Nature of the item | Weight

No | Insured value

Office of posting

Sender (name and full address)

Addressee (name and full address)

The item is to be delivered free of charges and fees, which I undertake to pay

Signature of sender

Stamp of the office of origin

Size 148 x 210 mm, colour yellow

C 3/CP 4

Part B
To be filled in by the country of destination

DETAILS OF CHARGES DUE (in the currency of the country of destination of the item)			**TOTAL OF CHARGES ADVANCED**	
Charge for delivery free of charges[1]			Amount (in figures, in the currency of the country of destination of the item)	Stamp of the office advancing the charges
Customs duty				
Presentation-to-Customs charge			Office which has made the advance	
Other charges			No of register / Date / Signature	
Total				

[1] Also called "Commission charge"

Country of origin

FRANKING NOTE **C 3/CP 4**

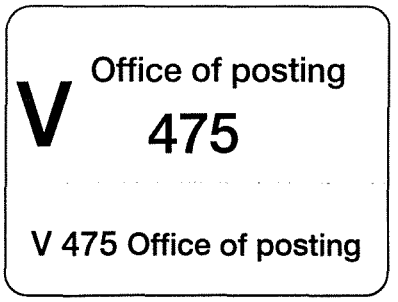
Receipt

Nature of the item / Weight	Nature of the item / Weight
No / Insured value	No / Insured value
Office of posting	Office of posting
Addressee (name and full address)	**Sender** (name and full address)
	Addressee (name and full address)
The sender has paid the charges and fees indicated on the back	
Stamp of the office of origin	The item is to be delivered free of charges and fees, which I undertake to pay Signature of sender To be returned to the office of

Part A
To be filled in by the country of dispatch

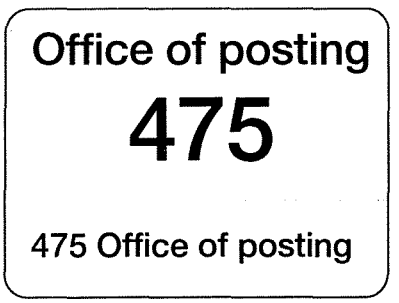
Stamp of the office of origin

Size 148 x 210 mm, colour yellow (back)



CP 7
Size: 52 x 37 mm, colour pink

Note. – Administrations using bar codes in their service may use CP 7 labels bearing such codes in addition to the indications already provided for.



CP 8
Size: 52 x 37 mm

Note. – Administrations using bar codes in their service may use CP 8 labels bearing such codes in addition to the indications already provided for

Postal administration of origin

ADVICE OF NON-DELIVERY

Date of advice

CP 9

Office of origin of CP 9 advice

This form should be returned to

Office or service of destination 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

Undelivered parcel. The dispatch note is attached

Office of origin	Parcel No and date of posting
Number of parcels	Number of dispatch notes
Name and full address of sender	Name and full address of addressee

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 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 front of the dispatch note, or to reforward it to a new address

Third person named on front of CP 12 dispatch note to reply to CP 9 advice

[1] Depending on the legislation of the first country of destination, give the full address or the name of the new country of destination

Place, date and signature

Office furnishing the reply

REPLY
Date of reply

CP 9 (Back)

Office or service of destination

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 sender by

☐ surface ☐ air

Number of days

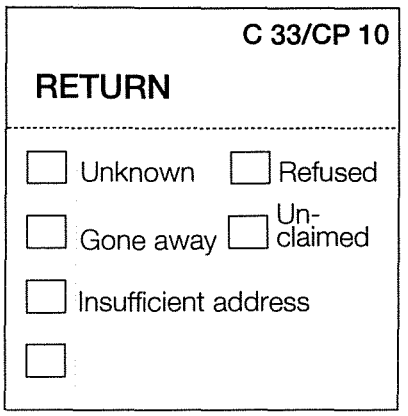
☐ forthwith ☐ after

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 sender at the expiry of the prescribed period

Place, date and signature



C 33/CP 10
Size: 52 x 52 mm, colour pink

Postal administration of

Office preparing the report

INFORMATION ABOUT A SEIZED POSTAL ITEM

Date Reference

C 33/ CP 10bis

To the administration of

Notes
One form is sufficient for several items posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee.
To be sent registered to the administration of origin of the item

Description of seized item	Nature of item ☐ LC – Priority ☐ AO – Non-priority ☐ Parcel ☐ Registered item ☐ Insured item No of item Information concerning forwarding ☐ Airmail ☐ Surface ☐ S.A.L.
Posting of item	Office of origin | Date of posting Dispatching office of exchange | Date Destination office of exchange | Mail No
Sender	Name and full address
Addressee	Name and full address

Information about the seizure	Reason for seizure ☐ Hazardous materials ☐ Violates import regulations ☐ Narcotics ☐ Violates public/moral/religious precepts ☐ Obscene articles ☐
	Applicable regulation | Article | Paragraph | Section ☐ UPU Convention ☐ UPU Postal Parcels Agreement ☐ National legislation (specify)
	Consequently, we have seized ☐ the entire contents of the item ☐ the part of the item specified below which violates current regulations:

In witness whereof we have prepared this report in duplicate in order that effect may be given to it in accordance with the Convention.	Customs official Place and signature	| Head of office at which seizure took place Place and signature

Reserved for the office of origin of the item	Comments, if any Signature of the sender or of his attorney (if applicable)	| Office of origin of the item Date and signature

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office of exchange

PARCEL BILL
Postal parcels

Date of departure

Mail No

CP 11

☐ by S.A.L.
☐ by surface

Office of exchange of destination	Number of receptacles in dispatch	Number of parcels comprising the dispatch
	Number of receptacles to be returned	Number of unenclosed parcels
	No of the parcel bill (if several)	☐ A C 27 note is attached to the mail
	Ship	Flight No (for S.A.L.)

Detailed entry

No Serial	No of parcel	Number of parcels	Office of origin	Place of destination[1]	Weight[2] of each insured parcel		Insured value	Rates payable by dispatching administration to receiving administration		Rates payable by receiving administration to dispatching administration		Observations
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8		9		10
1					kg	g	SDR	SDR		SDR		
2												
3												
4												
5												
5												
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
< 1 kg	1-3 kg	3-5 kg	5-10 kg	10-15 kg	15-20 kg	20-25 kg	25-30 kg		kg

[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 the country of destination

[2] If necessary, this column may be used for entering the weight of uninsured parcels

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

Office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

No Serial	of parcel	Number of parcels	Office of origin	Place of destination[1]	Weight[2] of each insured parcel		Insured value	Rates payable by dispatching administration to receiving administration	Rates payable by receiving administration to dispatching administration	Observations
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
					kg	g	SDR	SDR	SDR	
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										
To be carried over to front										

[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 the country of destination

[2] If necessary, this column may be used for entering the weight of uninsured parcels

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office of exchange

SPECIAL PARCEL BILL
Payment of rates due for the transit of parcels

Date

No

CP 12

Intermediate office of exchange	Date of departure	Mail No
Transit administration	Ship	
☐ Land transit ☐ Sea transit	Office of destination of the mail	

a Number of parcels per weight step (use section a, b or c as appropriate)								b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight
									kg
< 1 kg	1-3 kg	3-5 kg	5-10 kg	10-15 kg	15-20 kg	20-25 kg	25-30 kg		

Nature of parcels	Number of receptacles	Number of parcels in receptacles	Number of unenclosed parcels
Uninsured parcels			
Insured parcels			
Totals			

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

Intermediate office of exchange
Signature of the official

Postal administration of origin

VERIFICATION NOTE

Date No Mail No

CP 13

Notes
To be sent by registered post

Office of origin of note	Date of dispatch
	Ship
Office of destination of note	Flight No
	Dispatching office of exchange
	Office of exchange of destination

☐ **Missing document** (Please send a copy)

☐ **Irregular document**

☐ AV 7 Delivery bill

☐ CP 11 Parcel bill (Ord)

☐ CP 11 Parcel bill (Ins)

☐ CP 12 Special parcel bill

☐ CP 20 Air parcel bill (Ord)

☐ CP 20 Air parcel bill (Ins)

	Number of parcels per weight step							Insured value	Total number of parcels	Number of bags	Rates	Gross weight	
	<1 kg	1-3 kg	3-5 kg	5-10 kg	10-15kg	15-20kg	>20 kg						
Parcels entered								SDR			SDR	kg	g
Parcels received													

Parcel irregularities ☐ Missent parcels ☐ Missing parcels ☐ Excess parcels ☐ Damaged parcels

Parcel No	Office of origin	Addressee's full address or office of destination	Weight		Observations
			kg	g	

Other observations

Carrier or carrier's representative

Name and capacity	Signature

Office preparing the note
Signature of officials

Seen and accepted
Office of destination of the note
Place, date and signature of the official in charge

Postal administration

REPORT

VD 4/ CP 14

Office preparing the report | Date | Reference

Notes
To be sent by registered post ☐ Insured letter ☐ Postal parcel

Reason for report	☐ Loss ☐ Theft ☐ Damage ☐ Decrease in weight ☐ Irregularities ☐			
Sender	Name and full address			
Addressee	Name and full address			
Posting of item	Office of posting	Date	Serial number	
Special particulars	Insured value	COD amount and currency	Weight shown	Weight observed
	Other particulars			
Contents	☐ From the invoice ☐ From the customs declaration ☐ According to the addressee or the sender			
	Detailed description			
	The contents have been examined in the presence of ☐ the addressee ☐ the sender			
	Contents established on examination			
	Contents damaged			
	Contents missing			
Packing	External packing			
	Internal packing			
	The item is sealed by ☐ wax seals ☐ security tapes ☐			
	☐ The item is unsealed			
	Number of seals	Private mark on seals		
	The packing should be regarded as regulation ☐ Yes ☐ No			

Damage/Theft	Description The loss is due to
Estimate of loss	Amount and currency ☐ According to the addressee ☐ According to the sender
Mail in which the item was sent	Date of dispatch | Dispatching office | No Date of arrival | Office of destination The item was contained in an: ☐ inner bag ☐ outer bag The fastening (lead seal) of the bag was: ☐ intact ☐ not intact
Method of conveyance	☐ TPO ☐ Railway van ☐ Ship ☐ Flight Name or No ☐ In a bag ☐ Loose
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 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

Office preparing the report
Signature of the postal officials

Signature of the customs officer (as applicable)

Postal administration of

Office preparing statement

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE CP 15
Surface parcels

Date

Office of exchange of destination of the mail	Month	Year
Dispatching administration	Quarter	Year
Dispatching office of exchange of the mail		

Credits due to the administration of **destination** from the CP 11 or CP 12 parcel bills (use section a, b or c as appropriate)												Credits due to the **dispatching** administration from the CP 11 parcel bills	Observations (use back if necessary)
No of mails	a Number of parcels per weight step								b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight	Col 8 of form CP 11	Col 9 of form CP 11	
	< 1 kg	1-3 kg	3-5 kg	5-10 kg	10-15 kg	15-20 kg	20-25 kg	25-30 kg					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
										kg	SDR	SDR	
Total per column													
Rates													
Amount per column	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR					
Grand total of credits due													

Office preparing the statement

Signature of the official in charge

Postal administration of

Office preparing the statement

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE CP 15bis
Air parcels

Date

Office of exchange of destination of the mail	Month	Year
Dispatching administration	Quarter	Year
Dispatching office of exchange of the mail		

Credits due to the administration of **destination** from the CP 20 parcel bills (use section a, b or c as appropriate)													Credits due to the **dispatching** administration from the CP 20 parcel bills		Observations (use back if necessary)
No of mails	a Number of parcels per weight step								b Total number of parcels	c Gross weight	Col 8 of form CP 20	Col 10 of form CP 20	Col 9 of form CP 20	Col 11 of form CP 20	
	< 1 kg	1- 3 kg	3- 5 kg	5- 10 kg	10- 15 kg	15- 20 kg	20- 25 kg	25- 30 kg							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
										kg	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	
Total per column															
Rates															
Amount per column	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR							
Grand total of credits due															

Office preparing the statement

Signature of the official in charge

Administration preparing account

SUMMARIZED ACCOUNT CP 16
Statements (CP 15 and CP 15bis forms)

Date Our reference

Dispatching administration of parcels	Month	Year
	Quarter	Year

Notes
To be prepared in duplicate

Serial No	Office of exchange of destination	Amounts due according to each CP 15 and CP 15bis statement		Observations
		to administration preparing account	to dispatching administration	
1	2	3	4	5
		SDR	SDR	
Totals				
Less				
Credit balance				

Name of creditor administration

Administration preparing account
Place, date and signature

Seen and accepted by the dispatching administration of the parcels
Place, date and signature

Administration of destination of CP 16 account

STATEMENT OF DIFFERENCES observed in the summarized account (CP 16 form)

Date

CP 17

Dispatching administration of CP 16 account	Month / Year
	Quarter / Year

Notes
To be sent in duplicate

Serial No		Parcel mails			Amount		Credit due to the administration of	of	Observations (use back if necessary)
CP 17	CP 16	No	from	to	entered in account	corrected			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	

Administration preparing the account

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Date

AV 11/ CP 18

Corresponding administration	Quarter	Year
	Half-year	Year

Exchange	Period	Balance of AV 5/CP 16 accounts in favour of the administration		Observations
		preparing the account	corresponding administration	
1	2	3	4	5
Received by the administration preparing the account		SDR	SDR	
Sent by the administration preparing the account				
Totals				
Less				
Credit balance				

Name of creditor administration

Administration preparing the AV 11/CP 18 account
Place, date and signature

Seen and accepted by the administration receiving the AV 11/CP 18 account
Place, date and signature

Creditor administration

DETAILED MONTHLY ACCOUNT
Customs, etc, charges
Date

C 26/ CP 19

Debtor administration	Month
	Year

Serial No	Date of the advance	No of the franking note	Office which made the advance	Amount of each franking note (in national currency)	Observations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
			Total		

Creditor administration
Place, date and signature

Dispatching administration

Dispatching office of exchange

AIR PARCEL BILL
Air parcels

Date of departure

Mail No

CP 20

Office of exchange of destination	Number of receptacles in dispatch	Number of parcels comprising the dispatch
	Number of receptacles to be returned	Number of unenclosed parcels
	No of the bill (if several)	☐ A C 27 note is attached to the mail
	Flight	

Detailed entry

	No of parcel	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
								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
					kg	g	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	
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
< 1 kg	1-3 kg	3-5 kg	5-10 kg	10-15 kg	15-20 kg	20-25 kg	25-30 kg		kg

[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 the country of destination

[2] If necessary, this column may be used for entering the weight of uninsured parcels

Dispatching office of exchange
Signature

Office of exchange of destination
Signature

	No of parcel	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
								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
					kg	g	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
	To be carried over to front	—	———	———	—		—					

[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 the country of destination

[2] If necessary, this column may be used for entering the weight of uninsured parcels

Postal administration

TABLE CP 21
Air parcels

CP 21

Date

Reference

Note
The above-mentioned administration accepts, on the terms shown below, air parcels addressed to its own territory and in transit to countries for which it is in a position to serve as an intermediary

Section A Information on the internal service

Does the administration preparing this table undertake to reforward air parcels by air in the interior of its country, on all or part of the journey?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, to which places?
(in alphabetical order)

Can air parcels addressed elsewhere be sent to these places at the request of the sender?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Section B Conditions for the internal service

Weight steps	Inward rates payable to the administration of destination	Observations
kg	SDR	

Section C Services to other countries

Col 5a The amounts shown in this column cover the inward rates with which the administration of destination is to be credited.

Col 5b The amounts mentioned in this column 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 this column with an appropriate note.

Col 5c The total inward and transit rates to be allocated to the intermediate administration shall be shown in this column.

Col 7 Unless otherwise stated, the charges shown in this column shall be allocated compulsorily for all parcels.

Country of destination	Routes	Air sectors used	Weight steps	Rates payable to the administration of			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	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	

Creditor administration

Office of exchange

STATEMENT
Amounts due in respect of indemnity

Date

C 31/ CP 22

☐ LC/AO ☐ CP

Debtor administration	Month	Quarter
	Year	

Notes

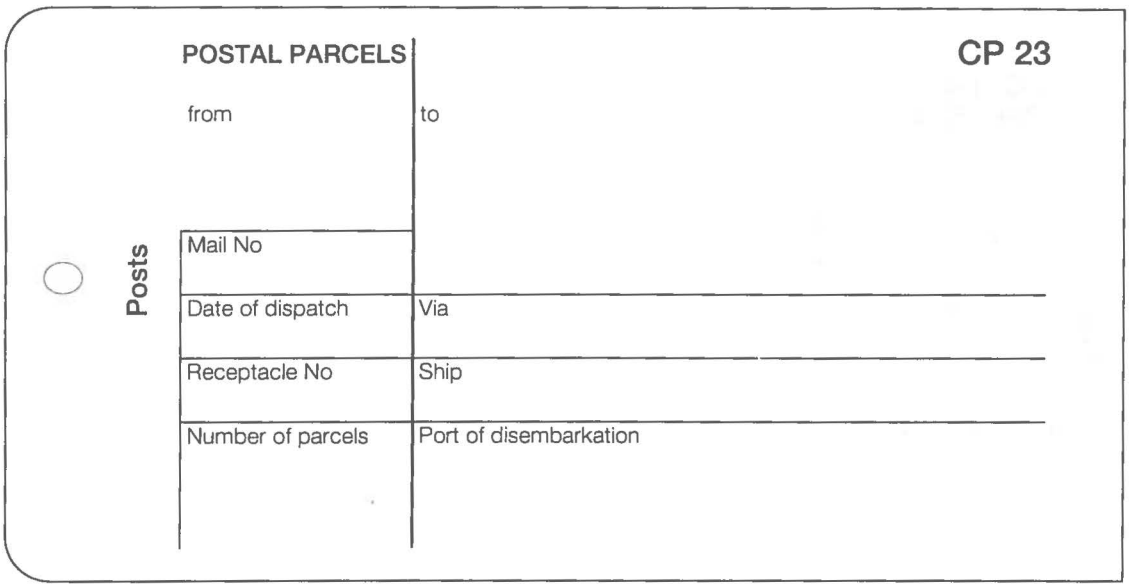
Compensation for letter-post items and postal parcels lost, damaged, sold, etc.
Any observations may be made on the back of the form

Serial No	Item No and office of origin	Destination	Letters authorizing recoveries (No of statement, name of office, date, reference No of debtor administration)	Amount in SDR
1	2	3	4	5
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
			Total	

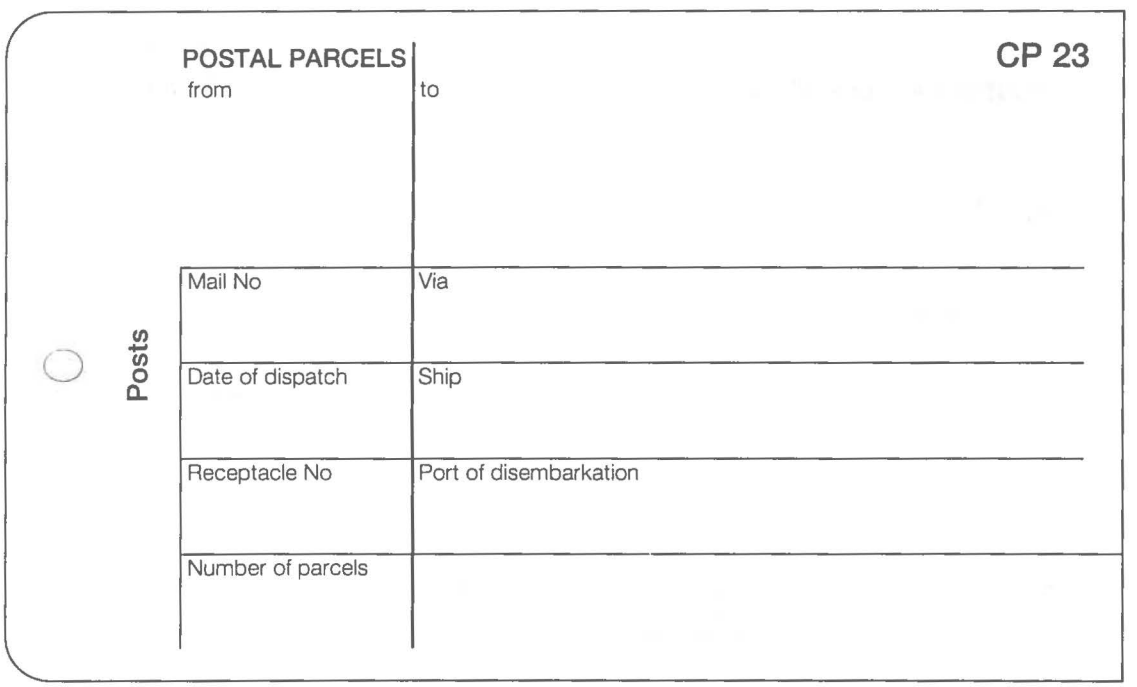
Creditor administration
Signature

Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature

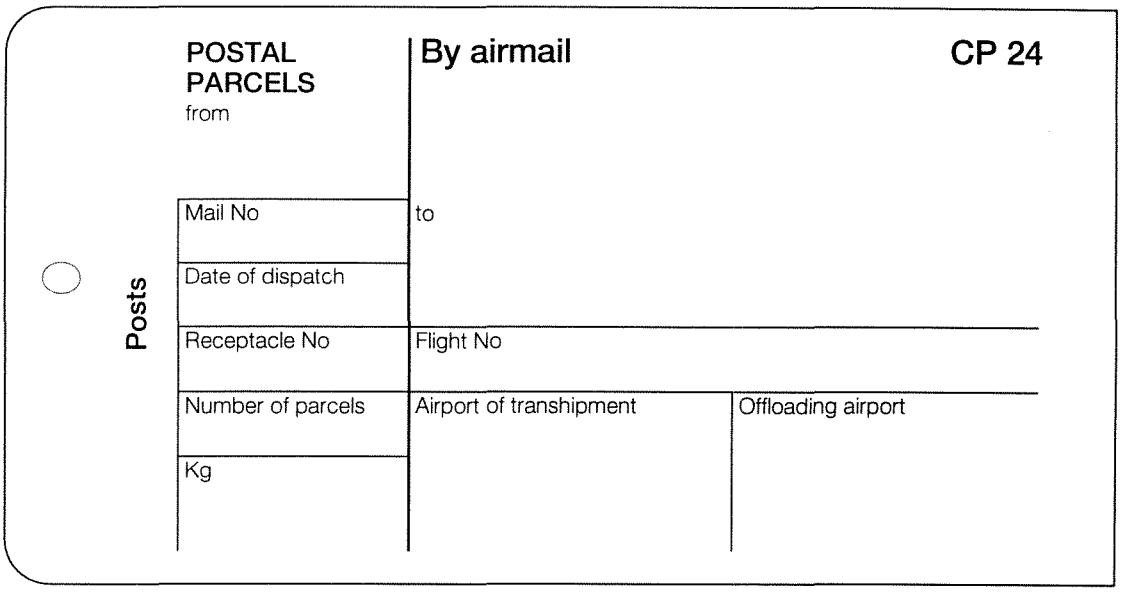
Notes



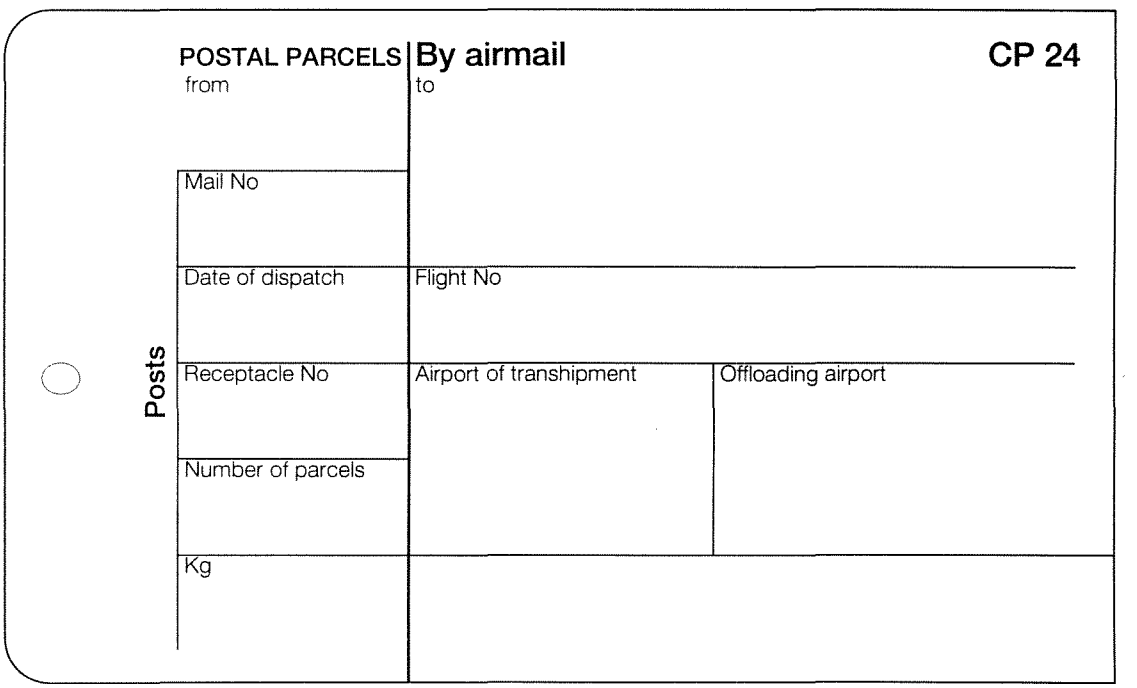
Size: 148 x 74 mm, colour yellow ochre



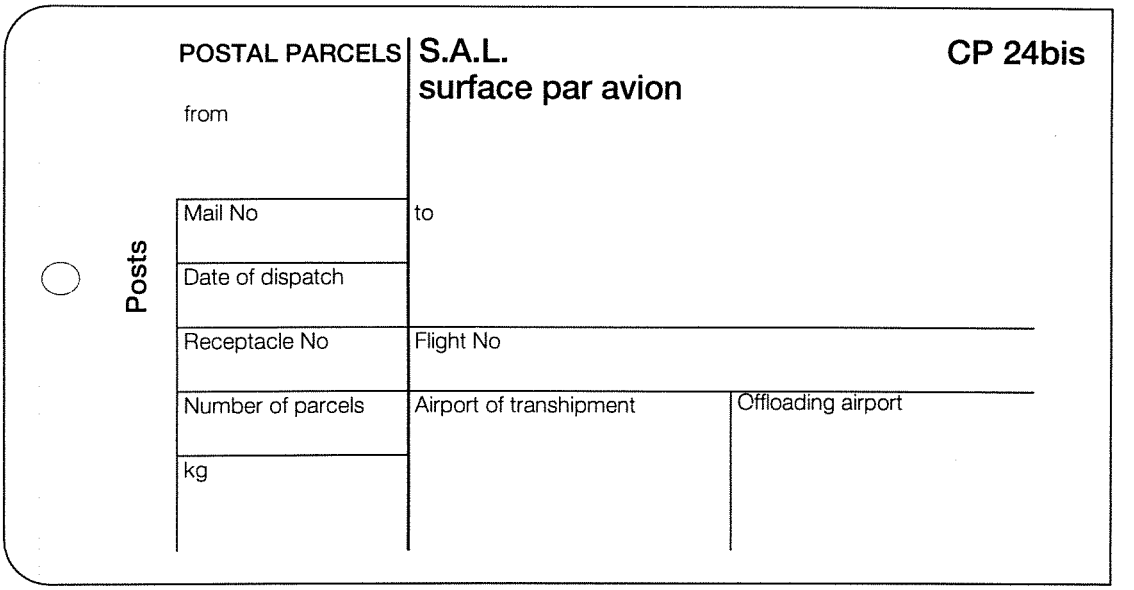
Size: 148 x 90 mm, colour yellow ochre



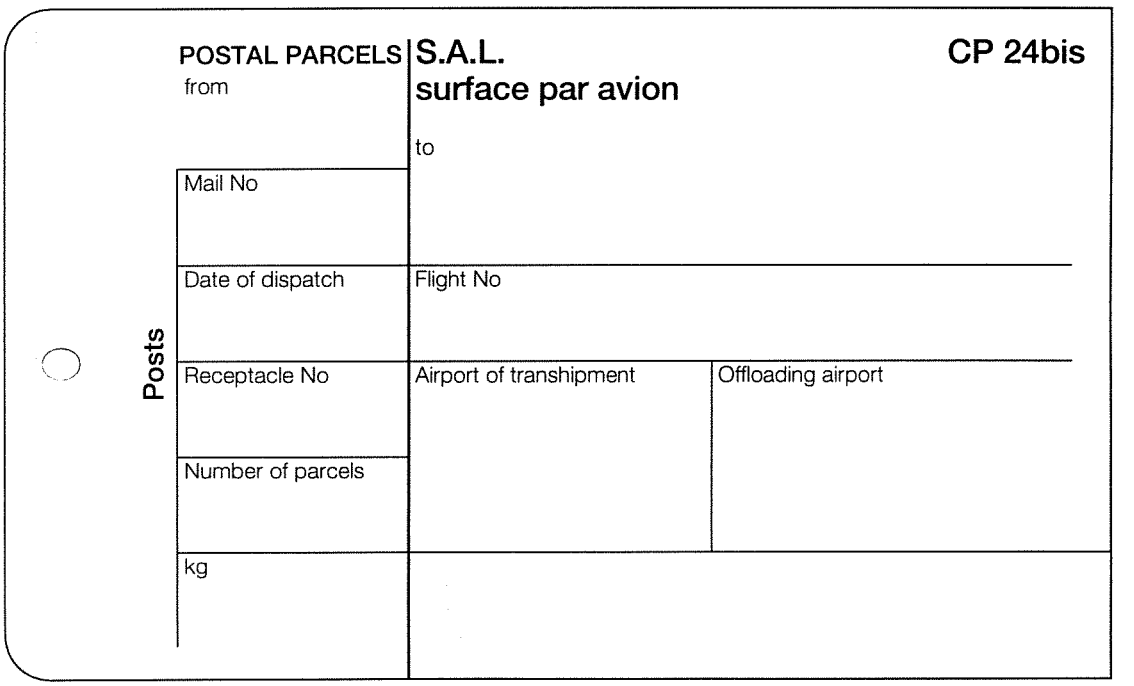
Size: 148 x 74 mm, colour yellow ochre



Size: 148 x 90 mm, colour yellow ochre



Size: 148 x 74 mm, colour yellow ochre



Size: 148 x 90 mm, colour yellow ochre

STATEMENT OF CHARGES CP 25

Administration of Date

Office of exchange of

Parcel No			
Reason for return ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused ☐ Importation prohibited ☐ Gone away ☐ Unclaimed ☐			
		SDR	
Presentation-to-Customs charge			
Storage charge			
Return charge			
Redirection charge			
Non-postal fees			
Miscellaneous			
	Total		

CP 25
Size: 105 x 148 mm

PARCELS, FORMS, PROPOSAL OF A GENERAL NATURE

GERMANY

39. 0.2

Amendment to proposal 39. 0.1

Amendment, as shown in the annex, to the new merged form CP 2–C 2/CP 3 Customs declaration/
Dispatch note

Reasons. – PostEurop has followed with great interest the work carried out within the Executive Council of the UPU in order to create a merged form (manifold set) designed exclusively to be used in the parcel-post service. This form has been the subject of a special study within PostEurop which considered all aspects of the service. As a matter of fact, much of the work was based on the background material used to formulate proposal 39. 01 relating to the manifold set and its layout. By more extensive use of the possibilities offered by modern carbon paper technique, it has been possible for PostEurop to arrive at a refined version that, in our opinion, is even more suited to the essential operational needs identified in modern parcel-post services. It goes without saying that the PostEurop version comprises the same elements as the UPU version but, in some respects, is arranged in a different order making it easier to understand and, in our view, more efficient for the customer.
The proposed form has been approved by the Management Board of PostEurop. Germany submits this amendment as Chairman of PostEurop's Postal Parcels Task Force.
In our view the main improvements are:

1 The customer's choice between basically two products, the air parcel and surface parcel, is integrated in the form by means of a new field entitled "Category of parcel".

2 The sender's instructions in case of non-delivery have been reduced to only those choices that, in our experience, are used in practice.
Thus the distinction between "by surface" and "by air" has been omitted in connection with the instructions "Return immediately to sender" and "Return to sender after ... days", while the instruction "Return/Redirect by surface/by air" has been added.

3 In our experience, a large number of customers had problems with the complexity of the form in the past; consequently, the headings of some fields have been changed or made clearer (such as "Name and address of sender" added to "From", and "Name and address of addressee" added to "To"); other fields have been combined (such as Office of origin, Date of posting) and a few fields have been added (such as space in which to affix official labels when required, etc).

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

(Logotype. Postal administration)

CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT

From

Name and address of sender | Sender's reference (if any)

No(s) of parcel(s) (Bar code, if any)

To

Name and address of addressee

Insured value – Words | figures

Cash-on-delivery amount – Words | figures

Giro account No and Giro centre

Itemized list of contents (including number of items) | Country of origin of goods | Tariff No (if known) | Net weight | Value (customs)

☐ Commercial sample ☐ Documents ☐ Gift

Number of parcels | certificates and invoices

Office of origin/Date of posting

Category of parcel

Insured value SDR

Sender's instructions in case of non-delivery

Total gross weight | Charges

☐ Advice of non-delivery to sender or address below

☐ Return to sender after ____ Days

☐ Treat as abandoned

☐ Return immediately to sender

☐ Redirect to address below

Return/ Redirect ☐ by surface ☐ by air

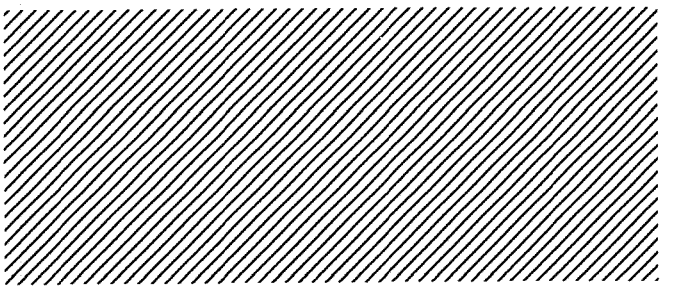
Name and address

I certify that the particulars given in the customs declaration are correct and that this item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations. I also agree to pay the costs related to my adjacent instruction in case of non-delivery.

Date and sender's signature

First part





Spot carbon in front of "Address label"

(Logotype, Postal administration)

ADDRESS LABEL

From | Name and address of sender | No(s) of parcel(s) (Bar code, if any)

To | Name and address of addressee

Insured value – Words | figures

Cash-on-delivery amount – Words | figures

Giro account No and Giro centre

(Perforation)

(Perforation)

SENDER'S INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE OF NON-DELIVERY

☐ Advice of non-delivery to sender or address below

☐ Return to sender after ⌐Days

☐ Treat as abandoned

☐ Return immediately to sender

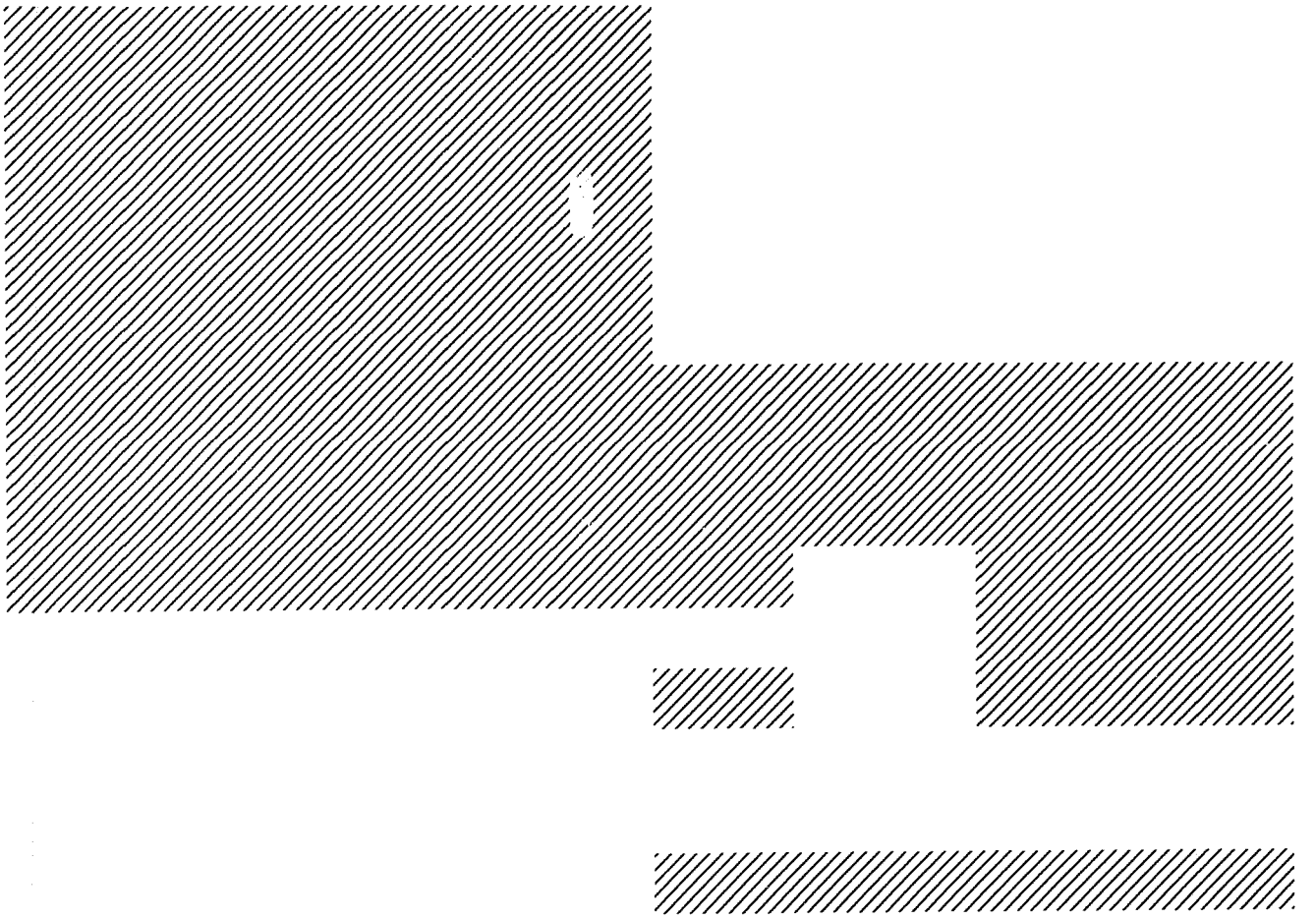
☐ Redirect to address below

Return/ Redirect ☐ by surface ☐ by air

Name and address

(Perforation)

Adhesive on the back



Spot carbon in front of the "Customs declaration"

(Logotype. Postal administration)

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

C 2/CP 3

From | Name and address of sender | Sender's reference (if any) | No(s) of parcel(s) (Bar code, if any)

To | Name and address of addressee

Itemized list of contents (including number of items)	Country of origin of goods	Tariff No (if known)	Net weight	Value (customs)

☐ Commercial sample ☐ Documents ☐ Gift

Number of parcels

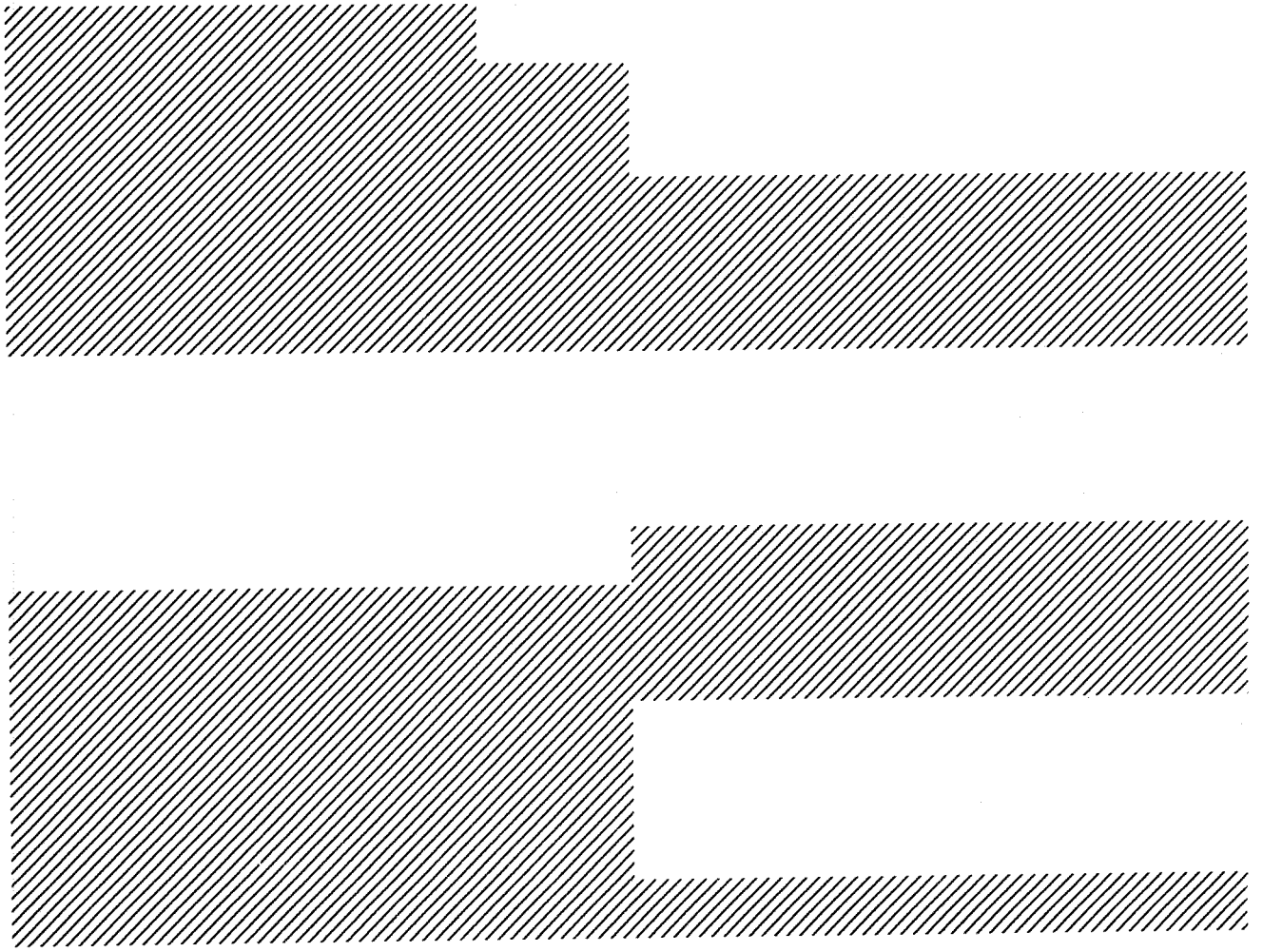
Office of origin/Date of posting

Observations

Total gross weight

I certify that the particulars given in the customs declaration are correct.

Date and sender's signature



Spot carbon in front of "Dispatch note"

(Logotype. Postal administration)

DISPATCH NOTE **CP 2**

From | Name and address of sender

No(s) of parcel(s) (Bar code, if any)

To | Name and address of addressee

Insured value – Words | figures

Cash-on-delivery amount – Words | figures

Giro account No and Giro centre

Customs stamp | Office of exchange

(Please affix official labels here, when required)

Customs duty

Number of | parcels | certificates and invoices

Office of origin/Date of posting

Category of parcel

Insured value SDR

Sender's instructions in case of non-delivery

Total gross weight | Charges

☐ Advice of non-delivery to sender or address below

☐ Return to sender after ____ Days

☐ Treat as abandoned

☐ Return immediately to sender

☐ Redirect to address below

Return/Redirect ☐ by surface ☐ by air

Name and address

Receipt of addressee

I have received the parcel described on this note

Date and addressee's signature

I certify that this item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulation. I also agree to pay the costs related to my adjacent instruction in case of non-delivery.

Date and sender's signature

PARCELS, FORMS

Form CP 2

CHINA (PEOPLE'S RE[) **39. 2.1**

Insert on the back of the form, between the signature of the sender and heading g, the following wording:

I, the undersigned, undertake to pay the costs incurred in return or redirection of the parcel

Reasons. – Although article RE 1904 of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement provides that the sender shall pay the costs incurred in return of the parcel, in practice, because of the absence of the relevant notification on the parcel's CP 2 dispatch note, the sender often refuses to pay the amount, especially when it is a fairly large sum. Unnecessary litigation between the postal services and the sender would be avoided by including this undertaking.

Form CP 20

CANADA **39. 20.1**

Amend as follows:

Add a box entitled "Total weight of the dispatch" in the right-hand half of the box entitled "Flight".

Reasons. – Settlements of internal air conveyance dues for letter post are based on the dispatch document (C 12 letter bill) rather than the transport document. This is not the case for parcels, since the AV 7 is currently used. The proposal is intended to include a box on the CP 20 to indicate the total weight of the dispatch so that this form can be used to account for internal air conveyance for parcels.
Transport documents (AV 7, C 18bis and C 18) need to be completely separated from postal (dispatch-based) documentation. This will enable all inter-administration accounting to be based on postal documentation and on a single EDI message for administrations that implement such a system in their mutual relations.
Related proposal: 25. RE 5204.1.

V

Money Orders

– Detailed Regulations

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1989 Washington texts.

MONEY ORDERS, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **40. 0.1**

Resolution

Action plan to energize the postal financial services

Congress,

Noting
the absence of international postal financial services in many UPU member countries,

Deeming
this situation unsatisfactory for the pursuit of efficient financial exchanges between partners on the different continents,

Aware
that a development policy is not in itself sufficient to bring about the establishment of reliable, modern and economically viable financial services,

Considering
the value of a common commitment backed up by recognized principles of action,

Invites

postal administrations to do everything in their power to ensure that such services are introduced in their countries,

Instructs

the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council to take measures in order to:
- urge the member countries of the Union to create services that, in the first instance, permit transfers of funds;
- facilitate the modernization of such transfers;
- promote flexibility in exchanges;
- simplify reciprocal payment methods;
- foster technical exchanges in the area of postal financial services;
- ensure appropriate promotion of the services,

Instructs

the International Bureau to monitor these activities and, where appropriate, to propose adjustments to this action plan to the Postal Operations Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **40. 0.2**

Resolution

Recasting the Postal Financial Services Acts

Congress,

Noting
the urgent need to improve the postal financial services and the desire expressed by administrations to have a new recast made of the relevant Acts,

Bearing in mind
the assertion that the essential tasks to ensure a future for the postal financial services must, with the development of international exchanges in this field, be based on international profitability and competitiveness,

Observing
that some administrations prefer, for the sake of flexibility, to continue to provide the services on the basis of bilateral agreements and that the substantial revision of the Postal Financial Services Agreements made in 1984–1989 has not had the expected effect of persuading more postal administrations to join these Agreements and provide financial services,

Anxious
to encourage as many administrations as possible to provide these services on the basis of the new Agreement which takes account of the development of international postal financial services,

Recognizing
that the initial study undertaken within the framework of the 1993 Executive Council culminated in the adoption of the principles of this recast and of the draft structure of the future Acts,

Instructs

the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council, in collaboration with the International Bureau, to continue a study aimed at recasting the Postal Financial Services Acts in order to provide a normative reference framework while simplifying to the maximum the prescribed procedures and to submit to the next Congress the necessary draft amendments to the Acts.

MONEY ORDERS, AGREEMENT

Article 4

Charges

FRANCE **40. 4.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 3 (No change.)

4 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 /.../ charge determined by the latter on the basis of the costs generated by the operations it carries out; however, this charge may be collected from the sender and allocated to the administration of the intermediary country if the administrations concerned have so agreed.

5 to 8 (No change.)

Reasons. – The method of calculating the transit charge called for in the Agreement is too restrictive for the country providing the service. The maximum value allowed by the UPU (1.63 SDR) is very low and does not, as it happens, cover the costs borne by the French postal administration.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 5

Conditions of exchange

JAPAN **40. 5.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Exchange by post shall be carried out, as administrations prefer, either by means of ordinary or inpayment money orders direct between the issuing office and the paying office or by means of lists through the intermediary of offices called "offices of exchange" designated by the administration of each of the contracting countries. However, the sender himself may send the money order directly to the payee if the administrations concerned have agreed this procedure.

2 to 5 (No change.)

Reasons. – The issuing post office will prepare the money order on an MP 1 or MP 1bis form and hand it to the sender for direct mailing to the payee. If this system is adopted, it will mean that the payees can receive their money orders more quickly. The sender can also enclose other material, eg a message, a letter, etc, with the money order in the same envelope. This system would be similar to the demand draft issue service offered by private banks.

Article 6

Payment of money orders

INDONESIA **40. 6.1**

Paragraph 1, b. Amend as follows:

b upon agreement between the administrations concerned, until expiry of the third month following that of issue for card money orders and until expiry of the fifth month following that of issue for list money orders.

Reasons. – To give the addressees of list money orders in remote areas enough time to go to the nearest post office to take possession of the amount sent. Means of transportation differ in quality and availability from one region of a country to another, especially in developing countries.

Article 9

Liability

FRANCE **40. 9.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 4 (No change.)

5 *Time allowed for payment*

5.1 Payment of amounts owing to a claimant shall be made as soon as possible and not later than four months from the day following the day of inquiry.

5.2 (No change.)

5.3 The administration to which the claim has been made shall be authorized to indemnify the claimant on behalf of the administration which was liable when the latter, although duly informed has allowed three months to pass without finally settling the claim.

6 (No change.)

Reasons. – By analogy with the times allowed under articles 38, RE 3801 and RE 3802 of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 10

Remuneration of the paying administration

TURKEY **40. 10.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The issuing administration shall allocate to the paying administration for each ordinary money order paid a remuneration the rate of which shall be fixed, on the basis of the average amount of the money orders included in one and the same monthly account, at:
- 0.82 SDR up to 65.34 SDR;
- 0.98 SDR over 65.34 SDR and up to 130.68 SDR;
- 1.21 SDR over 130.68 SDR and up to 196.01 SDR;
- 1.47 SDR over 196.01 SDR and up to 261.35 SDR;
- 1.73 SDR over 261.35 SDR and up to 326.69 SDR;
- 2.09 SDR over 326.69 SDR and up to 392.02 SDR;
- 2.52 SDR over 392.02 SDR.

Reasons. – Since the operational costs of administrations paying a very large number of international money orders are constantly increasing because of inflation, the remuneration of the paying administration laid down in article 10, paragraph 1, is not enough to cover the costs of processing the money orders.
Under these circumstances, the rate of remuneration, which has not been increased since the 1984 Hamburg Congress, should be fixed as specified above.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Pakistan.

Article 10

Remuneration of the paying administration

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **40. 10.2**

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 The issuing administration shall allocate to the paying administration for each ordinary money order paid a remuneration the rate of which shall be fixed, on the basis of the average amount of the money orders included in one and the same monthly account, at:

- 0.65 SDR up to 65.34 SDR;
- 0.82 SDR over 65.34 SDR and up to 130.68 SDR;
- 0.98 SDR over 130.68 SDR and up to 196.01 SDR;
- 1.21 SDR over 196.01 SDR and up to 261.35 SDR;
- 1.47 SDR over 261.35 SDR and up to 326.69 SDR;
- 1.73 SDR over 326.69 SDR and up to 392.03 SDR;
- 1.99 SDR over 392.03 SDR.

Reasons. – As the average amount of money orders is increasing, the rate of remuneration should take account of this, especially as it has not increased over 1.73 SDR since the 1984 Hamburg Congress.

Article 11

Preparation of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **40. 11.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The settlement of accounts may also be made on the basis of monthly accounts, without offsetting, or by means of a liaison giro account.

Reasons. – Introduction of regulations providing for the possibility of using a giro account for settling money orders.

Article 12

Settlement of accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **40. 12.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Any administration may maintain with the administration of the corresponding country a credit from which the sums due shall be deducted or a liaison giro account to which amounts owed in respect of the money orders service shall be debited.

Reasons. – Introduction of regulations providing for the possibility of using a liaison giro account for settlement of money orders.

Article 13

Final provisions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **40. 13.1**

Paragraph 3.2. Amend as follows:

3.2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement which have been referred by Congress to the /.../ Council of Administration for a decision or which are introduced between two Congresses shall be approved by a majority of the members of the /.../ Council of Administration which are parties to the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 40. 13.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 13

Final provisions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **40. 13.2**

Paragraph 3.2. Amend as follows:

3.2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement which have been referred by Congress to the Postal Operations Council for a decision or which are introduced between two Congresses shall be approved by a majority of the members of the Postal Operations Council which are parties to the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 13

Final provisions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **40. 13.3**

Paragraph 3.3. Amend as follows:

3.3 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement must obtain:
3.3.1 two thirds of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3.2 a majority of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3.3 (no change).

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 13

Final provisions

JAPAN

40. 13.4

Amendment to proposal 40. 13.3

Paragraph 3.3. Amend as follows:

3.3 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement must obtain:
3.3.1 two thirds of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3.2 a majority of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3.3 (no change).

Add the following new paragraph 3.3bis:

3.3bis Notwithstanding the provisions under 3.3.1, any member country whose national legislation is as yet incompatible with the proposed addition may, within 90 days from the date of notification of the latter, make a written declaration to the Director-General of the International Bureau stating that it is unable to accept the addition.

Reasons. – If provisions are amended between Congresses, it is possible that a member country might refuse the amended provisions, pursuant to article 22, paragraph 6, of the Constitution and article 122 of the General Regulations. However, since there is a provision (article 26 of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses) which clearly provides that a member country may refuse to agree to apply provisions amended at a session of Congress, Japan proposes that a provision be formulated which clearly states that a member country may declare that it refuses to accept that the provision amended between Congresses should be inserted in the relevant Act.

MONEY ORDERS, DETAILED REGULATIONS

Article RE 605

Authorization to extend period of validity

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **45 RE 605.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Authorization to extend the period of validity shall be requested by the paying administration or the payee.

2 Authorization to extend the period of validity shall be entered on the back of the money order itself.

Reasons. – The existing provision is not sufficiently precise.

Article RE 801

Treatment of inquiries

JAPAN **45. RE 801.1**

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

1 to 3 (No change.)

3bis If a request is made for transmission of an inquiry by telegraph, a telegram shall be sent, instead of an MP 4 form, direct to the office of destination or, where applicable, either to the central administration of the country of destination or to a specially appointed office. If the sender has asked to be advised by telegraph, the reply shall be thus transmitted to the service which initiated the telegraph inquiry; if not, the reply can be given by post.

Reasons. – The telegraph inquiry method is provided for in article RE 3101, paragraphs 4.1 and 4.3 of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention. The same method should therefore be provided for in a similar paragraph of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement so that inquiries can be made more quickly.

Article RE 1101

Preparation of monthly accounts for ordinary money orders

KOREA (REP) **45. RE 1101.1**

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 If there are no instruments paid (money orders, payment authorizations), a "Nil" monthly account shall be sent to the corresponding administration. However, this account may be omitted by agreement between the administrations concerned.

Reasons. – Administrations could make their internal work more efficient if they reduced the number of unnecessary documents as far as possible.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **45. RE 1105.91**

Create the following article:

RE 1105bis

Preparation of money orders accounts for which settlement is made by means of a liaison giro account

1 The money orders paid shall be centralized by the office of exchange of the paying administration.

2 They shall be described on an MP 5 account showing the total of the payments made, expressed in the currency of the paying country or in the currency agreed upon for execution of the service. The amount of remunerations owed by the issuing administration to the paying administration shall be added to the total of the MP 5 account.

3 The total of the MP 5 account shall be debited to the liaison giro account opened in the name of the issuing postal administration. The MP 5 account and the money orders paid shall be attached to the corresponding abstract of account which shall be sent to the issuing administration.

4 Money orders paid shall be sent to the issuing administration as soon as possible but at least once a week. However, they may be sent to the said administration once a month, if the administrations concerned have agreed on this.

Reasons. – Introduction of regulations providing for the possibility of using a liaison giro account for settlement of money orders.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

45. RE 1202.91

Create the following article:

RE 1202bis

Liaison giro account

1 Where administrations have a giro system, each shall cause to be opened in its name with the corresponding administration a liaison giro account by means of which shall be settled mutual debts and claims resulting from execution of the money orders service and possibly from any other operations that the administrations may agree to settle by this means.

2 Where administrations do not have a giro system, the liaison giro account may be opened with another financial institution.

Reasons. – Introduction of regulations providing for the possibility of using a liaison giro account for settlement of money orders.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

45. RE 1202.92

Create the following article:

RE 1202ter

Maintenance of liaison giro accounts. Interest on overdue payments

1 Each administration of origin shall maintain sufficient credit in the liaison giro account opened in its name with the administration of destination to allow the amounts owing to the latter to be debited. The administrations of origin and destination shall agree bilaterally on the method of exchanging information on debits and credits.

2 This credit may not, in any circumstances, be otherwise appropriated without the agreement of the administration which established it.

3 If this credit is not sufficient to cover the amounts owing, payment of the money orders shall nevertheless be executed, subject to paragraphs 5 and 6 below.

4 The creditor administration shall have the right to demand payment of amounts owing at any time; it may fix the date upon which payment is to be made, taking into account the time required for transfer.

5 Where an uncovered balance is found in a liaison account, the creditor administration shall be entitled to charge one percent per annum over the inter-bank rate on one-month loans in the creditor country, providing the amount intended for maintenance of the account is credited on the day of receipt at the financial institution which holds the liaison account. When several liaison accounts are opened in the name of a single administration, calculation of the interest shall be agreed upon bilaterally. The amount of such interest shall be withdrawn from the liaison account of the debtor administration.

6 Where the balance has been uncovered for more than 15 days during a period of 30 consecutive days, the creditor administration may suspend the service eight days after giving notice to that effect by telecommunication.

7 No unilateral measure, such as a moratorium, prohibition of payment, etc, may impinge upon this article.

Reasons. – Introduction of regulations providing for the possibility of using a liaison giro account for settlement of money orders.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **45. RE 1202.93**

Create the following article:

RE 1202quater

Operation of the liaison giro account

1 The following, in particular, shall be credited to the liaison giro account:
a sums transferred to constitute or to finance a credit balance; the corresponding transfers shall be made either by means of cheques or drafts payable on sight at the capital or at a commercial centre in the creditor country, or by transfer to a banking institution in that capital or commercial centre;
b the amount of any money orders which may have been debited to the liaison account and which, for whatever reason, should be reimbursed to the issuing administration;
c any other credit operations agreed to between the corresponding administrations.

2 The following, in particular, shall be debited to the liaison giro account:
a the total of the MP 5 accounts referred to in article RE 1106;
b the total of the remunerations owed to the paying administration;
c sums the withdrawal of which is requested by the administration holding the liaison giro account for contingency levelling of the latter's credit balance;
d any other debit operations agreed to between the corresponding administrations.

Reasons. – Introduction of regulations providing for the possibility of using a liaison giro account for settlement of money orders.

Article RE 1303

Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **45. RE 1303.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless otherwise decided by the /.../ Council of Administration.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 45. RE 1303.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article RE 1303

Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

45. RE 1303.2

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless otherwise decided by the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

VI

Giro Agreement

– Detailed Regulations

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1989 Washington texts.

GIRO, AGREEMENT

Article 2

Categories of service offered by the giro service

FRANCE **50. 2.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 4 (No change.)

4bis Withdrawal through the POSTNET network of cash dispensers.

4bis.1 Postal financial institutions which have acceded by agreement to the POSTNET network may offer holders of their cards the possibility of withdrawing cash from POSTNET network cash dispensers.

5 (No change.)

Reasons. – Creation of the POSTNET network of cash dispensers.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

FRANCE **50. 15.91**

Create the following new chapter and article:

Chapter VIIbis

POSTNET network

Article 15bis

Conditions of accession and participation

1 Accession of an institution to the network shall be subject to signature of the POSTNET agreement and the payment of an entry fee.

2 The conditions of accession to and participation in the service shall be defined in the POSTNET agreement.

Reasons. – Creation of the POSTNET network.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 17

Final provisions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **50. 17.1**

Paragraph 3.2. Amend as follows:

3.2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement which have been referred by Congress to the /.../ Council of Administration for a decision or which are introduced between two Congresses shall be approved by a majority of the members of the /.../ Council of Administration which are parties to the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 50. 17.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 17

Final provisions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **50. 17.2**

Paragraph 3.2. Amend as follows:

3.2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement which have been referred by Congress to the Postal Operations Council for a decision or which are introduced between two Congresses shall be approved by a majority of the members of the Postal Operations Council which are parties to the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 17

Final provisions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **50. 17.3**

Paragraph 3.3. Amend as follows:

3.3 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement shall obtain:
3.3.1 two thirds of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3.2 a majority of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3.3 (no change).

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work. See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 17

Final provisions

JAPAN

50. 17.4

Amendment to proposal 50. 17.3

Paragraph 3.3. Amend as follows:

3.3 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement shall obtain:
3.3.1 two thirds of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3.2 a majority of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
3.3.3 (no change).

Add the following new paragraph 3.3bis:

3.3bis Notwithstanding the provisions under 3.3.1, any member country whose national legislation is as yet incompatible with the proposed addition may, within 90 days from the date of notification of the latter, make a written declaration to the Director-General of the International Bureau stating that it is unable to accept the addition.

Reasons. – If provisions are amended between Congresses, it is possible that a member country might refuse the amended provisions, pursuant to article 22, paragraph 6, of the Constitution and article 122 of the General Regulations. However, since there is a provision (article 26 of the Rules of Procedure of Congresses) which clearly provides that a member country may refuse to agree to apply provisions amended at a session of Congress, Japan proposes that a provision be formulated which clearly states that a member country may declare that it refuses to accept that the provision amended between Congresses should be inserted in the relevant Act.

GIRO, DETAILED REGULATIONS

Article RE 201

Forms for the use of the public

FRANCE **55. RE 201.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 6 (No change.)

6bis POSTNET network cash dispenser withdrawal card

The card used for withdrawals from POSTNET network cash dispensers shall comply with the technical specifications described in the POSTNET agreement.

Reasons. – Creation of the POSTNET network.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 317

Inquiries

JAPAN **55. RE 317.1**

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

1 to 3 (No change.)

3bis If a request is made for transmission of an inquiry by telegraph, a telegram shall be sent, instead of a VP 7 form, direct to the office of destination. If the payer has asked to be advised by telegraph, the reply shall be thus transmitted to the service which initiated the telegraph inquiry; if not, the reply can be given by post.

Reasons. – The telegraph inquiry method is stipulated in article RE 3101, paragraphs 4.1 and 4.3 of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention. The same method should therefore be provided for in a similar paragraph of the Detailed Regulations of the Giro Agreement so that inquiries can be made more quickly.

Article RE 1302

Conditions of payment

ITALY **55. RE 1302.1**

Add the following new paragraph 6bis:

6bis However, before refusing to reimburse the paying country, the issuing administration shall undertake to cooperate in recovering the amount from the account holder.

Reasons. – In all cases where cashing is not fraudulent and the account of the drawer has not been terminated, the issuing administration, before refusing reimbursement of a postcheque paid in an amount exceeding the maximum, is in a position to intervene with the account holder.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

FRANCE

55. RE 1304.91

Create the following new article:

Article 1501bis

Technical specifications for use of the POSTNET network

1 The technical specifications for use of the POSTNET network shall be deposited with the headquarters of the POSTNET Secretariat.

2 They shall be supplied to any institution having signed the POSTNET agreement and paid the entry fee.

Reasons. – Creation of the POSTNET network.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

FRANCE

55. RE 1304.92

Create the following new article:

Article RE 1502bis

POSTNET Secretariat

1 The Secretariat of the POSTNET network shall be provided by one of the signatories of the POSTNET agreement for a renewable period of two years.

2 Its address shall be deposited with the International Bureau of the UPU.

Reasons. – Creation of the POSTNET network.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

FRANCE **55. RE 1304.93**

Create the following new article:

Article RE 1503bis

Accounting procedure

1 The sums owed in respect of payment of transactions made by means of the POSTNET network shall be debited to the liaison account of the debtor postal financial institution.

Reasons. – Creation of the POSTNET network.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (Rep), Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Rep), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (Rep), Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article RE 1702

Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **55. RE 1702.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless otherwise decided by the /.../ Council of Administration.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 55. RE 1702.2), the present proposal lapses.
Article RE 1702

Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **55. RE 1702.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless otherwise decided by the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

VII

Cash-on-Delivery Agreement

– Detailed Regulations

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1989 Washington texts.

COD, AGREEMENT

Article 9

Final provisions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **60. 9.1**

Paragraph 2.2. Amend as follows:

2.2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement which have been referred by Congress to the /.../ Council of Administration for a decision or which are introduced between two Congresses shall be approved by a majority of the members of the /.../ Council of Administration which are parties to the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 60. 9.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article 9

Final provisions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **60. 9.2**

Paragraph 2.2. Amend as follows:

2.2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement which have been referred by Congress to the Postal Operations Council for a decision or which are introduced between two Congresses shall be approved by a majority of the members of the Postal Operations Council which are parties to the Agreement.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.

Article 9

Final provisions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **60. 9.3**

Paragraph 2.3. Amend as follows:

2.3 To become effective, proposals introduced between Congresses relating to this Agreement shall obtain:
2.3.1 two thirds of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
2.3.2 a majority of the votes if they involve (remainder unchanged);
2.3.3 (no change).

Reasons. – Conclusions of the Executive Council study on the management of the Union's work.
See Congress – Doc 70.

COD, DETAILED REGULATIONS

Article RE 903

Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **65. RE 903.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless decided otherwise by the /.../ Council of Administration.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 13.1 on replacing the terms "Executive Council" and "Consultative Council for Postal Studies" by the terms "Council of Administration" and "Postal Operations Council".
See Congress – Doc 70.

NB. – If the authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations is transferred to the Postal Operations Council (proposals 10. 22.2 and 65. RE 903.2), the present proposal lapses.

Article RE 903

Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **65. RE 903.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless decided otherwise by the Postal Operations Council.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 10. 22.2 on transferring authority to draw up Detailed Regulations to the Postal Operations Council.
See Congress – Doc 70.